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*HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT FERDINAND MARCOS
HEAD OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES*



AMBASSADOR PACIFICO A. CASTRO
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs
(Since 5 March 1985)



Ministri ng Ugayang Panlabas

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Manila

F O R E W O R D

It is a well settled principle of Constitutional Law and International Law that the Head of State is the sole organ for the conduct of foreign relations. The importance of diplomacy in the development of a state is therefore reflected in the day-to-day activities of the President.

In the absence of a comprehensive history of Philippine foreign relations, professors and students of diplomacy as well as professionals, have been asking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the Foreign Service Institute for an authoritative and handy source of information on how the Philippines had played its role in world affairs. To meet this need, this book entitled "Diplomatic Agenda of Philippine Presidents, 1946-1985" has been prepared as an initial reference in a series of chronologies on Philippine diplomacy. This book records the day-to-day activities of all Heads of State of the Philippines from President Roxas to President Marcos based on reports in the Official Gazette and other official sources. No effort was spared to make it complete but if there are some unreported facts known to the reader, it would be highly appreciated if they could be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for inclusion in future revisions of this book.

It is our hope that this book will help acquaint our people on the unprecedented accomplishments of President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the field of diplomacy. Until the adoption of the 1973 Constitution, Philippine diplomacy was one-sided. Article II, Section 3 of the new Constitution provides the basis for a global diplomacy for the Philippines to adhere to a "policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations." Thus, President Marcos had taken direct initiatives in normalizing relations with the People's Republic of China in 1975, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1976, the Arab states, and the Third World. His state visits to Beijing, Moscow, Riyadh, Nairobi, Tokyo, Washington, D.C., to the ASEAN capitals of Bangkok, Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Bandar Seri Begawan, ultimately established his stature as one of the 20 Heads of States and Governments invited to attend the 1981 Cancun Summit for International Economic Cooperation and Development in Mexico together with President Ronald Reagan, President Francois Mitterand, Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone, Premier Zhao Ziyang, etc.

Under President Marcos, the Philippines has finally achieved its rightful place in the family of nations as a fully sovereign and independent state dedicated to the maintenance of international peace and cooperation among nations.


PACIFICO A. CASTRO
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Manila, 11 August 1985

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PRESIDENT ROXAS

1946

4 JULY — An impressive ceremony at Luneta marked the birth of the Republic of the Philippines and the end of 48 years of American sovereignty on Philippine soil. US High Commissioner to the Philippines Paul V. McNutt, representing US President Harry S. Truman, proclaimed Philippine independence. Among those who witnessed the proclamation of independence were Senator Millard E. Tydings, author of the Philippine Independence Act and other measures concerning the Philippines, and General Douglas MacArthur, liberator of the Philippines. A crowd of approximately 200,000 people attended the historical event including some 3,000 guests and notables representing 25 nations all over the world.

During the ceremony, which was highlighted by the lowering of the US flag and the raising of the Philippine colors, President Manuel A. Roxas took his oath of office as the first President of the Republic of the Philippines. Vice-President Elpidio Quirino was also inducted into office.

After the oath-taking ceremonies, President Roxas and US High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt signed the Philippine-US Treaty of General Relations. The Treaty of General Relations provided, among other things, for reciprocal diplomatic privileges and immunities; representation by the US Foreign Service of Philippine interests abroad where no Philippine representation existed at the time; assumption by the Philippines of valid debts, liabilities and continuing obligations inherited by the United States in the 1898 and 1900 treaties with Spain; and continuation of US Supreme Court's jurisdiction over cases brought before it for review prior to independence until disposal thereof.

After the ceremonies, President Roxas made the following appointments, namely;

1. Vice-President Elpidio Quirino as Secretary for Foreign Affairs;
2. Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, formerly Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States, as the country's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organization;

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3. Sr. Joaquin M. Elizalde as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to the United States.

In the afternoon, former US High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt presented his credentials to President Roxas as the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Philippines. In receiving the credentials of Ambassador McNutt, President Roxas declared that the Philippines and the United States "will be united by unbreakable bonds of mutual respect and affection forged in a common struggle in peace and in war." Afterwards, President Roxas and Ambassador McNutt signed the Executive Agreement required under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946, as well as the provisional Agreement on General Relations until the exchange of instruments of ratification on the Treaty of General Relations is effected.

27 JULY — Associate Justice Frank Murphy of the US Supreme Court, representing US President Harry S. Truman, accompanied the return of the mortal remains of the late President Manuel L. Quezon. Justice Murphy had previously served as US Governor General and High Commissioner to the Philippines.

9 AUGUST — The Philippine Senate concurred in the ratification of the Philippine-US Treaty of General Relations.

18 SEPTEMBER — The Philippine Congress adopted a joint resolution proposing Parity Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

3 OCTOBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Chen Chih-ping of the Republic of China presented his credentials to President Roxas.

22 OCTOBER — President Roxas and US Ambassador Paul V. McNutt, on behalf of their respective governments, signed the exchange of ratification of the Treaty of General Relations between the Philippines and the United States. President Roxas hailed the treaty as a "statement of faith of the American people to the Filipino people" and "a basic charter of friendship." Others present at the ceremony were Vice-President and concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs Elpidio Quirino, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Bernabe Africa and Executive Secretary Emilio Abello.

30 OCTOBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Harry Linton Foulds of Great Britain presented his credentials to President Roxas. In his brief statement, the British diplomat promised “to maintain and strengthen the good relations which have been established between the British Commonwealth and the Republic of the Philippines.” In his reply, the President recalled the historical, economic and cultural ties that bind the two countries. He also cited that the *Magna Carta*, Great Britain’s immortal contribution to the cause of human rights, “is deeply imbedded in the Filipino soul and its principles form the mainstay of Philippine political system.”

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1947

27 JANUARY — The diplomatic corps, led by US Ambassador Paul V. McNutt, attended the joint session of the First Congress of the Republic of the Philippines.

30 JANUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Teodomiro de Aguilar of Spain presented his credentials to President Roxas. In presenting his letter of credence, Minister de Aguilar said his government had decided to establish a legation in Manila as "another proof of the lively interest and affection inspired in Spain by this new Republic." President Roxas, in his response, expressed hope that "the Philippines and Spain will continue to maintain firmly their traditional bonds of friendship and that both will collaborate in the maintenance of democratic principles and the peace so devoutly wished for by all humanity."

7 FEBRUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Gaston Willoquet of France presented his credentials to President Roxas. In welcoming the French Minister, the President expressed hope that the French nation "will again lead the world toward the attainment of liberty, equality and fraternity."

11 MARCH — The Philippine electorate, in a plebiscite, approved the Parity Amendment to the Constitution by an eight-to-one majority.

14 MARCH — The Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement, effective for ninety-nine (99) years, was signed by President Roxas and US Ambassador Paul V. McNutt. The agreement contained twenty-nine (29) articles dealing with the rights and obligations of both the Philippines and the United States. Sixteen sites were earmarked for American retention. Seven were actual operational bases, three of which were contiguous army and air force bases in Pampanga, and four were naval bases. After signing the agreement, President Roxas expressed the belief that "the pact will not only strengthen the national defense of the country but will also assure the peace of the Pacific and our own safety simultaneously."

Two other agreements were concluded on the same day. They were the Philippine-US Fishery Agreement, signed by US Ambassador McNutt and Secretary of Agriculture Mariano Garchitorena, and

the Philippine-US Consular Convention, signed by Vice President and concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs Elpidio Quirino and Ambassador McNutt. The Fishery Agreement provided for a fishery rehabilitation, development and training program for the Philippines while the Consular Convention prescribed the organization and functions of the consular service between the two countries.

26 MARCH — The Philippine Senate ratified the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement which was never acted upon by the US Senate.

27 MARCH — The Military Assistance Pact, a supplement to the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement, was signed by President Roxas and US Ambassador Paul V. McNutt. The Military Assistance Pact committed the United States "during the period immediately following the independence of the Philippines," to provide the latter's Armed Forces assistance in training and development. With respect to this obligation, the United States would furnish the Philippine Armed Forces certain essential services, arms, ammunition, equipment, supplies and certain naval vessel as well as aircraft. Some of these initial equipment were to be furnished "gratuitously," but "additional equipment and supplies other than those surplus to the needs of the U.S. required in the furtherance of military assistance shall be subject to reimbursement by the Republic of the Philippines on terms to be mutually agreed upon."

22 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Emmet O'Neal of the United States presented his credentials to President Roxas. In receiving the US Ambassador, President Roxas declared that the "US Government will find the Filipino people always ready to cooperate in all efforts of the United States toward the realization of peace, liberty and happiness for all the peoples of the world."

27 SEPTEMBER — The Philippine-Spanish Treaty of Friendship was signed by President Roxas and Spanish Minister Teodomiro de Aguilar. In his brief remarks, President Roxas said that "the Philippines and Spain concluded a pact of friendship, not in the way Sikatuna and Legaspi did, pitting blood against strength but in response to those noble impulses which alone can inspire friendship, loftiness of purpose and mutual respect."

PRESIDENT QUIRINO

1948

17 APRIL — Vice President Elpidio Quirino, concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was inducted into office by Chief Justice Ricardo Paras as second President of the Republic of the Philippines. President Quirino succeeded the late President Roxas who died at Clark Air Base while on inspection tour of the facilities of the 13th U.S. Air Force.

25 JULY — The exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Friendship between the Philippines and Spain was signed by President Quirino, concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Spanish Minister Teodomiro de Aguilar. The treaty was signed on 27 September 1947 and subsequently concurred in by the Philippine Senate and the Spanish Cortes.

27 JULY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (non-resident) Nicolai Aal of Norway presented his credentials to President Quirino. In his brief remarks, the Chief Executive cited the common desire of the two countries in maintaining democratic institutions as proved by their ordeals during the last war.

18 AUGUST — Following the decision to extend *de facto* recognition to the new Korean Government, President Quirino instructed Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Bernabe Africa to transmit to Korean President Syngman Rhee the communication of recognition. As a result of the recognition, the Korean Government sent a high-level goodwill mission to the Philippines.

18 NOVEMBER — The instruments of exchange of ratification of the Philippine-US Consular Convention were signed by President Quirino and US Charge d'Affaires J. Lockett.

10 DECEMBER — The exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between the Philippines and Italy took place in Malacañang. President Quirino, in his capacity as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Italian Charge d'Affaires Vittorio Strigari signed the instruments on behalf of their respective governments. The treaty was signed on 9 July 1947 by President Quirino, then Vice President, and was ratified by the Philippine Senate on 4 May 1948.

22 DECEMBER — The exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Philippine-Spanish Treaty on Civil Rights and Consular Prerogatives, and the exchange of notes of the Treaty of Friendship between the two countries took place in Malacañang. President Quirino and Spanish Minister Teodomiro de Aguilar signed the instruments for their respective governments.

24 DECEMBER — President Quirino instructed Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo "to call at once the attention of the Security Council to the Indonesian question with a view to issuing a cease-fire order and reiterating the position the Philippine Government has consistently followed in favor of Indonesian independence."

1949

14 JANUARY — Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Delegate-designate to the Southeast Asia Conference in New Delhi, was honored by President Quirino in a state dinner at Malacañang. In his after-dinner speech, Ambassador Romulo said:

"One of the tasks of the Southeast Asia Conference will be to help peoples of Asia achieve their aspirations through means that will strengthen rather than weaken the forces of democracy. Peace and stability can be achieved in Asia only in proportion as its peoples are given the freedom to which they are entitled and the right of equal partnership with others in the building of a better world."

15 JANUARY — In a press conference, Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo hailed the foreign policy foresight of President Quirino. Among other things, Romulo said:

"President Quirino, as the architect of our foreign policy, has faithfully interpreted the sentiments of the Filipino people in committing our country to the principle of Asian solidarity in support of the right of self-determination and freedom of dependent peoples. This principle has been dramatically illustrated in the case of Indonesia."

29 JANUARY — In a statement issued after his arrival from New Delhi, Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo said the recently concluded Southeast Asia Conference paved the way for the creation of a "third force" which can offset the gains of Communism and re-establish the equilibrium in the Asiatic countries. He added that the conference also "prevented another ideology from capturing the faith of Oriental countries by default." He pointed out that the Soviet Union had tried to assume the leadership in Far Eastern affairs by pretending to champion the cause of former Western colonies who are trying to assert their right to self-determination.

16 FEBRUARY — Members of the Korean Goodwill Mission, headed by Dr. Y. T. Pyun, were received by President Quirino at Malacañang. During the call, the Chief Executive and Dr. Y. T. Pyun exchanged views on general matters affecting the relations between the Philippines and Korea.

2 MARCH — Members of the Korean Goodwill Mission, headed by Dr. Y. T. Pyun, were received by President Quirino at Malacañang. In receiving the Korean delegation, the Chief Executive assured them that the Philippines would extend *de jure* recognition to the Republic of Korea.

11 MARCH — Dr. Norria E. Dodd, Director-General of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), paid a courtesy call on President Quirino. In the course of their talks, Dr. Dodd assured the President that FAO will give its full support to any venture calculated to speed up the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines. The President, on the other hand, reiterated his desire to see foreign capital invested in agricultural production in the Philippines as a measure to speed up rehabilitation.

21 MARCH — In an interview with the United Press, President Quirino advocated the creation of a Pacific Defense Pact, patterned after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with the support of the United States. The President pointed out that "the problems posed by such an alliance, tremendous though may be, are not insurmountable and can be overcome by short and long-term policies."

10 JULY — Nationalist China's President Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, at the invitation of President Quirino, arrived in Manila for a two-day conference with the Chief Executive at the Mansion House in Baguio City.

5 AUGUST — President Quirino and his party left for the United States on a state visit. Governor Charles Pownell of Guam greeted the Chief Executive upon his arrival in Agana for a brief stopover.

6 AUGUST — Governor Ingram Stainback of Hawaii welcomed President Quirino following his arrival in Honolulu. Later, the Chief Executive was honored in a banquet given by Governor Stainback.

8 AUGUST — President Quirino arrived in San Francisco and was met by local authorities as well as by a huge crowd of Filipinos.

9 AUGUST — US President Harry S. Truman led the American officialdom in giving a rousing welcome to President Quirino upon the latter's arrival in Washington D.C.

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In the evening, a dinner was hosted by President Truman at the Carlton Hotel in honor of the Philippine Chief Executive.

10 AUGUST — President Quirino addressed a joint session of the US Congress. In his speech, the President appealed to the United States “for a re-definition of fundamental attitudes towards Asia” and advocated the creation of a Pacific Union to counteract the spread of Communism in Asia.

A return dinner was tendered by President Quirino at the Statler Hotel in honor of President Truman.

11 AUGUST — President Quirino held a series of top-level conferences with President Truman and US Secretary of State Dean Acheson. After the conferences, President Quirino and President Truman issued a joint statement reiterating their determination to resist “those perverted forces which would destroy the ideals to which the Philippines and the United States are dedicated.”

12 AUGUST — Mayor William O'Dwyer of New York City welcomed President Quirino at the City Hall where the Chief Executive was given a citation lauding him as a “patriot, statesman and defender of democracy.”

13 AUGUST — Rector Laurence McGinley of Fordham University conferred on President Quirino the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

14 AUGUST — Governor Earl Warren of California gave a warm reception to President Quirino upon the latter's arrival in Los Angeles. US Ambassador Myron M. Cowen and Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron were also on hand to greet the Philippine Chief Executive.

18 AUGUST — A huge crowd welcomed President Quirino upon his arrival in Manila from a successful state visit in the United States.

21 SEPTEMBER — President Quirino hailed the election of Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo as President of the U.N. General Assembly. In a press statement released by Malacañang, President Quirino said, among other things:

"The election of Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo as President of the United Nations General Assembly is an indication of the increasing importance of the role the Philippines has assumed in international affairs and reflects the decided shift of the world's attention to Asia and the Far East in the solution of the multifarious and complex problems besetting the world today. . ."

11 NOVEMBER — Messages of felicitations from world figures continued to arrive in Malacañang as President Quirino's victory in the last elections became evident. Among the messages received were from French Prime Minister Georges Ridault, US Senator Millard Tydings, UN Secretary General Trygve Lie, California Governor Earl Warren and Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York.

21 NOVEMBER — US Secretary of Treasury John W. Snyder called on President Quirino at Malacañang to discuss financial and economic matters of common interest to the Philippines and the United States.

1 DECEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Luang Bhadravadi of Thailand presented his credentials to President Quirino. In presenting his credentials to the President, Minister Bhadravadi pledged to work earnestly in the promotion of closer collaboration between Thailand and the Philippines. The occasion also marked the opening of Thailand's first diplomatic mission in the Philippines.

14 DECEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Lucien Colin of France presented his credentials to President Quirino. In his presentation speech, Minister Colin voiced determination "to enhance further the relations of mutual esteem and friendship already existing between the Philippines and France."

27 DECEMBER — The Philippines formally accorded *de jure* recognition to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia. The grant of recognition was decided by President Quirino and was wired to the Philippine Consulate in Djakarta for transmittal to Indonesian President Achmed Sukarno.

Chief Justice Manuel V. Moran administered the oaths of office of President Elpidio Quirino and Vice-President Fernando Lopez before a huge crowd at Luneta.

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1950

7 JANUARY — President Quirino left for the United States to undergo medical treatment.

20 JANUARY — US Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup arrived in Manila in the course of his fact-finding tour of East Asian countries. During his visit to Manila, Ambassador Jessup called on Vice President Fernando Lopez and conferred with Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felino Neri to discuss matters of mutual interests to Philippine-US relations.

23 JANUARY — President Quirino sent a message of felicitation to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India on the occasion of the inauguration of the Indian Republic. The President's message, sent from John Hopkins Hospital, where he underwent operation, hailed the proclamation of the Republic of India as "a historic moment of greatest significance not only to the Indian people but to all Asia and the world — wherever self-determination and democracy are consecrated."

7 FEBRUARY — US Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs William Walton Butterworth received a warm welcome from Vice President Lopez upon the former's arrival in Manila. During his brief sojourn, Butterworth held a top-level conference with Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felino Neri.

11 FEBRUARY — President Quirino returned to Manila after a 34-day sojourn in the United States where he underwent a successful kidney operations at the John Hopkins Hospital.

15 FEBRUARY — The Cabinet was briefed by President Quirino on the outcome of his talks with President Harry Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson during his trip to the United States. The Chief Executive told the Cabinet that as a result of his visit to Washington D.C., most of the questions affecting Philippine-US relations were clarified. He expressed confidence on continued close association and mutual assistance between the two countries.

17 FEBRUARY — The establishment of a Philippine legation in Jakarta was approved by President Quirino with Manuel V. Gallego

as the country's first envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

1 MARCH — Vice President Fernando Lopez urged a dispassionate study of communism and a re-examination of democracy as the best solution to defeat Communist aggression in a speech delivered on the opening of the Fifth World Congress of the Junior Chamber International at the Far Eastern University Auditorium.

11 MARCH — Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Felino Neri and US Ambassador Myron M. Cowen signed on the supplementary agreements to the Military Assistance Agreement, which in effect extended for another two years until 4 July 1953, US Military assistance to the Philippines that originally would have expired on 4 July 1951. Under the supplemental agreement, the Philippine Government reserves the right to request further extension of the agreement after 4 July 1953.

23 MARCH — The Philippine-US relationship was reiterated with the symbolic transfer of the newly reconstructed Jones Bridge by the US Government to the Philippines. Vice-President Fernando Lopez and US Ambassador Myron M. Cowen presided over the ceremony marking the formal turn-over of the bridge. Vice-President Lopez cited the bridge as a lasting symbol of the mutual friendship and cordial relations between the peoples of the Philippines and the United States.

26 MARCH — Vice-President Fernando Lopez and Australian envoy Percy Spender held talks wherein there was a mutual expression of satisfaction over the efforts of their respective governments at promoting closer and better relations between the two countries.

4 MAY — Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Felino Neri received Ambassador John M. Chang, Korean envoy to the United States, who urged the early establishment of diplomatic relations between his country and the Philippines. Chang opined that the mutual interests of the two governments would be best served through normal channels of bilateral diplomacy.

10 MAY — Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo was appointed by President Quirino as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Romulo is concurrently Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations and President of the General Assembly of that international

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25 MAY — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, on the eve of the Baguio Conference, emphasized that “the free states of Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific will consult together on their common economic, political and cultural problems for the first time on governmental level.” He added that “the conference is a step forward in the movement of Asian nations towards regional organization and regional action within the United Nations.”

26 MAY — In a keynote address at the opening session of the Baguio Conference, President Quirino noted the opportunity of the participating countries to contribute to world advancement. He further added that “every country should work out a constructive era of economic stability to raise the region’s standard of living as well as to realize its potentials”.

27 MAY — President Quirino conferred with US Ambassador Myron Cowen. During their meeting, President Quirino accepted the idea of a unilateral US economic survey mission because, as President Truman worded it, “the unilateral arrangement would be the most conducive to mutual satisfactory results.”

The concept of such an economic survey mission dated back to February 1950 when President Quirino visited Washington, D.C., and conferred with US President Truman. During their conference, they formulated its general objectives, namely;

- (1) to explore comprehensively Philippine economic and financial problems;
- (2) to make appropriate recommendations.
- (3) to advise the Philippine Government on programs which the United States would consider in efforts to help the Philippines.

While President Quirino conceived the survey group as a joint commission, the Truman administration formulated a unilateral US economic survey group.

6 JUNE — The Department of Foreign Affairs announced that Minister Bernabe Africa, on behalf of the Philippine Government and General Marquardt, on behalf of the Supreme Commander of

Allied Powers (SCAP), signed the "Trade and Financial Agreements" between the Philippines and SCAP in Tokyo, Japan.

24 JUNE — A proclamation was issued by President Quirino ratifying and confirming the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, subject to certain reservations. Following the proclamation, the Philippines formally adhered to the United Nations agreement outlawing the crime of mass extermination of human lives. The convention was approved by the U.N. General Assembly on 9 December 1948, and concurred in by the Philippine Senate on 28 February 1950.

7 JULY — On recommendation of Secretary Romulo of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Cabinet voted unanimously to contribute rice, medicine and coconut products, and pledged moral support to the defenders of the Republic of Korea. The Cabinet's action followed official notification from the UN Secretary General informing the Philippine Government that the Security Council, at its meeting on 27 June 1950, adopted a resolution calling upon member-nations to help the Republic of Korea in its defense against the Communist aggressors.

11 JULY — The 19-man US Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines headed by Daniel Bell, was honored by President Quirino in a reception at Malacañang.

15 JULY — On the occasion of President Quirino's regular radio message, he said that "the Philippines has joined hands with other United Nations members in the effort to stop Communist aggression in Korea and thereby prevent it from engulfing the rest of the world".

14 AUGUST — General Douglas MacArthur, Commanding General of the UN forces, sent a message to President Quirino thanking the latter for entrusting the Philippine Expeditionary Force to Korea at the disposal of the UN Commander. General MacArthur's message was an acknowledgment of President Quirino's notice advising him that the Philippine Congress had passed a joint resolution in favor of rendering every possible assistance to the U.N. forces in Korea.

18 SEPTEMBER — The U.S. Military Defense Assistance Program survey team, headed by John F. Melby, was received by President Quirino. The survey team was in the country to review the military

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situation and determine the extent of assistance to be given to enable the Philippine Government to check effectively the spread of Communism.

28 OCTOBER — A copy of the report of the Bell Economic Survey Commission was sent by President Truman through US Ambassador Cowen. The report contained the following recommendations, namely;

1. That the finances of the Government be placed on a sound basis in order to avoid further inflation.
2. That agricultural production be improved.
3. That the economy of the country be diversified.
4. That export-import problems be solved to avoid further deterioration in the international payment position and to reduce the excessive demand for imports.
5. That an adequate program of public health and improved education be undertaken, and better facilities for urban housing be provided.
6. That the United States Government provide financial assistance of \$250 million through loans and grants, to help in carrying out a five-year program of economic development and technical assistance.

7 NOVEMBER — President Quirino started preliminary talks with members of the US delegation sent to the Philippines by President Truman to discuss the implementation of the Bell recommendations.

14 NOVEMBER — President Quirino and William C. Foster, chief of US Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) in the Philippines, signed an agreement on behalf of their governments pledging to give substance to the Bell Mission recommendations. The agreement embodied some of the specific proposals contained in the Bell report itself.

1951

28 JANUARY — President and Mrs. Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia received a red-carpet welcome from President Quirino upon the former's arrival in Manila for official visit. In his brief remarks at the airport, President Quirino declared that "the occasion was indeed a historic moment in the life of the peoples of Southeast Asia," and that "it was with a genuine fraternal feeling" that he was welcoming the distinguished head of state on behalf of the Filipino people.

Afterwards, President and Mrs. Sukarno, together with members of their official party, were honored by President Quirino in a reception at Malacañang which was attended by ranking government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

3 FEBRUARY — President Achmed Sukarno, on the eve of his homeward trip to Indonesia, was conferred by President Quirino the Philippine Legion of Honor with the rank of Chief Commander in a ceremony held at Malacañang which was witnessed by ranking Philippine officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

12 FEBRUARY — US Ambassador-at-Large John Foster Dulles was received by President Quirino at Malacañang where they discussed in broad outlines the important issues of the Japanese Peace Treaty, particularly the Philippine position on the question of reparations.

24 APRIL — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo conferred with President Quirino on the results of the military mission to Washington, D.C. which he headed. Romulo reported later to the Cabinet that, in general, the Philippine government had gained new prestige in Washington, D.C.

27 APRIL — The Philippine-US Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed by President Quirino and US Ambassador Myron Cowen, on behalf of their respective governments. The President hailed the agreement in the light of the Government's programs to mobilize the Philippine economy. The agreement provided for the conditions in the granting of United States material and technical assistance, and of other details which guided the two governments in carrying out Philippine economic, social and technical programs as called for in the Economic Survey (Bell) Mission Report.

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2 MAY — In an interview with newsmen, President Quirino said that the Philippine Government would assert its reparations claim against Japan, adding that the reparations payments were not being asked from US taxpayers but from the fast-rising Japanese nation. The President recalled that the US Government had promised to pay all war damages in the Philippines, but that the United States had appropriated only US\$400 million for the purpose out of a total of US\$2 billion claims filed by the Filipinos.

10 MAY — A fifteen-man body was created by President Quirino to study the US draft of the proposed peace treaty for Japan. The body will study the different aspects of the proposed treaty with Japan in order to crystallize Philippine views when consulted thereon. The body, headed by Senator Vicente Francisco, was composed of Representative Diosdado Macapagal, Senator Tomas Cabili, Senator Carlos P. Garcia, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Finance Pio Pedrosa, Secretary of Justice Jose P. Bengzon, Secretary of National Defense Ramon Magsaysay, Judge Guillermo Guevarra, Gil Puyat and four others.

13 MAY — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo was instructed by President Quirino to initiate action with the US Embassy for the setting up of a joint commission on claims which the Philippine and US Governments have against each other as recommended in the Bell Report.

22 MAY — President Quirino visited Taganak Island, most populated of the Turtle Island group. During the visit, the President viewed the marker where the Philippine flag was raised during the ceremonies at the turnover by the British of the sovereignty of the Turtle Island to the Philippine Government. From Taganak Island, President Quirino took off for Sandakan, North Borneo where he was given a rousing welcome. At the dinner given by the British Government, President Quirino and Governor Sir Ralph Hone spoke on the necessity of united efforts of freedom-loving peoples to fight Communism. Both leaders noted that the Philippines and North Borneo are so closely situated that the threat to the security of one endangers the other.

31 MAY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Frank S. Gibbs of Great Britain presented his credentials to President Quirino. In accepting the credentials of the British Minister,

President Quirino noted the growing commercial relations between the two countries and expressed confidence that the accreditation of Minister Gibbs will further strengthen the ties of friendship between the Philippines and Great Britain.

11 JUNE — A reception was given at Malacañang by President Quirino in honor of the visiting Spanish Air Minister General Eduardo Gallarza, who arrived in Manila upon the invitation of the Philippine Government on the occasion of the commemoration of the anniversary of the first Manila-Madrid flight. General Gallarza, in turn, presented to President Quirino the "*Gran Collar de la Orden Isabela la Catolica*," the highest decoration the Spanish Government can confer to Heads of State.

20 JUNE — The Cabinet approved the renewal for another year of the Trade Agreement (which will expire on 30 June 1951), between the Philippines and occupied Japan through the Supreme Commander of Allied Powers (SCAP). The trade between the Philippines and Japan had a maximum limit set at US\$50,000,000.

Monsignor Egidio Vagnozzi, the first Apostolic Nuncio of the Vatican to the Philippines, presented his credentials to President Quirino in a colorful ceremony held at Malacañang. In his remarks, the President cited the efforts of His Holiness Pope Pius XII in maintaining close spiritual ties with the Filipino people.

22 JUNE — President Quirino conferred with the members of the fifteen-man committee on the Japanese Peace Treaty and agreed to stand firm on the Philippine reparations demands against Japan. It was decided that the Philippines will insist on payment by Japan of reparations amounting to US\$8 billion as a result of losses suffered by the Filipino people during the last war.

23 JUNE — In a conference with US State Department treaty expert John M. Allison, President Quirino stood firm that the final draft of the Japanese Peace Treaty should include the rights of the Philippines to reparations and that Japan should recognize the said right. Likewise, the President did not change his previous position against the resurgence of Japan as a military power.

14 JULY — President Quirino vigorously re-asserted the Philippine right to demand reparations from Japan, saying that the

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Philippines was not asking for its "pound of flesh" but merely for the right of innocent citizens to expect indemnification for the spiritual and material ravages wrought on them by the last war.

17 JULY — The Council of State, the highest advisory body of the Government, unanimously approved the stand taken by the President and his fifteen-man committee against the acceptance of the latest draft of the Japanese Peace Treaty.

19 JULY — The idea of a Pacific Pact was reiterated by President Quirino during his luncheon speech in honor of visiting Governor Thomas Dewey of New York. In his response, Governor Dewey agreed with the President and pledged his support to have it carried out. He also paid tribute to the ingenuity of the Government in the rehabilitation of the country which attracted world attention.

3 AUGUST — A top-level conference was held in Malacañang between President Quirino and US Ambassador Myron Cowen on the forthcoming San Francisco conference which will be highlighted by the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty. The President instructed Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, who accompanied the US envoy to Malacañang, to accept the US-Great Britain invitation to the Philippines to attend the San Francisco conference.

15 AUGUST — In his monthly radio broadcast, President Quirino laid before the nation the following four-point objective of the Philippines on the proposed Japan Peace Treaty, namely;

- 1) a categorical acknowledgment of Japan's war guilt and her accountability for the damage wrought on the Philippines;
- 2) payment of the people's just claims;
- 3) a guarantee that Japan will never again emerge as a military power to constitute a menace to the peace and security of the Philippines and Asia;
- 4) a Pacific Security Pact to forestall such a threat.

27 AUGUST — President Quirino and his party left for the United States on an official mission.

30 AUGUST — The Philippine-US Mutual Defense Pact was signed by President Quirino and President Truman, on behalf of their governments, in a simple ceremony held in Washington, D.C. After the signing ceremony, President Quirino and his party were entertained at luncheon at the White House by President Truman. In his brief remarks, Truman said that the signing of the pact was a historical occasion that bound closer ties between the Philippines and the United States. In his response, President Quirino said that he did not come to the United States merely to witness the historical event but also to extend his gratitude to President Truman and, through him, the American people for their abiding interest in the welfare of the Filipino people.

The Philippine-US Mutual Defense Pact provided, among other things, in Article IV that "each Party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the Parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety, and declares that it would act to meet the common dangers in accordance with its constitutional processes." Article V stated: "For the purpose of Article IV, an armed attack on either of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of either of the Parties, or on an island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific, or on its armed forces, public vessels, or aircraft in the Pacific."

8 SEPTEMBER — The Japanese Peace Treaty was signed in San Francisco.

13 SEPTEMBER — President Quirino conferred with President Truman at the White House to take up the following matters:

1. Priority authorization for procurement of materials needed for the Maria Cristina power and fertilizer plants;
2. Further military assistance to the Philippines;
3. Balance of war damage payments amounting to US\$100 million;
4. Non-reduction of Economic Coordination Administration (ECA) for the next fiscal year so as not to affect the implementation of Philippine development programs.

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Former US Senator Millard Tydings was presented by President Quirino with an enlarged copy of the Republic Act adopting Senators Tydings and John McDuffie as sons of the Philippines and conferring upon them Philippine citizenship. In his brief remarks in an impressive ceremony held at the Philippine Embassy, the President said that the "Filipino people are proud not only of their independence but also of the authors of the law granting it, referring to Senators Tydings and McDuffie.

17 SEPTEMBER — Recent international developments, such as the Korean ceasefire and the North Atlantic treaty councils meeting in Ottawa (Canada), were discussed by President Quirino and Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo during their regular conference in the former's suite at Waldorf Astoria."

18 SEPTEMBER — General Douglas McArthur called on President Quirino at Waldorf Astoria. Present at the meeting were Secretary Romulo, Ambassador Elizalde and General Courtney Whitney. This was the first meeting between General McArthur and President Quirino since the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines on 4 July 1946.

President Quirino, during a press interview, announced that he had accepted the invitation of Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco to be the official guest of the Spanish Government in Madrid.

25 SEPTEMBER — President Quirino and his party left New York aboard *S.S. Constitution* en route to Spain. In an interview, the Chief Executive said he accepted the Spanish invitation to enhance Philippine relations with other countries.

1 OCTOBER — A royal reception was accorded to President Quirino and his party upon their arrival at Sevilla (Spain). The President was greeted by a delegation of Spanish officials headed by Spanish Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo and Spanish Ambassador to the Philippines Antonio Gullon Gomez.

3 OCTOBER — Spanish Generalissimo Francisco Franco led Spain's highest officialdom in welcoming President Quirino upon the latter's arrival in Madrid.

4 OCTOBER — President Quirino visited *El Pardo* Museum and the Spanish Institute of Science. The Chief Executive was accompanied by Spanish Minister of Education Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez and Spanish Minister of Industry Joaquin Planall Rivera. Afterwards, the President was honored with a luncheon at the *Ayuntamiento* given by the Mayor of Madrid who presented him as a gift a book containing historical pictures of old Madrid.

A formal dinner was given by Generalissimo Francisco Franco at the *Palacio Real* in honor of President Quirino and his party. The following day, a return dinner was hosted by President Quirino at the Ritz Hotel in honor of the Spanish leader. Earlier, the Philippine-Spanish Air Transport Agreement and the Postal Convention were signed by President Quirino and Generalissimo Franco.

8 OCTOBER — From Spain, President Quirino proceeded to Italy. Italian President and Mrs. Luigi Einaudi, Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi and other Cabinet members as well as other high ranking Italian officials welcomed President Quirino and his party upon their arrival at Rome's Ciampino Airport.

9 OCTOBER — President Quirino laid a wreath on Rome's unknown soldier and on the tomb of the late King Emmanuel II at Piazza Venezia where the President received military honors. In the afternoon, the President and his party were received by Pope Pius XII at Castel Gandolfo.

11 OCTOBER — President Quirino arrived in Manila where an estimated 300,000 people welcomed him.

13 NOVEMBER — Philippine Ambassador to the United States Joaquin M. Elizalde was designated by President Quirino as Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs during the absence from the Philippines of Secretary Romulo who was in official mission abroad.

3 DECEMBER — US Vice President and Mrs. Alben Barkley were honored by President Quirino in a luncheon held at Malacañang. In an extemporaneous speech, the US Vice President credited President Quirino for having freedom preserved in the Philippines by "guaranteeing to the people and providing for them a fair and just election without regard to yourself."

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13 DECEMBER — Director-General Dr. John W. Taylor of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) called on President Quirino at Malacañang. During the call, the Chief Executive and Dr. Taylor reviewed UNESCO-sponsored projects in the Philippines.

1952

1 JANUARY — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo was inducted into office as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to the United States. Romulo took over from Joaquin Elizalde who was given the Foreign Affairs portfolio.

29 JANUARY — Minister Tsushima, head of the Japanese reparations delegation, called on President Quirino at Malacañang. During the call, the President expressed hopes that Japan would show sincerity in her desire to repair the damages she caused the Philippines during the war.

7 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Raymond A. Spruance of the United States presented his credentials to President Quirino. In accepting the credentials of the US envoy, President Quirino extolled the role played by Ambassador Spruance in the Pacific theater during the last war. He also shared the US envoy's concern for the preservation of basic concepts and principles to which the Philippines and the United States are steadfastly dedicated.

17 MARCH — The Japanese Peace Treaty and the Philippine-United States Mutual Defense Pact were sent by President Quirino to the Senate for ratification. In his message to the Senate, the President said he was submitting the two treaties together because "they were the product of complementary negotiations for a single purpose — to assure the security of the Philippines by helping strengthen the defense machinery of the democracies in Asia".

18 MARCH — Former US First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was honored by President Quirino in a luncheon at Malacañang. In his remarks, the President said that "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's presence in the Philippines has rekindled the Filipino enthusiasm and given the Philippines hopes to work for the preservation of national unity" which Mrs. Roosevelt and her husband helped to build. In her response, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her appreciation for the existing feeling of friendship between the Philippines and the United States and of the fact that "together we can cooperate in the great family of nations to help preserve world peace". The luncheon was attended by members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and prominent women leaders.

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8 APRIL — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India to the Philippines, Mirza Rashid Baig, presented his credentials to President Quirino. In accepting his credentials, the President said "the countries of Asia demand today, more than ever before, the closest understanding and utmost cooperation among themselves in order to ensure the preservation of their hard-won freedom."

16 APRIL — Two agreements were submitted by President Quirino to the Senate for its concurrence, namely; Air Transport Agreement with Spain and the Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia. The air agreement with Spain, signed in Madrid on 6 October 1961, is designated "to stimulate and develop air transport services between the Philippines and Spain". The Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia, signed in Jakarta on 21 June 1951, aims to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations between the two countries.

24 APRIL — President Quirino received the preliminary report of the National Economic Council, the highest economic advisory body of the government, on its studies on the proposed revision of the executive agreement between the Philippines and the United States under the Bell Trade to remove its onerous provisions. Among the recommendations contained in the report were:

- 1) the elimination of the free trade provisions, which would be changed with a selected free trade agreement;
- 2) the removal of the parity provision which gives Filipinos and Americans equal opportunities in the exploitation of the country's natural resources;
- 3) changes in the prohibition against the imposition of export taxes on articles for export to the United States; and
- 4) changes in the provision which limits the power of the Philippine Government to control and administer the nation's currency.

3 JUNE — The Cabinet approved the recommendation that immediate steps be taken to start negotiations for the revision of the trade agreement between the United States and the Philippines. In this connection, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin M. Elizalde was directed by the President to take the necessary steps preparatory to

the start of the negotiations between the Philippines and the United States on the revision of the trade agreement.

5 JUNE — Republic Act No. 708, entitled "*An Act to Reorganize and Strengthen the Foreign Service of the Philippines*," was signed by President Quirino. The new law will, in a great measure, stabilize the foreign service as it would insure the merit system in the choice and promotion of foreign service officials. A career foreign service corps will be created which will be composed of foreign affairs officers appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs from successful examinees and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

4 JULY — US President Harry Truman led world leaders in sending President Quirino and the Filipino people "their felicitations and hearty best wishes" on the occasion of the sixth anniversary celebration of the birth of Philippine Republic. Other messages of felicitations received were those from President Izhak Ben-Zvi of Israel; King Frederick of Denmark, President Sukarno of Indonesia; President Rojandra Prasad of India; Governor General Ghulam of Pakistan; Datu Paglar of Singapore; President Juan Peron of Argentina; King of Baudouin of Belgium, and King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden.

16 JULY — President Quirino left for Jakarta, Indonesia, on an official visit.

17 JULY — The Indonesian Parliament met in a special session to hear the address of President Quirino who called for the creation of a Pacific pact. The President was accompanied to the Indonesian Parliament by Indonesian Vice-President Mohammad Hatta.

18 JULY — The National Museum of Indonesia was visited by President Quirino. The President, accompanied by Indonesian Education Minister Bahder Djohan, took his time admiring the vast collections of rare specimens dating back from pre-historic periods of Java, Sumatra, Celebes and the surrounding islands of the Indonesian archipelago. Afterwards, the President had a joint radio broadcast to the Philippines with President Sukarno.

21 JULY — A wreath was laid by President Quirino on the tomb of the Indonesian national heroes in Jogjakarta. In the evening, the

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President was honored in a reception by Sultan Paku Alaman of Java.

22 JULY — A huge crowd welcomed President Quirino and his party upon their arrival in Bali. They were accompanied by President Sukarno.

26 JULY — At a press conference held at Negara Palace, President Quirino declared that "Communists in the Philippines are being prosecuted not because of their political ideology but due to their desire to overthrow the government." He added that "the Philippines is a free country where organizations of varied religious and political convictions may live peacefully among the people but the moment any group attempts to overthrow the duly constituted Government and destroy its democratic institutions, the Philippine Government is always ready to countermand the said threat."

A cocktail reception was tendered by the Philippine Ambassador to Indonesia, Proceso Sebastian, in honor of President Quirino and his party. In the evening, the President gave a state dinner in honor of President Sukarno at the Hotel de Indes.

27 JULY — Thousands of welcomers greeted President Quirino upon his arrival in Manila after a 10-day visit to Indonesia.

31 JULY — Associate Justice of the US Supreme Court William O. Douglas, accompanied by US Ambassador Raymond Spruance, paid his respects to the President at Malacañang following his arrival in Manila.

26 AUGUST — A group of ten visiting US Congressmen paid a courtesy call on President Quirino at Malacañang. Congressman Overton Brooks (D-La.), spokesman of the party and chairman of the sub-committee of US Congress committee on armed services, said that "the recollection of World War II — on the courage and valor of the Filipinos who fought with the Americans — is still very close to the American people and that Americans are most anxious to cooperate with the Filipinos in the latter's problems, especially in national defense."

27 AUGUST — The ceremony marking the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Philippine-United States Mutual Defense

Treaty was presided by President Quirino. Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin M. Elizalde and Ambassador Raymond Spruance, on behalf of their respective governments, formally exchanged instruments of ratification. In a brief speech delivered during the ceremony, the President said "the effectivity of the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Treaty does not only stabilize Philippine economic security and strengthen Philippine-US relations but makes Southeast Asia and the Pacific safe from aggression."

1 OCTOBER — US Assistant Secretary of State John Allison, accompanied by US Ambassador Raymond Spruance, called on President Quirino. During the call, the US State Department official conferred with the President and Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin Elizalde on almost all aspects of the Far Eastern problems touching on the Philippines and the regional security of the Far East. In a luncheon tendered by the Chief Executive in honor of Minister Allison, the President said that the visit of the high ranking State Department official is an indication of US interest not only in the Philippines but in the regional interest as well. On his part, Minister Allison pointed out the significance of the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Treaty and underscored the leadership of the President in advocating moral regional consciousness in the Far East.

6 OCTOBER — Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Frank S. Gibbs presented his credentials to President Quirino in accordance with a tradition in the British Foreign Ministry when a change of sovereignty occurs. In presenting his credentials signed by the new Queen of England, Minister Gibbs renewed his pledge to continue working for maintaining friendly ties between his country and the Philippines. Before the end of the ceremony, the President assured the British envoy that a special representative will be sent by the Philippine Government to witness the coronation of the new British monarch.

27 OCTOBER — Representatives of the governments of the Philippines and the United States met in Malacañang to discuss political and military matters of mutual interest in the Pacific area. President Quirino, who presided in the conference, outlined the desire of the Philippine Government to make the greatest possible common contribution to the freedom and security of the Pacific region. The Philippine panel was composed of Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin M. Elizalde, chairman; Secretary of National Defense Ramon Magsay-

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say; Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez; Speaker Eugenio Perez; AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Calixto Duque; AFP vice-Chief of Staff Gen. Jesus Vargas; PC Chief Brig. Gen. Florencio Selga; Philippine Air Force Chief, Col. Benito Ebuena and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felino Neri, as members. On the other hand, the U.S. Panel consisted of US Ambassador Raymond Spruance; Deputy Secretary of Defense William C. Foster; Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs John M. Allison; Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, Admiral Arthur W. Radford; Maj. Gen. Albert Pierson; Brig. Gen. Walker Sessums, Jr.; and Counselor William S.B. Lacy of the US Embassy.

5 NOVEMBER — A congratulatory message was sent by President Quirino to US President-elect Dwight Eisenhower on the occasion of his election as 34th President of the United States.

20 NOVEMBER — In reply to President Quirino's congratulatory message, US President-elect Eisenhower assured the President that he "will seek to develop the historic and unique relationship of trust, confidence, and goodwill between the Philippines and the United States."

26 NOVEMBER — Malacañang released a letter of Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin M. Elizalde allaying any misapprehension resulting from the fact that the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement has not been ratified by the US Senate. The Department of Foreign Affairs said that in a note dated 16 June 1947, the US Charge d'Affaires informed the Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs that "the Government of the United States of America considers that the signature affixed to the Agreement in its behalf constitutes the acceptance of the Agreement by the Government of the United States of America."

6 DECEMBER — US Defense Secretary William C. Foster in a letter received at Malacañang informed President Quirino that the recent discussions on the mutual defense problems between the Philippines and the United States have brought progress in further cementing the close relationship between the two countries. Secretary Foster headed the US Mission which discussed with the Philippine panel various aspects of the relationship between the Philippines and the United States especially those relating to defense.

16 DECEMBER — After consultations with the Council of State, President Quirino directed Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin M. Elizalde to sound out US Secretary of State-designate John Foster Dulles on the possibility of holding a Southeast Asia conference in the Philippines in May 1953 to discuss Asian problems. With the concurrence of the Council of State, the President also called for the speedy formulation of the Philippine stand on the proposed revision of the Bell Trade Act.

1953

1 JANUARY — The members of the diplomatic corps, led by Papal Nuncio Egidio Vagnozzi, called on President Quirino at Malacañang to greet the Chief Executive "a prosperous New Year."

19 JANUARY — A congratulatory message was sent by President Quirino to US President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower on the occasion of the latter's inauguration and expressed the hope that under Eisenhower's leadership the "long standing, mutually beneficial" Philippine-US relations will continue to prosper. He also dispatched a radiogram to outgoing US President Harry S. Truman, assuring him of the gratitude of the Philippine Government and the Filipino people for the "full and cordial cooperation this country has received during your administration."

21 FEBRUARY — The establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Republic of Korea was approved by President Quirino in accordance with the recommendation of Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin M. Elizalde. The proposal to exchange diplomatic representatives was first officially broached by the Korean Ambassador in Washington, D.C., through a note dated 9 July 1951 addressed to the Philippine Ambassador in that capital. As early as 8 June 1949, the Korean Foreign Minister had indicated to the Philippine Foreign Secretary the desire of his government to open trade relations between the two countries, and even suggested the holding of a trade conference.

26 FEBRUARY — The decoration "*Gran Collar de la Orden Isabel la Catolica*" was conferred by the Spanish Foreign Minister Alberto Artajo, to President Quirino in an impressive ceremony held in Malacañang. The decoration is the highest being given by the Spanish Government and is conferred only to heads of state. In accepting the decoration, the President reaffirmed the friendly ties between the two countries. Earlier, Foreign Minister Artajo handed to the President two Rizaliana items as further tokens of Philippine-Spanish friendship. One item consisted of documents about Rizal, and the other, of scholastic records of the national hero at the *Universidad Central de Madrid* where he took his medical course.

8 MARCH — Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs Alberto Artajo was conferred by President Quirino the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of

Lakan, in a ceremony held at Malacañang. Philippine Ambassador to Spain, Manuel V. Moran, read the citation during the conferment ceremonies.

21 MARCH — President Quirino bade Godspeed to the soldiers and officers of the 14th BCT prior to their departure for the Korean battlefield with the following words:

"I sent ahead of you my only son and my son-in-law to offer their blood in defense of democracy. Thus, my pride will be that with my own flesh and blood, I shall have participated in your coming struggle and victory for the honor and prestige of our country."

27 MARCH — Former Democratic Party presidential candidate and former Illinois Governor Adlai E. Stevenson paid his respects to President Quirino upon his arrival in Manila in the course of his orientation tour of the Far East. Mr. Stevenson, who was accompanied by US Ambassador Spruance, exchanged views with the Chief Executive on world situation, especially with reference to the developments in the Far East.

7 APRIL — US Undersecretary of State Robert O. Murphy, accompanied by US Ambassador Spruance, was received by President Quirino at Malacañang. They conferred on matters affecting regional security.

15 APRIL — The Council of State discussed at length the proposal to revise the trade agreement between the Philippines and the United States, and the Japanese reparations questions. The council decided to hold a special meeting to consider the report of the 15-man committee on the proposal for the revision of the free trade between the Philippines and the United States as well as the Japanese reparations question.

1 MAY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden to the Philippines, Malte Johan Djalmar Pripp, presented his credentials to President Quirino. In their brief remarks, the President and the Swedish Minister pledged to strengthen the cordial relations between their respective countries.

3 MAY — The Council of State approved the recommendation of the 15-man committee headed by Secretary of Finance Aurelio Mon-

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tinola to adjust the present trade relations between the United States and the Philippines in order to make it more equitable and mutually profitable for both countries. The recommendation was made in the light of US President Eisenhower's letter which stated that the "Government of the United States now stands ready to give prompt and systematic consideration to any specific proposal for the revision of the present agreement which the Philippine Government may wish to advance."

5 MAY — President Quirino conferred with Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin M. Elizalde and Secretary of Finance Aurelio Montinola, chairman of the 15-man committee which had studied and drafted the proposals for the adjustment of the trade agreement between the Philippines and the United States. They also went over the draft of the letter to be forwarded to US Ambassador Spruance which informed the US Government that the Philippines is ready to appoint its representatives to meet with the US representatives to work out the adjustments in the present trade relations between the two countries.

24 JUNE — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Fernando Wiel of Italy, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Nai Chitti Sucharitakul of Thailand presented their respective credentials to President Quirino in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang.

26 JUNE — The accession of the Philippines to the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women was approved by President Quirino. In his recommendation, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Joaquin M. Elizalde observed that "the Philippines being the first Asian country to grant its women equal political rights with men, it should be among the first signatories thereto."

27 JUNE — The diplomatic corps, led by Papal Nuncio Egidio Vagnozzi and US Ambassador Spruance, gave a warm send-off to President Quirino who left for the United States to undergo medical treatment.

30 JUNE — The Cabinet took steps to prepare the return to Tokyo of Japanese war prisoners who were pardoned by President Quirino effective 4 July 1953. Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felino Neri was directed to take up with the Japanese Ambassador

the problem of transporting the war prisoners to Japan. Acting Secretary Neri informed the Cabinet that the Japanese Government will send a ship to bring back to Japan the war prisoners. Press reports emanating from Tokyo said that as a result of President Quirino's decision pardoning the Japanese war prisoners, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida now favored payment by the Japanese Government of cash reparations aside from the service reparations Japan had heretofore been willing to make.

4 JULY — Leaders from 15 countries, led by US President Dwight Eisenhower, greeted President Quirino on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of Republic of the Philippines.

6 JULY — Malacañang released the following statement issued by President Quirino at Baltimore, Maryland regarding the pardon of Japanese war prisoners:

"I should be the last one to pardon them as the Japanese killed my wife and three children, and five other members of my family. I am doing this because I do not want my children and my people inherit from me the hate for people who might yet be our friends for the permanent interest of our country. . ."

14 JULY — Official resolutions of gratitude to President Quirino and the Filipino people were received at Malacañang from the Japanese Government for the pardon and repatriation of Japanese war prisoners. The resolutions, which came from the House of Representatives and the House of Counselors of Japan, were transmitted by the Japanese Mission in Manila to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

28 JULY — With the signing of the truce agreement in Panmunjon ending the fierce battle in the Korean peninsula, President Quirino expressed hope that the big powers would now have chance to re-examine the whole world problem. He added that while the objective of the United Nations forces in Korea was thwarted at tremendous cost, yet "I believe this episode in world history has a humanitarian lesson to teach and that the United Nations will eventually fulfill its mission."

7 SEPTEMBER — More than a hundred thousand men and women lined the streets from the airport to Malacañang to give President Quirino a royal and enthusiastic welcome after a two-month medical treatment in the United States.

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16 SEPTEMBER — British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Frank S. Gibbs called at Malacañang to deliver a personal message from Queen Elizabeth II thanking the Chief Executive for sending a personal representative during her coronation. The British Minister also conveyed to the Chief Executive the Queen's best wishes for the continued progress of the Philippines.

30 SEPTEMBER — Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Kat-suo Okasaki, accompanied by Noru Nakagawa of the Japanese Mission in Manila and Eiji Wajima, director of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, called at Malacañang to pay his respects to President Quirino. During their talks, the Chief Executive and the Japanese Foreign Minister pledged closer relations between their respective countries. They also agreed that Filipinos and Japanese should cooperate with one another in the reconstruction of their devastated countries to make them strong to resist and protect themselves against a common enemy. Okasaki then congratulated the President on his efforts to industrialize the Philippines, and expressed the readiness of Japan to exchange machinery that the Philippines might need with the raw materials produced locally.

21 NOVEMBER — US Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, accompanied by Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felino Neri and US Ambassador Raymond Spruance, called at Malacañang to pay his respects to President Quirino. After the exchange of cordial greetings, Vice-President Nixon presented to President Quirino a personal letter of greetings from US President Eisenhower.

During the call, President Quirino renewed his proposal for a Southeast Asian Union as he discussed with Vice-President Nixon the Far Eastern situation. The United States, the Chief Executive stressed, should take advantage of the current readiness of the countries in Southeast Asia to follow American leadership and solidify the union of such countries. He pointed out that the Southeast Asian Union need not necessarily be a military alliance but it should be more of an economic, cultural and political union. For his part, Vice President Nixon assured President Quirino that he would take up his proposals in Washington, D.C. when he returns. In the evening, the President gave a state dinner in Malacañang in honor of the visiting US leader and his party. The affair was attended by high ranking government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

28 NOVEMBER — Minister Katsumi Ono, chief of the Japanese Mission in Manila, paid a courtesy call on President Quirino to deliver a letter from Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida which expressed Japan's desire for closer friendship and cooperation with the Philippines. He also conveyed to the President the gratitude of the people of Japan for the clemency granted by President Quirino to Japanese prisoners of war. He said the Japanese people will never forget the President's big heart in his gesture of goodwill and friendship for the former enemy country.

1 DECEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Argentina to the Philippines, Jose Manuel Moneta, presented his credentials to President Quirino. The President and the new Argentina envoy pledged in their brief speeches in Spanish their common desire to further strengthen the existing cordial relations between their respective countries.

11 DECEMBER — Visiting members of the US House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, headed by Representative Walter B. Judd, were received by President Quirino at Malacañang. During their audience with the Chief Executive, the US solons assured the President that the US Government will stick loyally with the countries that fought side by side with her in the last war. In return, President Quirino said the United States should lead in bringing the democracies and freedom-loving countries in Asian into a union. He added that the United States should take advantage of the readiness of the democracies to follow the leadership of the U.S. and bring together those countries into a collective organization to resist Communist aggression in Asia.

29 DECEMBER — The members of the diplomatic corps, led by Papal Nuncio Monsignor Egidio Vagnozzi, called at Malacañang to extend their thanks and good wishes to President Quirino on his last working day as President of the Philippines.

30 DECEMBER — Chief Justice Ricardo Paras sworn in Ramon Magsaysay and Carlos P. Garcia as President and Vice-President, respectively, before a huge crowd at the Luneta.

PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY

1954

25 JANUARY — In his first State of the Nation Address, President Magsaysay underscored the need of resolving pertinent issues in military bases issue, stating among other things:

"It is clearly in the national interest that we meet with the representatives of the United States Government to settle pending legal questions so that the bases we have granted to that country can be immediately developed and fully activated."

7 APRIL — President Magsaysay conferred with Vice President Carlos P. Garcia, concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the reparations question with Japan. The Vice President also reported on the latest developments regarding the Bell Trade Act.

15 APRIL — The Garcia-Ohno Agreement was signed. Under this agreement, Japan agreed to pay a total amount of US\$400 million over a period of ten years and, if necessary, renewable for another ten years. Japan also agreed to provide services and engage in "development projects" which included the salvaging of sunken vessels, the development of natural resources, physical infrastructures and the improvement of transportation as well as communication system. Five days later, however, the Philippine Senate voted to reject the agreement. Opposition centered on the amount and the manner of payment. The term "services" became the bone of contention. The Philippine Senate wanted "capital goods" from Japan for economic development, not mere "services", interpreted to mean technical help and Japanese labor.

18 APRIL — A statement was issued by President Magsaysay saying that he was in favor of an Asian anti-aggression alliance provided it had all the guarantees of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He added that he agreed in principle with the US proposal for democratic countries to issue a joint declaration against Communist aggression in Indochina. However, he set two conditions under which the Philippines could support US proposals for a Pacific Treaty Organization, namely:

- 1) that the rights of Asian nations to self-determination be

respected; and

- 2) that in case of attack from outside, the Philippines be extended full guarantee of US assistance from the Mutual Defense Pact.

The President made the statement as an affirmative answer to US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' invitation to make a joint declaration against aggression in Southeast Asia.

21 APRIL — Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata was summoned to Malacañang by President Magsaysay to seek a clarification of the Japanese reparations offer of "services." The President was informed by the Japanese envoy that the word "services" include capital goods like steam turbines, diesel engines, irrigation pipes and pumps, and other types of machinery. The Chief Executive expressed surprise that the text of the Murata reparations proposal mentioned only "services" as the only forms of Japanese reparations payment. The Chief Executive then asked Ambassador Murata to see Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Leon Ma. Guerrero and put down in writing the clarification of the reparations proposal.

23 APRIL — Upon receiving Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo's report regarding the reaction of US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the Philippine desire for bilateral talks on the defense pact, the President immediately instructed Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Leon Ma. Guerrero to advise the US Embassy that the Philippine Government "is now ready to appoint a panel to discuss the implementation of the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Pact". In a recent conference, the President and Congressional leaders had agreed to seek talks with US authorities on the implementation of the Mutual Defense Pact.

30 APRIL — A fifteen-man Presidential Special Mission, headed by Secretary of Finance Jaime Hernandez, was sent to Japan by President Magsaysay to assess Japan's capacity to pay reparations. Returning to Manila in August, the mission reported that Japan's economy is capable of sustaining substantial reparations payment, but recommended that so as not to impose too heavy a burden on Japan's economy the Philippines should draw up a list of desired capital and consumer goods scheduled for delivery over a period of five to ten years.

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11 MAY — Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, acting on the instructions of President Magsaysay, conferred with US President Eisenhower and State Secretary Dulles on the implementation of Philippine-US Mutual Defense Treaty. As a result of the conference, the State Department issued a statement which said that the US Government "is now ready to implement the Mutual Defense Treaty, in accordance with President Magsaysay's request".

13 MAY — Members of the US Agricultural Trade Mission called on President Magsaysay following their arrival in Manila in the course of their tour of the Far East to explore the possibilities of expanding US trade with Asian countries. Mr. Homer Brinkley, head of the group, told the President that the United States had some surplus products for export and that the mission had come to find out what goods Asian nations could exchange for those surplus products.

25 MAY — US Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, accompanied by US Embassy Charge d'Affaires Minister William S.B. Lacy, called on President Magsaysay to discuss relevant issues on bilateral relations. Secretary Wilson briefed the President on his Far Eastern trip. After their meeting, the Chief Executive and the US Defense Secretary issued a joint statement saying that they agreed on a prompt creation of a council, composed of Philippine and US Governments representatives, which will serve as a continuing body in charge of the overall implementation of the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Treaty. They also expressed mutual agreement for formal consultations as provided for by Article III of the 1951 Philippine-US Treaty which states that:

"The Parties through their Foreign Ministers or their deputies will consult together from time to time regarding the implementation of the Treaty and whenever in the opinion of either of them the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of either of the parties is threatened by external armed attack in the Pacific."

Also present at the conference were US Navy Undersecretary Thomas G. Gates, Jr.; Admiral Felix B. Stump, commander-in-chief of the US Pacific Fleet; and Col. Gary Randal, USMC, military assistant to Undersecretary Gates.

4 JUNE — Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Leon Ma. Guerrero was appointed by President Magsaysay as Ambassador Extraordi-

nary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to the Court of St. James in London.

6 JUNE — Major General Jesus Vargas, AFP Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Manuel Cabal of the Philippine Army were instructed by President Magsaysay to leave immediately for Washington, D.C. on a special mission in connection with his agreement with the US Defense Secretary regarding the organization of a standing Philippine-US Council for the implementation of the Mutual Defense Treaty.

9 JUNE — Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo reported to President Magsaysay that both Houses of the US Congress had approved the Rogers Veterans Benefit Extension Bill. The passage of the bill will benefit thousands of Filipino World War II veterans. Immediately upon the receipt of Romulo's report, the President issued a statement lauding the passage of the bill as "another clear example of the close relationship, based on mutual respect and affection, that exists between the Filipinos and the American people."

15 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Fermin Sanz Orio of Spain presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. In an unprecedented move, the Chief Executive spoke extemporaneously in Pilipino in receiving the credentials of the Spanish envoy. It was the first time that a Philippine President had responded in the national language to a foreign envoy's credential-presentation speech. In the brief remarks delivered at the ceremony, the President told the new Spanish envoy that the latter would find in the Philippines the same ideals and sentiments that have inspired Spain to carry on a relentless campaign against Communism. He further assured Ambassador Orio that the latter would feel at home in the Philippines, not only because "our customs are practically the same as those of his native Spain, but by reasons of our sentiments and ideals."

29 JUNE — Major General Jesus Vargas, AFP Chief of Staff and Brigadier General Manuel Cabal called on President Magsaysay to report on their trip to the United States. They told the President that the mission was cordially received in Washington D.C. Vargas said that the United States had proposed that the first meeting of the Philippine-US Council be held in the Philippines. Afterwards, the President issued a statement saying that "the implementation of the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Treaty would mean that the Philippines would be maintained and strengthened as bulwark of peace and freedom."

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4 JULY — US President Dwight E. Eisenhower led world leaders in extending felicitations to President Magsaysay on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines. Among those who sent similar messages were President Izhak Ben-Zvi of Israel; Queen Juliana of the Netherlands; President Rajendra Prasad of India; King Frederick of Denmark; King Baudouin of Belgium; President Rene Coty of France; President Luigi Einaudi of Italy; King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden; President Sukarno of Indonesia; Governor General Ghulan Mohammed of Pakistan; President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico.

9 JULY — In an interview, President Magsaysay said he was thinking of sending to the neighboring countries several goodwill missions to further strengthen the ties of friendship between the Philippines and Southeast Asian countries. He also added that Senator Jose P. Laurel would head the mission that would go to the United States to work on the Bell Trade Act.

12 JULY — Proclamation No. 49, extending until 31 December 1955 the free trade relations between the Philippines and the United States as embodied in the Bell Trade Act, was signed by President Magsaysay. The proclamation is an implementation of Republic Act No. 1137 dated 16 June 1954 entitled "An Act to Amend Commonwealth Act No. 733 authorizing the Extension on the basis of Reciprocity up to 31 December 1955 of the Duty-Free Entry of US Articles in the Philippines."

22 JULY — A group of students from the University of Malaya, who were in the Philippines on an academic and goodwill tour, called on President Magsaysay. The Chief Executive told them that he was thinking of sending Filipino students on a similar goodwill tour to Southeast Asian countries. The President also took the occasion to speak about the existing relations between the Philippines and the United States based on sincere friendship. The Chief Executive explained that the Philippines was receiving US assistance to eradicate diseases, build hydroelectric power plants, lay down roads, and strengthen the country in the fight against aggression. However, he made it clear to the students that the "close relationship between the two countries was that of two sovereign and co-equal states bound to each other by mutual respect."

27 JULY — In a brief press conference, President Magsaysay reiterated that he approved in principle the establishment of a collective security against aggression like the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

29 JULY — An all-party conference held at Malacañang unanimously approved the proposal of President Magsaysay for the participation of the Philippines in a multi-nation conference to discuss the terms of a Southeast Asian alliance but reserved judgment on whether the Philippines should join the alliance. The conference also decided that Philippine membership in a Southeast Asian treaty organization would depend on how strongly such a union would safely safeguard the country's security.

23 AUGUST — President Magsaysay gave Senator Jose P. Laurel three broad instructions as head of Philippine Bell Trade Mission. *First*, the mission was to re-examine Philippine-US trade relations, with particular reference to the existing executive agreement on trade. *Second*, it was to work for the settlement of all financial claims of the Philippines on the United States as recommended in the Bell Report of 1950. *Third*, it was to take up with the US delegation in Washington, D.C. other general matters relating to the Philippine economy.

1 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Sir Frank S. Gibbs presented his credentials to President Magsaysay as the first British Ambassador to the Philippines. After presenting his credentials, the British Ambassador said that it would be his continued endeavour to "maintain and strengthen the good relations which so happily exist between our two countries." He added that the British relations with the Philippines have, except during the last war, "subsisted continuously and harmoniously since the first opening of a British consulate in Manila in 1844."

3 SEPTEMBER — US State Secretary John Foster Dulles was received by President Magsaysay at Malacañang for a preliminary exchange of views on the SEATO and the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Pact.

4 SEPTEMBER — Thai Foreign Minister Prince Wan Waithayakon, accompanied by Thai Minister Nai Chilli Sucharitakul, called on President Magsaysay. During the brief audience, the Thai Foreign

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Minister conveyed to the President the greetings from the King of Thailand.

President and Mrs. Magsaysay entertained Secretary and Mrs. Dulles at a luncheon at Malacañang where ranking Philippine officials, US Embassy officials, US delegates to the SEATO conference, and top brass of the Philippine and US Armed Forces and their ladies were also invited.

6 SEPTEMBER — President Magsaysay formally opened the Manila Conference (SEATO) of 1954 at the convention hall of the Congress Building. In his address, the President asked the free world to keep themselves strong and vigilant. He said that the free peoples should act jointly to repel aggression.

7 SEPTEMBER — The President received Ministers T. Clifton Webb of New Zealand, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan of Pakistan and Guy La Chambre of France, who called at Malacañang separately to pay their respects. The President congratulated the Ministers, who headed their respective delegations to the Manila Conference of 1954, for having accomplished so much in a few days. All three ministers invited the President to visit their respective countries. They assured him that their governments and peoples would only be too glad to welcome the Philippine Chief Executive. In turn, the President thanked the Ministers for their invitations. He said he would like very much to pay visits to other countries and spread goodwill for the Philippines.

8 SEPTEMBER — The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) Charter was signed by the representatives of the Philippines, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan and Thailand. The SEATO Treaty, in its core article (Article IV), provided among other things:

"Each party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties by unanimous agreement may thereafter designate, would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in the event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

The other substantive provisions of the SEATO Treaty provided for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in which the

signatories might become involved, and cooperation with one another in the promotion of their economic and social well-being, including cultural exchanges. Also signed by the country representatives was the Pacific Charter, sponsored by the Philippines, affirming "the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;" their cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to promote higher living standards, economic progress, and social well-being in the region; and their determination "to prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the treaty area to subvert their freedom or to destroy their sovereignty or territorial integrity."

9 SEPTEMBER — Australian Minister of External Affairs R.G. Casey, accompanied by Minister George Dunbar Moore, called on the President and extended an invitation to the Chief Executive to send a Filipino expert to study cattle breeding in Australia.

After the call of the Australian Foreign Minister, the President received Lord Reading of England, who was accompanied by British Ambassador Sir Frank Gibbs. During the call, the President and Lord Reading discussed regional and world problems. Afterwards, the Chief Executive received New Zealand Minister for External Affairs T. Clifton Webb.

In the evening, a statement was issued by President Magsaysay on the Philippine-US Council meeting on 4 September and the Manila Conference on 6-8 September. In his statement, the Chief Executive stressed that "other free states of Asia will find nothing objectionable in the Manila Treaty and the Pacific Charter." The President observed that the security of the Philippines as well as the entire Southeast Asia and Southwest Pacific has been considerably strengthened with the affirmation of the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Pact and the signing of the Manila Treaty.

15 SEPTEMBER — The Cabinet approved another extension of the Philippine-Japan barter trade agreement, due to expire 17 September, up to 31 January 1955. It marked the tenth time the agreement is extended since it came into effect four years ago. At the same time, the President instructed the Foreign Office to undertake during the period of the latest extension a study of possible changes in the agreement with the end in view of extending greater protection to Philippine commodities which have suffered from competition with Japanese goods. The President made this directive after Commerce

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Secretary Oscar Ledesma informed the Cabinet that some local manufacturers, among them toy-makers, had complained to him about competition from Japanese goods.

10 NOVEMBER — The Cabinet, with President Magsaysay presiding, approved in principle a plan to permit the entry of Filipino and US citizens into each other's country as "international traders" on the basis of reciprocity. The proposed plan will be implemented by executive agreement between the Presidents of the Philippines and the United States sanctioned in either case by their respective Congress. The plan hoped to meet a situation created by the absence of a treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries.

11 NOVEMBER — The following statement was released by Malacanang, to wit:

"Senator Jose P. Laurel conferred with Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida on the Japanese reparations question in New York last week on instructions from President Magsaysay. Senator Laurel will meet again with the Japanese Prime Minister in Washington, D.C. sometime next week.

"The President gave his sanction to Senator Laurel's meeting with Yoshida out of his desire not to leave unexplored any avenue of approach that could lead to early and satisfactory settlement of the reparations question.

"President Magsaysay is in touch with the developments regarding Laurel-Yoshida meeting, and Ambassador Felino Neri is likewise posted on such developments.

20 NOVEMBER — Philippine Minister to Australia, Roberto Regala, conferred with President Magsaysay following the former's arrival from Canberra. Minister Regala took up with the President the plan to increase trade with Australia. Minister Regala also conveyed to the Chief Executive the official invitation of the Australian Government extended by the Right Honorable Richard Casey to President Magsaysay to visit Australia. He likewise informed the Chief Executive of Australian Government's appreciation for the successful organization and handling of the recent SEATO conference.

22 NOVEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Carlos Alberto Pasini Costado of Argentina presented his

credentials to President Magsaysay. In presenting his credentials, the Argentine Minister conveyed the personal greetings of President Juan Peron to President Magsaysay. He said he would further promote the existing cordial ties between Argentina and the Philippines. For his part, the Chief Executive recalled that the Philippines and Argentina have a common heritage of Latin culture and Christian faith and have gone through the same hardships in fighting for their freedom. He also noted the interest of the Argentine Government in bringing to the masses the greatest measure of happiness and prosperity.

14 DECEMBER — President Magsaysay disclosed that he had already transmitted through Senator Jose P. Laurel his personal congratulations and commendations for each member of the Trade Mission and its technical staff. Senator Laurel, chief of the Philippine delegation, reported to the President the substance of the final agreement reached by the Philippine and US panels. On the basis of Senator Laurel's report and recommendation, the President authorized the signing of the agreement.

15 DECEMBER — After three months of negotiations, the governments of the Philippines and the United States concluded an agreement known as the Laurel-Langley Agreement to replace the 1946 trade agreement.

Among the terms of the Laurel-Langley Agreement were the yielding to the Philippines of control over its currency, the granting on a reciprocal basis to citizens of one state the right to do business in the other, the naming of the parity rights reciprocal for citizens of each country in the territory of the other, the imposition of quantitative restrictions on a reciprocal basis and the end to the prohibition against the Philippines having export taxes.

Provisions were also made for increases in tariff preferences for Philippine goods entering the Philippines, for the termination of quota allocation limitations on Philippine products subject to quotas in US markets, for the increases in the duty-free quotas of Philippine products that are subject to declining duty-free quotas, for the termination of most absolute quotas on products to the United States. The agreement also called for the end to Philippine exchange tax and its substitution by an import levy to be gradually reduced and ended. Full tariffs on each other's products would come into effect in 1974.

24 DECEMBER — In the evening, President and Mrs. Magsaysay honored visiting Prime Minister John Kotewala of Ceylon at a state dinner at Malacañang which was attended by high Philippine officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

1955

1 JANUARY — The members of the diplomatic corps were received by President Magsaysay during the traditional New Year's reception at Malacañang. In his brief remarks Mons. Egidio Vagnozzi, papal nuncio, on behalf of his colleagues in the diplomatic corps, offered a toast for the continued success and prosperity of the Philippine nation. The President responded by wishing peace and goodwill for all freedom-loving nations of the world.

28 JANUARY — In a meeting presided by President Magsaysay, which was attended by ranking Congressional leaders, it was agreed to accept an invitation to participate at the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung, Indonesia, in April 1955.

Vice-President Garcia who is concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs, explaining the pros and cons of participation in the Bandung talks, said that Philippine refusal to go to Bandung will only serve to underscore the charge by some Asians that the Philippines was "more Western than Asian." He mentioned the danger that Philippine non-participation may result in isolating the country from its neighbors. By attending the conference, Garcia pointed out, the Philippines would be in a position to rebut and refute some of the more glaringly unjust accusations that may be made against its friends and allies in the democratic camp.

Finally, Vice-President Garcia stressed that according to the invitation issued by the conference sponsors, the conference will be merely a discussion gathering and will not bind participating countries to any decisions. Thus, he said, the Philippines could take part in it without getting itself involved in any commitments.

2 FEBRUARY — President Magsaysay held a conference with Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia, concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Felino Neri on preparations for the Philippine participation in the forthcoming SEATO conference in Bangkok, Thailand.

Vice-President Garcia informed the President that it would be the first meeting of Member-States to implement the terms of their agreement at the Manila Conference of 1954. He said that the military and economic provisions of the agreement would be the

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main topics for discussion and that the SEATO nations would try to formulate a collective security plan for Southeast Asia.

4 FEBRUARY — President Magsaysay revealed in a press conference that Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo will lead the Philippine delegation to the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung, Indonesia.

10 FEBRUARY — President Magsaysay presided over the meeting of the National Security Council held in Malacañang.

The Council, which is the highest advisory body to the President on defense and security matters, was given a general briefing by the AFP general staff on the situation in the Far East, and their implications on the security of the Philippines.

15 FEBRUARY — The President received Foreign Minister George K.C. Yeh of Nationalist China, who called to pay his respects following his arrival in Manila enroute to Taipeh from the United States.

21 FEBRUARY — President Magsaysay received US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles shortly after the latter arrived in Manila. Dulles was accompanied to Malacañang by his party, including Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson, Counselor Douglas MacArthur II, Frank Maden, and US Ambassador Spruance.

1 MARCH — President Magsaysay received Australian Minister of Interior and Works W.S. Kent Hughes, who paid a courtesy call. The visiting Australian cabinet member was accompanied to Malacañang by Australian Minister to the Philippines George Dunbar Moore.

2 MARCH — President Magsaysay received US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who informed him of his general impressions of the recent SEATO conference in Bangkok, Thailand, and on his trips to Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam, and Burma.

Dulles spoke highly of the performance of the Philippine delegation at the SEATO conference. He praised particularly the delegation's contribution in the discussion of the military panel on the problem of subversion. The close-door conference was also attended by Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Raul S. Manglapus, Ambassador Felino Neri, US Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Walter Robertson, Counselor Douglas MacArthur II, State Depart-

ment's Director of Philippine and Southeast Asian Affairs Kenneth Young, and Ambassador Raymond A. Spruance.

5 MARCH — President Magsaysay took a direct hand in breaking the reparations deadlock between Japan and the Philippines by dispatching a personal cable to Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama, whose party had won the last Japanese national elections, after conferring with Ambassador Felino Neri, chief Philippine reparations negotiator. The President, in his cable, also repeated his earlier observation that no amount of money could possibly compensate the Philippines and the Filipino people for the damages and injuries they had sustained. The satisfactory settlement of the reparations questions was not a simple matter of a fixed amount of money but one of demonstrating that Japan was really sincere in making amends by doing it in a tangible way to the best of its ability, the President added. The important thing, the President was quoted to have said, is for Japan and the Philippines to resume their relations on the basis of friendship and trust.

15 MARCH — The President sought congressional authority to enter into an agreement with the United States Government on the Laurel-Langley accord on the revision of the Bell Trade Act. In identical letters to the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President transmitted the Laurel-Langley agreement, with the following recommendations:

"I recommend that the Congress give early and favorable consideration to the Final Act and authorize the President of the Philippines to enter into an agreement with the President of the United States providing for the acceptance of the provisions of the Final Act."

17 MARCH — Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ferdinand Buckens of Belgium presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. The Belgian minister, in his brief remarks, expressed hope that the success of the Administration's industrialization and rural development program would lead to increased trade between the Philippines and Belgium.

18 MARCH — The National Planning Association set up the news conference in which President Magsaysay answered in Malacañang questions from New York newsmen at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

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In his opening remarks, the President invited American capital to help the Philippines develop its economy. In the course of the interview, President Magsaysay said that although he does not minimize the importance of strong collective military defense of the remaining free areas of Asia, "I insist that only vigorous and intelligent economic development of this region can produce concrete proof that man's best hope for a better life lies in a free society." He added that —

"Today we have a stable Republic and a people whose faith in democracy has been restored and reinforced. Our task is that of economic development, of bringing our human and material resources into better and greater productivity. And we hope that the enlightened American enterprise will join us in this exciting and rewarding effort."

30 MARCH — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Arno Halusa of the Republic of Austria presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. Minister Halusa, in brief remarks after the presentation of his letters of credence, said that during the past 10 years, Austria "has watched with admiration the unshakable determination of the Filipino people to defend their newly found independence and their democratic way of life." He added that during that time his country also has been engaged in an unrelenting and successful struggle to maintain her position as an outpost of the Free World." The President welcomed the Austrian minister to the Philippines and asked him to convey to President Theodor Koerner of Austria the cordial greetings of the Filipino people.

12 APRIL — Further pledges of mutual cooperation between the Philippines and the United States in the attainment of their common objectives of peace and freedom were made by President Magsaysay and US Ambassador Homer Ferguson during the latter's presentation of his letters of credence.

The new American Ambassador, who succeeded former Ambassador Raymond A. Spruance, in presenting his credentials, said:

"I know that the objectives of peace and freedom are held in common by both our nations and that these objectives will constitute

the criteria in our efforts to find the solutions to the problems which face us."

"I feel sure that, in this spirit, a pooling of the best thinking of our two nations can contribute successfully to the formulation of sound and effective policy."

Responding, President Magsaysay said that the Philippines shares the same concern for peace and freedom and said:

"I gladly accept your pledge of cooperation in all matters of common interest to our two nations and your desire to maintain the atmosphere of cordiality and respect in the solution of our common problems, as well as in securing peace and freedom for all nations."

13 APRIL — President Magsaysay conferred with leaders of Congress to formulate a united Philippine stand at the forthcoming Asian African conference in Bandung, Indonesia on 18 April 1955.

14 APRIL — Prime Minister and Madame Pibul Songgram of Thailand arrived in Manila for a three-day state visit. They were received by President and Mrs. Magsaysay at Malacañang Palace where they were accorded military honors and later introduced to other high ranking Philippine officials led by Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia. The President then escorted Prime Minister Pibul Songgram to his study room while Mrs. Magsaysay escorted Madame Pibul Songgram to the music room. In the course of the conversation, the President made exploratory remarks suggesting that the Philippines barter its sugar with Thailand's rice. The President thanked the Prime Minister for the courtesies which had been accorded Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia and his party when the Vice-President made a state visit to Thailand during the SEATO conference in Bangkok.

In the evening, the President and the First Lady gave a state dinner at the Palace in honor of Prime Minister and Madame Pibul Songgram. The dinner was attended by high diplomatic and consular representatives and the local foreign service officials, congressional leaders, and members of the Cabinet.

Prime Minister Pibul Songgram of Thailand was conferred by President Magsaysay the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Rajah*, reserved exclusively by the Philippine Government for chiefs of state, during

the state dinner offered by President and Mrs. Magsaysay in honor of Premier and Madame Pibul Songgram.

16 APRIL — Prime Minister Pibul Songgram of Thailand conferred on President Magsaysay *the Knight Grand Cordon of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant*, the highest decoration conferred by the government of Thailand. Thailand's Prime Minister Pibul Songgram gave the decoration on behalf of the King of Thailand. He presented to President Magsaysay the insignia of the Order during a brief but solemn ceremony held at the Malacañang ceremonial hall. At the same time, the Prime Minister made his formal farewell speech thanking President and Mrs. Magsaysay for the "very cordial welcome given to my wife and myself by the government of the Republic of the Philippines and the generous hospitality extended to us and the Thai members of the goodwill mission."

After receiving the insignia, the President thanked the Prime Minister for the honor which, he said, was a "renewed expression of the close and enduring friendship that happily exists between our two countries."

27 APRIL — Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo reported to President Magsaysay on the outcome of the 29-nation Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia. During their meeting, Ambassador Romulo suggested to the President that the Chief Executive undertake a goodwill tour of neighboring friendly Asian countries instead of a trip to the United States. Romulo, who headed the Philippine delegation, explained the net significance of decisions arrived at, at the recently concluded multi-nation conference at Bandung as they affected Philippine interests. He reported in detail on views expressed by the chief delegates in their discussions held behind closed doors. Such exchange of views showed the attitude of the participating countries on various matters taken up at the conference.

The President took into consideration Romulo's report on what the latter believed the Philippine Government should do to best implement the decisions expressed in the final communique released in Bandung. He also reported in detail on the individual and collective contributions given by members of his delegation to the success of the Philippine representation.

29 APRIL — Acting Secretary of State Momulo Dukuly of Liberia called at Malacañang to pay his respects to President Magsaysay. Dukuly, who was his country's delegate to the Bandung (Asian-African) Conference, was accompanied by six other ranking officials from Liberia. He extended his felicitations and warm greetings to the President on behalf of the people of Liberia. He expressed his admiration for the President and his administration, particularly for the President's achievement in breaking the Communist movement in the Philippines. President Magsaysay was also congratulated by the Liberian official on "the magnificent job that the Philippine delegation carried out at Bandung."

9 MAY — Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Mammud Fawzi of Egypt called on President Magsaysay. Minister Fawzi was in Manila on an official visit. The President was informed by Minister Fawzi of the vast irrigation projects harnessed along the Nile River. The Chief Executive told the Egyptian foreign minister that he was greatly interested in irrigation. He said that he had asked for P150 million in the budget for irrigation alone. Subjects covered by the discussion during the courtesy call were the industries and products of Egypt. Minister Fawzi said that Egypt is concentrating on industrialization because of the increasing population.

14 JUNE — The President won the support of Congressional leaders to the \$800 million Japanese reparations proposal. Leaders of the coalesced majority party accepted as a matter of general principle the \$800 million tentative agreement on reparations, although some expressed fear the Philippines was not amply protected from the "risks" involved in the agreement. At the Malacañang breakfast conference, Ambassador Felino Neri explained the proposed tentative agreement in details to the Congress leaders.

Neri gave the breakdown of the \$800 million agreement as follows:

\$550 million to be paid in capital goods, payable from 15 to 20 years;

\$30 million to be paid in services, payable from 15 to 20 years;

\$20 million to be paid in cash within five years; and

\$250 million payable in form of loans or investment funds.

29 JUNE — US Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas, accompanied by US Ambassador Homer Ferguson, called on President Magsaysay at Malacañang Palace.

4 JULY — The diplomatic corps called on President Magsaysay on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Philippine Republic. Ambassador Fermin Sanz-Orio of Spain, the acting dean of the diplomatic corps, offered a toast on behalf of his colleagues, to “a bright future of the Philippines, prosperity of the Filipino people, and happiness for Your Excellency and Mrs. Magsaysay.” Acknowledging the remarks, the Chief Executive thanked the chiefs of the diplomatic missions for their felicitations on the anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines. He also congratulated them for their work in promoting understanding between the Philippines and the countries they represent, and expressed confidence for “better understanding and cooperation in the future.”

President Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States was among the chiefs of state all over the world who extended their greetings to President Magsaysay and to the Filipino people on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Republic of the Philippines, Monday, July 4, 1955. Among the congratulatory messages received by the President were those from Izhad Ben-Zvi of Israel, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, King Bhumibol of Thailand, King Haakon of Norway, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China, King Baudouin of Belgium, President Max Petitpierre of the Swiss Confederation, President Giovanni Gronchi of Italy, King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, President Rajendra Prasad of India, President Juan Peron of Argentina, President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba, President Craveiro Lopes of Portugal, Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, President Rene Coty of France, and Governor General Ghulam Mohammed of Pakistan.

9 JULY — President Magsaysay was called a “stalwart leader of democracy, who is the first man in Asia to defeat Communism” by United States House Majority Leader John McCormack on the occasion of the passage of the Laurel-Langley Agreement by the US House of Representatives. In urging his colleagues to grant unanimous approval to the revised trade agreement, McCormack said:

"My interest in this bill – and I know it is that of all us – as to see to it that we do here on our part anything within reason to assist this stalwart leader of democracy (President Magsaysay), who is the first man in Asia to defeat Communism, to continue serving the Filipino people in a manner that will revitalize democracy in that part of the world and infuse new faith in democratic government among the millions of Asia."

McCormack said that whenever critics distorted American policies and presented the United States as imperialistic, "we always pridefully point to the Philippines as our most effective refutation." He continued that the trade agreement was "vital to Philippine economy" and "to the success of the administration of President Ramon Magsaysay." United States House Minority Leader Joseph Martin also paid tribute to the Filipinos and to President Magsaysay, who "successfully fought Communism" and who "needs a trade agreement such as is provided in this bill to help him continue his work of ameliorating the lot of the Philippine masses and improve their economic welfare."

10 JULY — Visiting US Senator Everett Dirksen, accompanied by US Ambassador Homer Ferguson, called on President Magsaysay and conveyed to him the best wishes of US President Eisenhower. Senator Dirksen was in Manila in the course of an observation tour in the Far East.

21 JULY — Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, presidential envoy to the United States, wired the Chief Executive advising him of the passage by the US Senate of the Laurel-Langley Agreement.

4 AUGUST — President Magsaysay sent a cablegram to United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower expressing the gratification of the Filipino people on the approval of the version of the Philippine Trade Act, which was recently signed by the US President.

8 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the Philippines George Lisle Clutton presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. The British Ambassador, in his presentation speech, said that the close collaboration between the Philippines and the United Kingdom had been given further great impetus by the signing of the Manila Treaty which, he pointed out, was "a solemn profession of faith by the peace-loving nations of their will to maintain their ideals and their way of life and to work

together in all spheres, political, economic, cultural, no less than military, for their own well-being and that of the free world.”

11 AUGUST — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Denmark to the Philippines, Gunnar Seidenfader, presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. During the presentation of credentials, President Magsaysay and the new Danish Minister to the Philippines, Gunnar Seidenfader, both expressed the hope of further strengthening and developing the cultural and commercial relations between the Philippines and Denmark.

13 AUGUST — President Magsaysay dispatched a note to the Prime Minister of Japan formally confirming Philippine acceptance of the formula for the settlement of reparations negotiated last May by Ambassador Felino Neri with the Japanese Government in Tokyo. The note was handed to the Japanese chief of Mission in Manila, Toshio Urabe, by Ambassador Neri.

13 SEPTEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Australia to the Philippines, K.C.O. Shann, presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. In his presentation speech, Minister Shann recalled that Filipino and Australian soldiers had fought side by side in the protection of democratic liberties and national independence. He added, “there can be no doubt that we would again join hands together should armed aggression threaten the independence of ourselves and allies.” In his response, the President said that the Philippine Government placed a “high priority on closer political, military, and economic association with the Australian people and other peoples of Southeast Asia.”

1 OCTOBER — Ambassador Felixberto Serrano, Permanent Representative to the United Nations, informed President Magsaysay, that barring unforeseen developments the election of the Philippines in the Security Council either in the first or the second ballot was virtually certain. The Chief Executive expressed gratification over the Ambassador’s encouraging report and took occasion to commend him highly for his role in helping insure the success of the Philippine bid for membership in the Security Council as well as for his services as head of the Philippine Mission in the United Nations.

5 DECEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Vietnam to the Philippines, Cao Thai Bao,

presented his credentials to President Magsaysay in a ceremony held at Malacañang.

11 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China, Chen Chi-Ping, presented his credentials to President Magsaysay.

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19 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France to the Philippines, Jean Brionval, presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. In his speech, Ambassador Brionval said that in raising the rank of its diplomatic mission in the Philippines, the French Government wished to emphasize its desire to strengthen and develop its relations “with a friendly government and with a nation as anxious as the French nation to secure world peace and to defend democratic liberty.” In response, the President said that the elevation of the French legation to embassy was a recognition of the increasing importance of the happy relations between the French and the Philippine Governments.

30 JANUARY — His Royal Highness, Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia was officially received by President and Mrs. Magsaysay at Malacañang. In the evening, President Magsaysay decorated Prince Norodom Sihanouk with the highest decoration accorded foreign heads of state the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Rajah*.

Later, President and Mrs. Magsaysay gave a state dinner in honor of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

5 FEBRUARY — Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia presented President Magsaysay with the *Grand Croix de Ordre Royal du Cambodge*, Cambodia’s highest decoration for a foreign chief of state.

9 FEBRUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Philippines, Baron von Furstenberg, presented his credentials to President Magsaysay as Germany’s first minister to the Philippines. In their brief remarks, the Chief Executive and the German Minister pledged to further develop the commercial and cultural ties between the two countries.

20 FEBRUARY — Director-General Luther Evans of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) paid his respects to President Magsaysay upon the former’s arrival in Manila. Mr. Evans was accompanied to Malacañang by ranking officials of the UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines.

15 MARCH — US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles called on President Magsaysay to discuss outstanding issues in Philippine-US relations. Dulles related to the President his impressions of the SEATO council meeting at Karachi, Pakistan, and said he found out that peace in Southeast Asia was more secure now than it has been in the past few years. He also spoke of his visit to various Asian capitals.

The President reiterated the support of the Philippines for the efforts of the SEATO countries in uniting defensively against the threat of Communism in this area. He briefed Mr. Dulles about the shift in tactics of the Communists in the Philippines. He said that the latter had turned to economic sabotage in their drive to undermine the people's confidence in the government but assured Dulles that the government was in full control of the situation. Dulles, in turn, assured the President of continued support of the United States for the Philippines in the latter's efforts towards economic security. They agreed that economic stability was one of the conditions needed for the defense of democracy in Asia. Dulles reiterated President Eisenhower's invitation to President Magsaysay to visit the United States. But the President said that he felt he might not be able to go this year owing to pressure of work at home.

19 MARCH — In a press conference, President Magsaysay said he may go on a state visit to the United States and to some other countries of Europe and Asia next year.

22 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Australia to the Philippines, Keith Charles Owen, presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. The Ambassador said that during his sojourn in the Philippines, he will endeavor "to find ways of increasing trade, to extend our cooperation under the Colombo Plan, to strengthen the ties which bind us through the Manila Treaty." In response, President Magsaysay said that the mutual elevation by "our two governments of the category of our diplomatic missions from one of legation to that of embassy underlines the importance we attach to the need for greater economic, social, and political relations between our two peoples, to our mutual concern as neighbors and allies in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and to the maintenance of universal peace and security."

9 APRIL — President Magsaysay and US President Eisenhower strengthened the ties of Filipino-American friendship as they ex-

changed greetings on the occasion of Bataan Day. In his message, President Eisenhower said it was fitting that Bataan Day should be the chosen time to commemorate Filipino-American friendship "for it reminds us of the unit that was ours in times of stress and trials."

9 MAY — The Philippines and Japan signed a reparation agreement providing for Japan to grant within a maximum of 20 years \$550 million worth of reparations — \$500 million in the form of price reduction on items the Philippines buys from Japan in normal trade outside reparations. In a separate agreement, the Japanese government would expedite from private industrial sources in the nation long-term credits for capital goods, available to Philippine private enterprise, up to the amount of \$250 million. With the final approval of the reparations settlement and the San Francisco peace treaty by the Senate in Manila, the way was paved for the establishment of normal relations between Japan and the Philippines.

14 MAY — President Sukarno of Indonesia received a warm welcome from President Magsaysay following his arrival in Manila. In his remarks at the informal dinner given by President Magsaysay at Malacañang, President Sukarno predicted a "bright future" for all Asian nations, saying that they "know how to understand" and try their "very best to face all problems with courage, determination and practical statesmanship." During the dinner, President Magsaysay reaffirmed his policy of closer relations with Indonesia and traced the parallel struggles of both countries towards independence and stressed, among other things —

"We shall continue to do this through all the years to come — and I am sure I speak not only for this Administration and for myself personally, but for the administrations that will come after us."

Members of the Sukarno party were Roeslan Abdulgani, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Zainul Arifin, first Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Parliament; Arudji Kartawinata, second Deputy Chairman of the Indonesian Parliament; Dr. Wirjono Projodikoro, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia; and Dr. Sukimosa, former Prime Minister of Indonesia.

17 MAY — In a conference with Congressional leaders, it was agreed that President Magsaysay will call a special session of Congress for the ratification of the reparations agreement and the Japanese peace treaty only after the Japanese Diet has acted on both pacts. The President will proclaim a special session for that purpose as soon as he is officially informed by Vice-President and concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Garcia that the Japanese Diet has already approved both.

19 MAY — President Magsaysay directed Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia, chairman of the Philippine panel that is preparing the ground for the forthcoming Philippine-United States bases treaty talks, to give top-priority consideration to the problems of delimitation of the bases and jurisdictional conflicts. The President said that the panel should also take up the turnover of temporary installations of the US Government to the Philippine Government.

A Malacañang spokesman said that with respect to the sovereignty over, and title to, the bases, the position of the Philippine Government on these matters is that U.S. possession of the bases is a mere grant by the Philippine Republic in the exercise of the latter's sovereignty and title. The spokesman said the President wanted the Philippine panel to concentrate its attention on the problems of delimitation of bases and jurisdictional conflicts because he hoped to eliminate at the earliest time all possible causes of conflicts that tended to impair Filipino-American relations. Most of these causes, the spokesman added, arose from these two problems.

30 MAY — Upon recommendation of the Vice-President, the Cabinet approved the extension of the Philippine-Japan trade and financial barter trade agreements up to August 31, 1956. The Philippine Government has extended these agreements 14 times since the Japanese peace treaty took effect on April 28, 1952.

11 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand to the Philippines, Chitti Sucharitakul, presented his credentials to President Magsaysay.

15 JUNE — US Deputy Secretary of State for Far East Affairs William J. Sebald, accompanied by US Embassy Charge d'Affaires Charles Burrows, called on President Magsaysay at Malacañang to discuss outstanding bilateral issues.

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3 JULY — US Vice-President and Mrs. Richard Nixon were received by President and Mrs. Magsaysay in Malacañang.

4 JULY — A state dinner was tendered by President Magsaysay in honor of the visiting US Vice-President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon. Congressional leaders, Cabinet Members, members of the diplomatic corps and former President Sergio Osmeña attended the state dinner.

5 JULY — President and Mrs. Magsaysay led government officials and the members of the diplomatic corps in giving a warm send-off to Vice-President and Mrs. Nixon.

20 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Albert Nufer of the United States presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Nufer said that the "traditional and deeply rooted friendship that has always marked the relations between our two countries will be a continuous source of inspiration to me." These relations, the Ambassador added, were unique and were based upon a partnership which was "tested and firmly cemented at a time when our heritage, traditions, and freedom were imperilled." The President, in reply said that the "present close cooperation between our two countries and the mutual understanding between our two peoples are founded on the special relationship which had subsisted between them since their early association."

29 JULY — Former US Undersecretary of Defense Karl R. Bendtsen called on President Magsaysay to convey to the Chief Executive the information that the title papers and title claims held by the United States to its bases in the Philippines would arrive soon for turnover as promised by US Vice-President Richard M. Nixon.

Vice-President Nixon pledged then that "the United States will transfer and turn over to the Philippines all title papers and title claims held by the United States to all land areas used either in the past or at present as military bases." The President said that this was "very welcome news" and expressed his appreciation for the efforts taken by the U.S. Government to expedite the transfer.

6 AUGUST — President Magsaysay and Congressional leaders listened to Vice-President and concurrently Foreign Affairs Secretary

Carlos P. Garcia's report that the Philippine panel on the negotiation on the bases agreement has formally adopted the Magsaysay-Nixon statement last July 3 as its basic guidepost during the talks.

President Magsaysay and U.S. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, during the latter's visit to Manila last July for the tenth anniversary of Philippine Independence, issued a joint statement on military bases in this country which laid down three principles which will guide the forthcoming negotiations. These principles adopted by the Philippine panel as its guideposts are as follows:

- 1) *The existence of a system of United States bases in the Philippines has been, and continues to be, a matter of mutual interest and concern to the two countries, for the purpose of insuring their common defense pursuant to the principles of the United Nations.*
- 2) *In consonance with this mutuality of interest and concern, certain land areas in the Philippines have been and are being used by the United States as bases. The Philippine Government will contribute to their use in accordance with the terms of the Military Bases Agreement, the additional land which is deemed necessary by both governments for the strengthening of the bases system; the United States will turn over to the Philippine Government those areas listed in the Military Bases Agreement which the parties may hereafter agree are no longer needed. In addition, the United States has contributed and will contribute such personnel, equipment, and physical facilities as may be necessary for the effective maintenance of such bases for the defense of the Philippines and the United States in this area.*
- 3) *The United States has, since the independence of the Philippines, always acknowledged the sovereignty of the Philippines over such bases and expressly reaffirms full recognition of such Philippine sovereignty over the bases. Further, the United States will transfer and turn over to the Philippines all title papers and title claims held by the United States to all land areas used either in the past or at present as military bases, except those areas which may now or will be used by the United States for the diplomatic and consular establishment. Such transfer of title papers and title claims will not affect the use of the bases in accordance with the terms of the Military Bases Agreement.*

The foregoing is of vital importance because it reversed the interpretation made three years earlier by US Attorney General Herbert Brownell to the effect that —

"On the basis of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, title to the American bases in the Philippines was retained by the United States. Therefore, all issues pertaining to jurisdiction shall be under the determination of the United States for the right to exercise US sovereignty over the bases covers both procedural and substantive law."

9 AUGUST — President Magsaysay discussed the expansion of trade between the Philippines and Japan with members of the goodwill mission of the Philippine Society of Japan headed by former Ambassador Shozo Murata. The Japanese Goodwill Mission included several businessmen. Murata, who was Japanese ambassador here during the war, informed the President that Japan would import Virginia tobacco, sugar, and cotton from the Philippines.

16 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Benedetto D' Acunzo of Italy presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. D' Acunzo's presentation of his credentials followed the mutual elevation of the Italian Legation in Manila and the Philippine Legation in Rome to the category of embassy. President Magsaysay, in his acceptance speech, said:

"This is a tacit recognition of the importance which our two countries attach to the need for closer and strengthened relations in the political, social, cultural, and economic fields, in view of the significant role that Asian nations have to play in world affair."

11 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Koichiro Asakai of Japan presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Asakai said that the Philippine Republic "is one of the most important countries for Japan and therefore I appreciate the honor to be the first Japanese ambassador." He said that the Japanese Emperor "expressed his pleasure and satisfaction over the resumption of normal relations with your country and commanded me to do my utmost to further cement friendly relations between our two countries." In his response, the President said that with the settlement of the reparations question and the ratification of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, "I assure Your Excellency that the people and the Government of the

Philippines are now prepared to resume friendly relations with Japan."

1 OCTOBER — Former Prime Minister Moshe Sharett of Israel paid a courtesy call on President Magsaysay.

2 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Francisco Javier Conde Garcia of Spain presented his credentials to President Magsaysay.

In their speeches, President Magsaysay and Ambassador Garcia pledged to cooperate in bringing about the closest spiritual and economic collaboration possible between the Philippines and Spain.

The President said that the Philippines' modest achievements in the economic, cultural, and political fields "would not have been possible without the Christian tradition which is basic in the character of our peoples and for which we are eternally indebted to your great country."

3 OCTOBER — The President was presented with a decoration from the Greek Government, the "*Knight of the Grand Cordon of the Most Exalted Order of George*." The decoration was conferred by Gre Kassimatis, Minister of Greece at the Malacañang ceremonial hall. Minister Kassimatis, in presenting the decoration said that it was being awarded to the President in recognition of his leadership in the Philippines' fight for liberty, freedom, and peace. He added that it was given to the President, not only as the President of the Philippines, but as Mr. Ramon Magsaysay.

10 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. Nazir Datuk Pamontjak of Indonesia presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. In his speech, Ambassador Pamontjak said he would implement the good-neighbor policy of his government and would also work "for the realization of my ardent desires that in the future both our nations will stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder in playing their respective active parts in the family of nations." President Magsaysay replied, among other things:

"This government attaches great importance to the solidarity of the free nations of Asia and Africa, spelled out in the Bandung conference, and puts great hopes in Asian-African collaboration in the poli-

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tical, economic, and cultural fields to insure world peace and security."

6 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Georges Cattand of France presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Cattand expressed confidence that, with the support of the President, he would be able to contribute toward strengthening the ties between the two countries. President Magsaysay, in his response, assured the new ambassador that the Philippine Government "will extend to you every possible assistance in the successful accomplishment of your mission."

7 NOVEMBER — President Magsaysay sent a congratulatory message to US President Dwight Eisenhower on the occasion of his re-election.

8 NOVEMBER — President Magsaysay paid his last respects on the late US Ambassador Albert Nufer who died of heart attack at his residence on 15 November.

14 DECEMBER — US Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson called on President Magsaysay at Malacañang. Accompanying the US official were Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Howard Jones and US Charge d'Affaires Horace Smith.

1957

4 JANUARY — President and Mrs. Magsaysay received the diplomatic and consular corps and their ladies led by the dean of the corps, Egidio Vagnozzi, papal nuncio, and exchanged with them New Year's greetings at the diplomatic reception the Chief Executive gave in their honor. In greeting the President, Vagnozzi said that although "your administration remains confronted with stupendous task, we cannot but admire, Mr. President, your determination, your dedication to duty, your profound concern for the needy, and for those who suffer." In response, President Magsaysay said that as the new year began, "we turn with fresh vigor to the solution of our domestic problems." He gave assurance "that it shall be the earnest endeavor of our administration to work with equal vigor for the strengthening of the friendly relations that now happily exist between the Philippines and those countries which are friendly to her."

23 JANUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Rogelio Tristany of Argentina presented his credentials to President Magsaysay. Minister Tristany said that the Philippines and Argentina share a common desire to achieve greater artistic, cultural, and social collaboration. He pointed out the common Latin heritage of the Filipinos and the Argentines. Replying to the remarks of the new Argentine Minister, the President said that the Philippines and Argentina subscribe to similar sentiments such as love for liberty and devotion to God.

26 JANUARY — President and Mrs. Magsaysay received Mr. and Mrs. James M. Langley, who have just arrived from the United States for a three-week tour. Langley was head of the American panel during the Washington discussions of the revised Philippine-United States trade agreement, otherwise known as the Laurel-Langley Agreement.

8 FEBRUARY — President Magsaysay received Assistant Secretary of State Walter Hallstein of West Germany and Counsellor Swidbert Schnippenkotter of the Foreign Office of West Germany. The two West German officials paid a courtesy call on the President and conveyed the best wishes of the President and the Chancellor of their country. They were accompanied by F.L. von Furstenberg, Minister of West Germany to the Philippines.

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27 FEBRUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Jens H.P.A. Malling of Sweden, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Erik Dans of Norway presented their letters of credence to President Magsaysay in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang.

3 MARCH — President Magsaysay received Swedish Minister of State Ingvar Lindell and Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard Lange. The two visiting Scandinavian officials paid a courtesy call on the President, who presented them with hardwood canes.

15 MARCH — President Magsaysay received Pierre Millet, director of the division of Asia-Oceania of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France. Minister Millet was a member of the French delegation to the recently concluded Southeast Asia Treaty Organization conference in Canberra, Australia. He paid a courtesy call on the President and was accompanied by French Charge d'Affaires Jacques Boizet.

PRESIDENT GARCIA

1957 —

18 MARCH — Vice President Carlos P. Garcia, concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was sworn into Office by Chief Justice Ricardo Paras as the fourth President of the Republic. President Garcia succeeded President Magsaysay who died in an airplane crash, in Cebu on 17 March 1957.

20 MARCH — President Garcia received the following special envoys of seven countries who represented their nations at the funeral services for the late President Magsaysay.

- (1) Vietnam — His Excellency, Nguyen Van Tha, Vice-President of Vietnam; His Excellency, Vu Vao Mau, Foreign Secretary of Vietnam;
- (2) Japan — His Excellency, Hitoshi Ashida (former Prime Minister of Japan). Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kunihiro Murono, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Toshio Urabe, Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- (3) Australia — His Excellency, Sir Allan Watt, Ambassador of Australia to Japan.
- (4) United Kingdom — His Excellency, George Lisle Clutton, Ambassador to the Philippines; William Burke Teeling, member of the British Parliament;
- (5) Indonesia — His Excellency, Natzir Dt. Pamontjak, Ambassador to the Philippines;
- (6) Thailand — His Excellency, Chitti Sucharitskul, Ambassador to the Philippines;
- (7) Argentina — His Excellency, Rogelio Tristany, Minister to the Philippines.

30 MARCH — In a press conference held at Malacañang, President Garcia issued the following statement:

"One of the objectives of our foreign policy is to develop our political and cultural relations with our Asian neighbours. He mentioned this objective together with the paramount purpose of national security which we have achieved by collective defense arrangements, particularly with the United States of America.

"Taken together, these two objectives mean that we seek the strengthening of freedom in Asia for two reasons: first, so that our fellow Asians may enjoy the fruits of real independence; and second, so that we may, by being surrounded with communities of free Asians, be all the more secure from subversion and attack.

"To this end, it is our purpose within the limits of our capacities to share in the efforts of giving substance to the freedom of Asians. This is our purpose in intensifying technical and cultural exchanges with such countries as Indonesia, Vietnam, China, Malaya, and other countries of free Asia."

President Garcia stressed further that essentially Philippine foreign policy was based on two guiding principles; namely, *first*, the maintenance of friendly and cordial relations with the United States: and *second*, the maintenance of closer ties and cooperation between the Philippines and her Asian neighbors.

22 APRIL — Prime Minister and Mrs. Robert G. Menzies of Australia were warmly received by President Garcia on their arrival at Malacañang on a state visit to the Philippines. After the exchange of pleasantries, President Garcia thanked the Prime Minister for the hospitality he had received in Australia when he headed the Philippine delegation to the recent SEATO Council of Ministers session in Canberra. Prime Minister and Mrs. Menzies were accompanied to Malacañang by James Allen, charge d'affaires of the Australian Embassy in Manila. Members of the Prime Minister's party included Sir Allen Brown, secretary to the Prime Minister; James Plimsoll, assistant secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs; and Hugh Dash, press secretary.

1 MAY — Prime Minister Husseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy of Pakistan received a warm welcome from President and Mrs. Carlos P.

Garcia upon the former's arrival in Manila for a three-day state visit. Among the members of Prime Minister Suhrawardy's party were Osman Ali, joint secretary of the Ministry of Commerce; Aftad Amad Kahn, principal secretary to the Prime Minister; Col. Majid Malik, principal information officer; Mahmud Ahmad, Undersecretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations; Abud Hashim, A.P.P. correspondent; Hakimuddin, assistant private secretary to the Prime Minister; S. Hussein; and K.H. Rahman, Commercial Secretary of the Pakistani Embassy in Tokyo.

3 MAY — In a joint-communique issued by President Garcia and visiting Pakistani Prime Minister Suhrawardy, the former gave the assurance to the latter that the Philippines would support the United Nations in all its efforts to solve any international dispute. This was interpreted by members of the Suhrawardy party as a "signal victory" for the Pakistani Prime Minister in his fight against Indian annexation of the princely state of Kashmir. They pointed out that President Garcia's assurance was similar to the one Prime Minister Suhrawardy drew from Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi during his recent visit to Japan.

The key part of the Garcia-Suhrawardy communique, in the Pakistani's view referred to the paragraph where President Garcia and Prime Minister Suhrawardy agreed that all international disputes should be settled through the United Nations.

9 MAY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Walter Hofer of the Confederation of Switzerland presented his credentials to President Garcia. Minister Hofer was the first foreign envoy to present his credentials to the President. The ceremony was held at the ceremonial hall of Malacañang in the presence of some Cabinet members. The Swiss minister, the first diplomatic representative of his country to the Philippines after a long series of consular representations since 1862, said in his remarks that "the long standing ties between our two countries have aroused the particular interest of private and official Swiss circles in the Philippines." Minister Hofer cited the Swiss-Philippine Treaty of Friendship signed on August 30, 1956, and the Air Agreement between the two nations in 1952 as proofs of what the treaty declared as "perpetual peace and everlasting amity" between the Philippines and Switzerland.

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4 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Charles E. Bohlen of the United States presented his credentials to President Garcia. Ambassador Bohlen succeeded the late Ambassador Nufer. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Bohlen pledged that —

"It shall be my constant endeavor to strengthen the deep ties of friendship which have always characterized the relations between our nations."

The President, in his response, assured the new envoy that "in all our dealings, all problems which may arise between your country and mine shall be resolved under an atmosphere of cordial, understanding, and faith."

14 JUNE — Indonesian Ambassador-at-Large Ahmed Subardjo, paid a courtesy call to President Garcia following his arrival from Jolo where he attended a Muslim conference.

Subardjo was accompanied to Malacañang by Indonesian Ambassador Nezir Datuk Pamontjak, H. Mahammed Elyas, Indonesian Minister of Religious Affairs, and Dr. A.F. Amrousi, Egyptian Ambassador to Indonesia.

17 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Morio Yukawa of Japan presented his credentials to President Garcia.

4 JULY — President Garcia and President Eisenhower exchanged messages of felicitations on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations of the independence of their respective countries.

5 JULY — President Garcia directed that a cable be sent to President Eisenhower expressing the Filipino people's "deepest appreciation for signing the legislation handing back valuable historical documents and records seized during the Philippine insurrection in 1898." President Garcia added, "This is indeed another manifestation of the cordial and close relations existing between our two countries."

20 AUGUST — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Ty Kim Sour of Cambodia, and Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Phouvong Phimmasone of Laos presented their creden-

tials to President Garcia in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang. The ceremonies marked the formal opening of the first diplomatic relations between the Philippines and those states, in line with the Administration's policy of establishing closer economic, cultural and diplomatic ties with its neighbors in Asia.

In presenting their credentials, the new envoys pledged to devote their utmost efforts to the accomplishments of their mission; namely, the furtherance of friendly relations between the Philippines and their countries. The President in his response welcomed the new diplomats on behalf of the Filipino people and assured them of full cooperation on the part of the Philippine Government in the accomplishment of their missions.

22 AUGUST — Ambassador Felixberto Serrano was sworn into office by President Garcia as Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In inducting Ambassador Serrano to the premier Cabinet portfolio, the President expressed confidence that Serrano would "conduct the affairs of the nation in such a way as it will give glory and honor to the Filipino people."

23 AUGUST — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Lincoln Hoon Kim of Korea presented his credentials to President Garcia. After presenting his credentials, Minister Kim pledged to maintain and strengthen the close and friendly relations existing between the Philippines and Korea. "These close ties of friendship are based on the common dedication of the two peoples to the ideals of freedom, independence, and democracy," he said.

The Korean minister recalled the part played by Filipino soldiers during the communist aggression in Korea and pointed out that because of developments of recent history, the peoples of the Philippines and Korea play a most vital role in preserving freedom and democracy in Asia.

The new envoy stated that the national unification of Korea, which "is the prime objective of the United Nations' effort in Korea, is the most pressing task to be accomplished with the continued positive support of the free world alliance," of which the Philippines is an important member. He added that the economic rehabilitation of Korea to cure the ills of communist aggression is the next important task. In his response, the President said that the close ties linking

both peoples must be maintained and solidified further if they are to play a vital role in the preservation of democracy in Asia.

27 AUGUST — US Undersecretary of State Christian Herter accompanied by Ambassador Charles Bohlen, called on President to discuss matters affecting bilateral relations between the two countries.

23 SEPTEMBER — President Garcia instructed Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano to sound out the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) member countries on the possibility of having a Filipino elected as Secretary-general of the regional defense alliance.

The SEATO secretary-generalship was made vacant by the appointment of Pote Sarasin, Thai ambassador to the United States and newly designated secretary-general of the SEATO, as Prime Minister of Thailand. Sarasin resigned his position as SEATO secretary-general.

4 OCTOBER — Former French Prime Minister Antoine Pinay paid a courtesy call on President Garcia at Malacañang. Pinay was accompanied to Malacañang by French Ambassador George Cattand; R. Arasse, chief of Cabinet; and Yves Coffin, Second Secretary of the local French Embassy.

5 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Pir Ali Muhammad Rashdi of Pakistan presented his credentials to President Garcia.

The ceremony marked the elevation of the Pakistani legation in Manila into an embassy and the growing importance which the Pakistani Government regards its diplomatic post in this country. The new Pakistani ambassador succeeds Minister Choudri Khaliguzzaman.

18 OCTOBER — Japanese Vice-Prime Minister Misujiro Ishii paid a courtesy call on the President. He was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador Morio Yokawa, Y. Yamamoto, member of the house of Councilors, and T. Ihara, managing director of the Bank of Tokyo. In the course of his call, the Japanese Deputy Prime Minister expressed the hope that friendly relations between the Philippines and Japan will further be strengthened. He also took the opportunity

to extend in the name of his government an invitation to the President to visit Japan.

19 OCTOBER — Australian Minister of State for External Affairs Richard G. Casey and his party were honored by President Garcia in a luncheon at Malacañang. During the luncheon, President Garcia and Australian Minister Richard G. Casey renewed pledges of goodwill and close ties between the Philippines and Australia. The President added that the Philippines and Australia were very closely linked in friendship and that Minister Casey was one of the Philippines' best friends. He added that being allies in the free world, the two countries, as in the past, would stand together in the defense of freedom. Minister Casey said in his response that in the face of world tension and the existence of menace to peace, he was glad to have the reassurance that Australia had a friend in the Philippines which would stand shoulder to shoulder with his country in upholding freedom and "our way of life."

22 NOVEMBER — The diplomatic corps led by Papal Nuncio Egidio Vagnozzi, was received by the President. They congratulated President Garcia on his victory at the recent polls. In his remarks before his diplomatic visitors, the President said that he would continue pursuing the policy of promoting closer ties of friendship with all the countries of the free world but with special consideration in regard to the United States because of our special relationship with that country, and in regard to the Southeast Asian nations. The President expressed his hope that the disarmament conference would succeed in order to remove the means of waging future wars. He said that if the astronomical budgets intended for the armament race could be removed and invested instead in creating conditions conducive to peace, then the causes of war would be eliminated.

30 NOVEMBER — Nationalist China Foreign Minister George K. Yeh, accompanied by Ambassador Chen Chih-mai, called at Malacañang to pay courtesy call on President Garcia.

6 DECEMBER — Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and his party received a warm welcome from President and Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia. In receiving the visiting Japanese leader, President Garcia expressed hope that the visit to the Philippines of Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi would usher in a new era of better relations and understanding between this country and Japan.

The President added that under a friendly atmosphere, the Philippines and Japan could work together for the common welfare and peace not only of countries within this area but also in the whole world. Pledges of friendly and better relations between the Philippines and Japan were then exchanged by President Garcia and the visiting Japanese Prime Minister. Kishi, in return, expressed the gratitude of the Japanese people for Filipino support in the admission of Japan as a member of the United Nations. Kishi was accompanied to Malacañang by Secretary Felixberto Serrano of Foreign Affairs and members of his official party which included Kichi Aichi, chief cabinet secretary; Takizo Matsumoto, parliamentary vice-minister of foreign affairs; Ryoichi Nagata, Hajima Tamura and Tatsui Chuma, members of the House of Representatives; Kyutaro Ozawa, member of the House of Councilors; and Michiaki Suma, Shinsuke Hori, Kyuniyoshi Date, and Masao Togashi, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the evening the President gave a formal dinner in honor of Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and members of his party who are currently on a two-day state visit in the Philippines.

12 DECEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Reinhard M. Neverburg of the Netherlands presented his credentials to President Garcia. The new Dutch Minister to the Philippines assured the President that he would continue "to exert my utmost efforts to maintain and foster" the happy relations between the Philippines and the Netherlands. In his response the President said that it was his "fervent hope that the bonds of friendship that bind our people will grow closer, nurtured by an increasing sense of a common purpose to preserve and advance their mutual interests and to do their share in promoting respect for the principles and objectives ordained in the Charter of the United Nations and the faithful adherence to international law and justice."

30 DECEMBER — President Carlos P. Garcia and Vice-President Diosdado Macapagal took their respective oaths of office before Chief Justice Ricardo Paras.

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1 JANUARY — The diplomatic corps, led by Papal Nuncio Monsignor Egidio Vagnozzi, called on President and Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia at Malacañang to extend their New Year's greetings.

2 JANUARY — Floyd A. Akera, President Eisenhower's personal representative to the inauguration ceremonies, called on President Garcia to discuss the invitation of the US President for a state visit to the United States.

3 JANUARY — President Garcia received the *Collar de la Orden del Merito Civil* award of the Spanish Government as a token of sincere friendship. The Spanish decoration was presented by Spanish Ambassador Francisco Javier Conde, on behalf of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, head of the Spanish Government. Ambassador Conde said that President Garcia was the first chief of state to receive the decoration.

President Garcia told Ambassador Conde to transmit to Generalissimo Franco his greetings and to inform him that the decoration was being accepted as another proof of the love and affection of the Spanish Government towards the Filipinos.

8 JANUARY — Prince Boun Oum of Laos called at Malacañang to pay his respects to President Garcia.

23 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mohinder Singh Chopra of India presented his credentials to President Garcia in a simple ceremony which was attended by ranking Philippine officials.

12 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Lincoln Hoon Kim of Korea presented his credentials to President Garcia. In his brief response to the remarks of Ambassador Kim, the President said that the victory in the Korean war where Filipino soldiers participated, "did not put an end to the determination of the people and the Government of the Philippines to extend whatever assistance may be within their power to help your country in the attainment of its ultimate goal of unifying Korea."

Ambassador Kim said that the reciprocal elevation of the diplomatic missions in Manila and Seoul was no doubt a great forward step toward strengthening the friendly ties that bind the Philippines and the Republic of Korea. He said "the memory of your gallant soldiers who fought with us shoulder to shoulder in Korea against Communist aggression remains vivid in the minds of all Koreans.

20 FEBRUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Daniel Lewin of Israel presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting the credentials, the President recalled that the Philippines and Israel had always taken the same side in the current ideological conflict. He expressed confidence that the two countries would continue to do their part "in the common task of keeping the bulwarks of democracy." Minister Lewin, in presenting his letters of credence, said that the people of his country will not forget the "sympathetic understanding which the Philippine delegation has shown during the discussions at the United Nations Assembly in Israel's difficult hours." He assured the President he would do his best to assist in the continuation and strengthening of the happy relations existing between their two countries.

Minister Lewin succeeded Minister Yaacov Shimoni, who had been reassigned by his home government following a one-year tour of duty in this country. Lewin is concurrently ambassador of his country to Burma.

7 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Friedrich H. von Furstenberg presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting the credentials, the President said that the elevation of the legations of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the Philippines was a manifestation of high esteem and friendship which binds our nations together." The President added that it was a "clear evidence of our desire to place in a firmer basis the friendly relations that happily exist between our two peoples and governments."

The presentation ceremony climaxed for the German government the reciprocal elevation of legations to embassies.

10 MARCH — Foreign Ministers of the SEATO member states called on President Garcia following their arrival in Manila to attend the annual SEATO conference. The callers included US Secretary

of State John Foster Dulles; Australian External Affairs Minister Richard G. Casey; French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau; New Zealand Foreign Minister Walter Nash; Pakistan Foreign Minister Ali Khan Quizilbash; Thai Foreign Minister Prince Wan Waitheya-kon; British Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd; Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano and SEATO Secretary-General Pote Zarasin.

11 MARCH — President Garcia addressed the opening session of SEATO annual conference at the Department of Foreign Affairs Building in Padre Faura. He recalled that in previous conference in Asia and in Canberra, Australia, he was just one of the foreign ministers that had traded views on the subject of collective defense and united efforts to arrest Communist subversion.

12 MARCH — US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles called on President Garcia at the latter's residence in Quezon City where they discussed Philippine-US bilateral issues.

14 MARCH — New Zealand Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Walter Nash paid a courtesy call on President Garcia. Nash attended the recently concluded SEATO meeting.

Spanish Ambassador Francisco Javier Conde also called on President Garcia to reiterate the invitation extended by the Spanish Minister of State to visit Spain as a guest of the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

15 MARCH — President Garcia gave permanent status to the appointment of Felixberto Serrano as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

19 MARCH — President Ngo Dinh Diem of Vietnam was welcomed by President Garcia upon the former's arrival in Manila for a state visit. Members of President Diem's party included Vu Mau, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Tran Huu The, Secretary of State for National Education; Bui Van Luong, High Commissioner General for Agricultural Development; Quach Tong Duc, director of Cabinet of the President; and Hoang Thuc Dăm, director of protocol. In the afternoon, President Garcia was conferred by visiting President Ngo Dinh Diem with the *Kim Khanh*, the highest decoration within the gift of the Viet Nam Government, in a ceremony held in Malacañang.

22 MARCH — President Garcia and Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo exchanged views on all questions concerning Philippine-American relations which, it was understood, would be discussed by President Garcia during his forthcoming state visit to the United States. They also discussed the details of the President's trip to the United States.

4 JUNE — In a brief extemporaneous speech before some 900 members of the Inter-Chamber and Trade Organization which honored him with a testimonial luncheon at Manila Hotel's fiesta pavilion the President gave two main objectives of his forthcoming state visit to the U.S., namely: (1) to further improve the friendly relations between the Philippines and the United States and (2) to ask the American people to help this country attain economic stability and make it a real, substantial and effective democracy in this part of the world.

The President reiterated his confidence that these twin objectives would be received with sympathetic understanding by the American people. He gave a brief resume of RP-US relations which had existed for many years and added that he was certain that the Americans would appreciate the efforts of this country to establish economic security and provide its people with "a fair share of the good things of life."

16 JUNE — President and Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia left Manila for Honolulu en route to Washington DC on a state visit to the United States. Accompanying the President were Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno, Defense Secretary Jesus Vargas, Budget Commissioner Dominador R. Aytona, Central Bank Governor Miguel Cuaderno, RFC Chairman Eduardo Z. Romualdez, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Campos, and Col. Emilio Borromeo, senior aide.

17 JUNE — President Garcia took off from the Hickman Air Force Base in Honolulu. The President and the members of his party, including the First Lady, their daughter, Linda, and son-in-law, Fernando Campos, boarded President Eisenhower's personal plane Columbine III which was sent to Honolulu to fetch President Garcia's party.

18 JUNE — US President Dwight Eisenhower led US officials in giving a warm welcome to President Garcia and his party upon their arrival in Washington, D.C. A 21-gun salute was fired for President

Garcia as the Columbine III, President Eisenhower's personal plane, taxied to the receiving platform. After the airport reception, the President and the members of his party were billeted at the Blair House.

19 JUNE — President Garcia conferred with President Eisenhower at the White House on matters affecting RP-US bilateral relations. It was their first formal conference since President Garcia arrived at Washington Tuesday. Also present at the conference were Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Central Bank Governor Miguel Cuaderno, Eduardo Z. Romualdez, chairman of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Budget Commissioner Dominador Aytona, Secretary of Defense Jesus Vargas, and Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo. After the conference, the President beamed with confidence he would get the necessary loans from U.S. banks.

The Garcia-Eisenhower conference was described as exploratory and the details of the loan plan were taken up in subsequent meeting President Garcia had with Secretary Dulles. In the afternoon, President Garcia addressed the joint session of the US Congress where he was given a warm reception.

20 JUNE — President Garcia gave a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the Philippine Embassy in Washington, D.C.

21 JUNE — Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago gave a warm reception to President Garcia and his party upon their arrival at Chicago airport. After exchanging amenities, Mayor Daley presented to the President a medallion symbolic of the honor conferred upon him as an honorary citizen of Chicago.

23 JUNE — Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City welcomed President and Mrs. Garcia at City Hall. Later, a luncheon was given by Mayor Wagner at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in honor of the Philippine Chief Executive and his party. After the luncheon, the Chief Executive paid a brief visit to former US President Herbert Hoover at his Waldorf Tower's suite. During his call on Hoover, President Garcia also met visiting President Theodore Heuss of Germany.

25 JUNE — Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN undersecretary-general for special political affairs, received President Garcia and his party at UN headquarters. UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, who was

scheduled to receive the visiting Chief Executive, was still in the Middle East. After visiting the UN headquarters, the Chief Executive conferred with New York Governor Averell Harriman at the Waldorf-Astoria presidential suite.

28 JUNE — Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco greeted the visiting Chief Executive and his party upon their arrival in the West Coast. After receiving the delegations of the local Filipino community, the President attended a luncheon given in his honor by Mr. R.G. Follis, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of California.

3 JULY — President Garcia was accorded a hero's welcome in Manila upon his return from his successful state visit to the United States. Members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps were also on hand to greet the Chief Executive.

4 JULY — Congratulatory messages were received from various heads of state in connection with the 12th Anniversary of Philippine Republic. Among those who sent messages were US President Eisenhower; Acting President Abdul Hakim Amer of the United Arab Republic; President Iskandar Mirza of Pakistan and Regent Bhumibol of Thailand.

20 AUGUST — President Garcia took up the long-drawn issue on U.S. bases in the Philippines at a conference with Foreign Affairs Secretary Felixberto M. Serrano in Malacañang. President Garcia and Serrano defined the Philippine position in an effort to find a "suitable basis" for the reopening of the recessed discussions on the U.S. bases in the country.

3 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Alberto de Clementi of Italy presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting the credentials of the Italian envoy, the President expressed to Ambassador de Clementi the warm affection and high esteem of the Filipino nation for the Republic of Italy and assured him of the cooperation and support of the Philippine Government for the successful accomplishment of his mission here.

Ambassador de Clementi cited political, religious, and cultural affinities; the common aspiration for peace and common faith in democracy, in justice, and in the respect for liberty and for the dig-

nity of man that exist between the Philippines and Italy as the reasons that bind these countries spiritually.

5 SEPTEMBER — President Garcia declared that the Philippines will go to war only if provoked by direct military or naval attacks on her territory. The President stressed this point at his regular press conference as he explained that the United States involvement in any crisis will not automatically draw the Philippines into the conflict.

22 SEPTEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Anton Mayr-Harting of Austria presented his credentials to President Garcia. In presenting his credentials, Dr. Mayr-Harting expressed confidence that he would find in the Philippine Chief Executive "a helpful friend at my efforts to intensify and to deepen the good relations already existing between Austria and the Philippines."

The President, in accepting the credentials, said that with the accreditation of the new envoy, the ties that link the Philippines and Austria would be given added strength.

29 SEPTEMBER — President Garcia received Takoma Utsunamiya, member of the Japanese House of Representatives and secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party.

30 SEPTEMBER — The President proclaimed September 30, 1958, as Philippine-Australian Day during which Filipinos and Australians will get together to mark the significant growth of closer association and unity between the two nations.

In his proclamation declaring the Philippine-Australian Day, the President said that it is in the highest interest of both the Philippines and Australia and of the Pacific area as a whole that there be increasing intimate relations, mutual understanding, and lasting cooperation between Filipinos and Australians.

1 OCTOBER — Philippine envoy to Indonesia, Ambassador Jose Fuentebella, reported personally to President Garcia on the situation obtaining in Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries.

29 OCTOBER — A congratulatory message was sent by President Garcia to His Holiness, Pope John XXIII, on the occasion of his

ascension to the Papacy as 262nd Supreme Ruler of the Holy See. Pope John XXIII succeeded Pope Pius XII.

7 OCTOBER — Unanimous endorsement of the proposed state visit of President Garcia to Japan was voiced by members of the Council of State. President Garcia said the proposed state visit to Japan, if and when accepted finally, would underscore two purposes: (1) to reciprocate the state visit to the Philippines recently of Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and (2) to foster friendly relations with neighboring Asian countries.

19 NOVEMBER — President Garcia declared that his forthcoming trip to Japan was "necessary to restore the ruptured relations between that country and the Philippines brought about by the last world war." He gave the reasons for his trip during a radio-press interview in Opon, Cebu, hometown of the First Lady, in answer to criticisms that the trip was untimely and unnecessary. "My trip to Japan is necessary to restore goodwill between these two countries that was ruptured during the last war, especially as there are those who still nurture resentment against the Japanese," he said. "The war has passed. We have started to accept reparations from Japan and we have signed the San Francisco peace treaty which ended the state of war with Japan. It's but fitting and proper that I go on a goodwill mission," the President added.

1 DECEMBER — President and Mrs. Garcia left Manila for a five day state visit to Japan. In a brief extemporaneous speech at the airport, the Chief Executive exhorted the people to "consign to oblivion whatever hatred and rancor had been aroused in us during the bitter years of the war." He said that as a country dedicated to world peace, the Philippines has declared that it will stand behind every move to further the cause of peace in this part of the world. The President expressed his sincere belief that "we should show to the world and to Japan that, as we have not been beaten on the battlefields in the time of war, we will not be beaten in the show of magnanimity in peace."

Emperor Hirohito, Empress Nagako, Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and Crown Prince Akihito led Japanese officials in giving a warm welcome to President Garcia and his party upon their arrival at Tokyo's Haneda Airport.

2 DECEMBER — President Garcia broke centuries-old tradition in Japan when he addressed the joint session of the Japanese Diet. In his address the Philippine President called for lasting friendship between the Philippines and Japan. He said that there was still lingering "ill-will" in the Philippines because of the Japanese occupation of the country. After his speech at the Diet, the President and the First Lady boarded the imperial coach from the Guest House (Guinhinken) to start his scheduled call on the Emperor.

The First Couple called on Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako at the Imperial Palace. They were guided by the Emperor's younger brother, Prince Mikasa. In the afternoon, Governor S. Yasui of Tokyo also went to the Guest House to present to President Garcia the key of the world's largest city. In accepting the symbolic key to the city, the President said he would treasure it as a symbol of growing friendship between the two countries.

3 DECEMBER — President Garcia visited the Philippine Embassy residence, where he was received by Ambassador and Mrs. Manuel A. Adeva. Later, President Garcia attended a tea party given at the National Press Club of Japan. In the evening, President and Mrs. Garcia honored Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako with a banquet.

5 DECEMBER — President Garcia formally ended his state visit to Japan by attending a dinner given in his honor by Prime Minister and Mrs. Kishi at their residence in Tokyo.

6 DECEMBER — President Garcia returned from a five-day state visit to Japan and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

The Chief Executive later at Malacañang said he was extremely grateful to the Emperor and the Empress of Japan, as well as the members of the Imperial household, high Japanese officials, and the Japanese people who went out of their way to make his visit successful. The President also said that it has broken tradition. The Emperor and the Empress broke precedents when they welcomed the President, and the Japanese Diet also broke a precedent when it allowed the President to speak before its members.

7 DECEMBER — President and Mrs. Garcia received His Eminence Gregory Peter XV Cardinal Agagianian. The Papal legate presented to

the President a letter from His Holiness Pope John XXIII written in Latin announcing his election as Chief Shepherd of the Catholic Church and assuring that he will continue to show to the Filipinos the same benevolence and favor shown by his predecessor, the late Pope Pius XII.

13 DECEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Sithu U Be Maung of the Union of Burma presented his credentials to President Garcia. In presenting his credentials, the new Burmese envoy said it will be his earnest endeavor to preserve and further strengthen the cordial relations already existing between his country and the Philippines. In response, President Garcia said Burma and the Philippines are alike in that they are both newly freed Asian nations engrossed in the task of nation-building.

16 DECEMBER — President Garcia and the Council of State approved the proposal to start talks on the working out of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the Philippines and Japan. The talks will be conducted on a bi-partisan basis on the part of the Philippine Government. The approval of the talks came after President Garcia had rendered a report on his state visit to Japan at the meeting this noon of the Council of State.

In the course of his report, the President called attention to the part of the joint communique issued by the President and Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi that "as it seems desirable that both countries should endeavor to ultimately place their relations on a more stable basis, they agreed to consider, at the appropriate time, the possibility of working out a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation. Pending such treaty, they would endeavor to encourage greater trade and commerce between them by such measures as they consider mutually beneficial to both countries."

18 DECEMBER — President Garcia conferred with Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano on the proposed start of talks preparatory to negotiations toward a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the Philippines and Japan.

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3 JANUARY — Prime Minister Yang Teremat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra of the Federation of Malaya conferred on President Garcia his country's most distinguished award, "*Darjah Utama Seri Mahkota Negara*" (The Most Exalted Order of the Crown). Prime Minister Rahman presented the award on behalf of his Majesty, the Paramount Ruler of the Federation of Malaya, "in recognition of President Garcia's championing the struggle for freedom during both war and peace and for his efforts towards the extension of international goodwill and cooperation."

In the evening, the visiting dignitary and his lady were formally honored with a state dinner given by the President and the First Lady at the social hall of Malacañang. The formal dinner was followed by the presentation of the decoration, *the Order of Sikatuna, rank of Rajah*, on Prime Minister Rahman by the President. In conferring the award, President Garcia said he considered the Prime Minister's visit to the Philippines and the honor bestowed on him as "unmistakable signs of the desire of our peoples to build permanent and lasting bases for friendship, understanding, and cooperation between our two countries."

7 JANUARY — President Garcia conferred with Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman. Present at the conference were Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano, and members of the official entourage of the visiting dignitary. After the conference, President and Mrs. Garcia exchanged gifts with Prime Minister Rahman and his wife, Puan Sharifah Roziah. Later President and Mrs. Garcia bade the distinguished visitors goodbye and wished them a safe journey home.

13 JANUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Bagner Smedslund of Finland presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting the accreditation papers of the first Finnish diplomatic representative to the Philippines, President Garcia said that the occasion marks a "great step forward in our mutual efforts to strengthen the bonds of understanding and friendship between our two peoples, especially because we are aware of the courage and tenacity with which you have fought for your liberty and for human dignity." The new Finnish minister, in presenting his credentials, said

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that he will spare no effort in order to promote the understanding and friendship between our two peoples, which although far away from each other, are inspired by the same ideals of liberty and justice."

President Garcia recognized the Cuban government headed by President Manuel Urrutia. In a wire sent to President Urrutia, President Garcia likewise conveyed the wishes of the Filipino people for the happiness and progress of the Cuban nation.

26 JANUARY — In his State of the Nation address before the Joint Session of the Philippine Congress, President Garcia underscored the importance of foreign relations. Quoted hereunder are excerpts of his speech:

"The all-pervasive basic philosophy of our foreign policy is to help secure international peace so that in honor and in freedom we may live in its healthy atmosphere, side by side with other nations on the basis of equality."

"In my first report to you on the state of the nation, I pointed out that our national security was anchored on our own internal strength as well as on our cooperation with the United Nations, buttressed by regional arrangements and by our mutual defense alliance with the United States of America."

"We therefore propose to broaden our participation in the United Nations for advancing the cause of world peace. With our friends in the United Nations we shall work for this cause truly as an equal partner."

"We have to admit realistically, however, that this cause still has a long way to go. The fact that power remains a threat to nations and peoples, because others would use it to dominate them, calls for the generation also of defense power to forestall aggression. In this regard, we have to rely on friends and allies."

Our staunchest friend and ally is America with whom we have a treaty of mutual defense, which even now is being perfected to bring it closer to the ideal basis of sovereign equality."

To this end, exploratory talks on the diplomatic level are being undertaken to bring into harmony points of divergence on the question of military bases in this country, redefining the mutual defense concept and readjusting Philippine-American defense arrange-

ments with the United States.

"Without veering away from America, but rather in pursuit of our own resolution to help in spreading the gospel of democracy in Asia, we have drawn ourselves closer to our immediate neighbors in this part of the globe. Last year, I paid visits of state, first, to the United States, then to Japan. In both countries, I was received with the utmost cordiality and warm friendship as President of the Republic. I feel that, more than anything else, both visits resulted in the priceless boon of closer understanding and mutual esteem between the two countries and ours."

"In our policy of moving closer to our neighbors in Asia, we have tightened bonds of amity with them to a greater measure than heretofore-with South Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia, South Korea, Nationalist China, Laos, Cambodia, India, Burma, and Malaya. The President of South Vietnam and the Prime Minister of Malaya were recently distinguished state visitors of our country. I propose to return such visits as soon as possible. As opportunity offers, I shall visit as many Asian countries as possible to attest in deeds our avowed desire to be their friend and good neighbour."

5 MARCH — In a conference in Malacañang, President Garcia, Foreign Affairs Secretary Felixberto Serrano, and US Ambassador Charles Bohlen had a broad exchange of views on the current problems in Philippine-American relations. Secretary Serrano and Ambassador Bohlen also agreed to continue their exploratory talks at such time and place as they shall determine.

7 MARCH — In a conference with newsmen, President Garcia supported a Senate resolution upholding Philippine sovereignty in United States military bases. He said that Foreign Affairs Secretary Felixberto M. Serrano has to take into account the Senate resolution in his exploratory talks with US Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen on the question of jurisdiction.

13 APRIL — US Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs C. Douglas Dillon called on President Garcia to discuss relevant issues affecting Philippine-US relations. Undersecretary Dillon was accompanied by Mrs. Dillon, J. Frederick Reinhardt, newly designated assistant secretary of state for far eastern affairs, US Ambassador and Mrs. Charles E. Bohlen.

22 APRIL — President Ngo Dinh Diem of the Republic of Vietnam gave a warm reception to President Garcia and his party upon

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their arrival in Saigon for a four-day state visit. President Garcia's four-day visit to South Vietnam was in return to President Diem's visit to this country last year.

In the evening the President and the First Lady attended a state dinner given in their honor by President Diem at the Independence Palace.

26 APRIL — President Garcia arrived in Manila after a four-day state visit to Vietnam.

27 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Shri S.N. Maitra of India presented his credentials to President Garcia. During the ceremony held at the Malacañang ceremonial hall, the President and the new Indian envoy pledged to promote the ties of friendship, understanding, and cooperation between their countries.

24 JUNE — Monsignor Salvatore Siino presented his credentials to President Garcia as Vatican's Apostolic Nuncio to the Philippines. The new Papal Nuncio replaced Monsignor Egidio Vagnozzi. In his address, the Papal Nuncio expressed his hope that with the cooperation of the President and the Filipino people, he would be able to accomplish his mission to the Philippines, which he called "the outstanding vanguard of Christian civilization in the Orient."

2 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Walter Hofer of the Confederation of Switzerland presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting the letter of accreditation of Ambassador Hofer, the President said that the elevation of the Philippine Legation in Berne (Switzerland) and the Swiss Legation in Manila to the rank of embassies proves the desire of the peoples and governments of both countries for the establishment on the highest level of diplomatic relations.

7 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Alfred Stirling of Australia presented his credentials to President Garcia. The President, in his remarks during the ceremony, recalled that both countries stood together in steadfast alliance through the dark days of the last world war. He also expressed recognition of the usefulness of the membership of the Philippines to the SEATO and the Colombo Plan in which Australia plays a leading role. The President also re-

marked that the Filipinos deeply appreciated the generosity of the Australian Government in extending grants, scholarships and other donations of useful value to the country.

8 JULY — Vice President Saruepalli Radha-Krishman of India paid a courtesy call on President Garcia. The Indian Vice President was accompanied to Malacañang by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano and Indian Ambassador Naker Nath Maitra.

18 JULY — US Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton called on President Garcia following his arrival in Manila on an official visit. The US official was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador Charles Bohlen.

24 AUGUST — A congratulatory message was sent by President Garcia to Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra of the Federation of Malaya following his re-election as Prime Minister of his country.

2 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. Tuan Mao-Lan of Nationalist China presented his credentials to President Garcia.

3 SEPTEMBER — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Dr. Emilio Patricio of Portugal presented his credentials to President Garcia. The Chief Executive, in accepting the credentials of the Portuguese envoy, said that the establishment of formal relations between the Philippines and Portugal paved the way for brighter prospects and opportunities for advancing economic and cultural ties between the two countries.

5 SEPTEMBER — Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman and his wife paid a courtesy call on President Garcia at Malacañang. In welcoming the Thai Foreign Minister, the President expressed hope that the cordial relations between the Philippines and Thailand will be further enhanced. The Thai Foreign Minister responded that he was glad to have another opportunity to visit the Philippines and observed that the Philippines and Thailand had many things in common. He cited as examples their recognition of human values and love for freedom.

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9 SEPTEMBER — Amidst reports that the military bases in the Philippines will be used in the Indochina conflict, President Garcia stood pat on the Philippine decision not to allow the use of military bases to airlift military supplies for any beleaguered country without the prior consent of the Filipinos. President Garcia has always been against indiscriminate use of military bases in the Philippines by the United States unless previous consent is secured.

6 OCTOBER — US Defense Secretary and Mrs. Neil N. McElroy called on President Garcia to pay their respects following their arrival in Manila in the course of a tour of defense installations of the United States in the Far East. Later in the evening, President and Mrs. Garcia honored the McElroys with a formal dinner held in Malacañang.

11 OCTOBER — President Garcia declared that whatever trade and commerce agreement the Philippines concludes with Japan in the future will be one that will help boost the agro-industrial economic progress of the country. The Chief Executive made the foregoing statement to the visiting special committee of the Japanese Diet headed by Hisato Ichimada, who called on him at his Quezon City residence, accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Morio Yukawa.

1960

13 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary John Dewey Hickerson of the United States presented his credentials to President Garcia. In his brief remarks, President Garcia expressed confidence that re-adjustments in the relationship between the Philippines and the United States will not affect the close friendship between the two countries.

27 JANUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Poc Thieun of Cambodia presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting Minister Thieun's letters of credence, the President pledged the sympathetic consideration of the Filipino people and government in the maintenance of strong friendly relations with the Khmer Republic.

10 FEBRUARY — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Ditlef Knudsen of Norway presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting the letters of credence of the Norwegian envoy, the President pledged the full cooperation of the Philippine Government in the promotion of cultural and commercial relations between the two countries. The Chief Executive also thanked the new Norwegian Minister for his good wishes and, in turn, requested him to convey to the King of Norway his best wishes for his continued health and the happiness as well as the prosperity of the people of Norway.

19 FEBRUARY — A Korean Goodwill Mission called on President Garcia at Malacañang to express the gratitude of their country for the Philippine contribution in the preservation of their independence, and to request an exchange of leaders in business, cultural, commercial and industrial field for the mutual benefit of the Philippines and Korea. The President, in his response, said that like all free peoples the world over, the Filipinos have a stake in the preservation of the independence of that country which had been sanctified by the blood of Filipino soldiers spilled on Korean soil during the Communist invasion.

The Korean Goodwill Mission was headed by former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Dong Jo Kim, with Dr. Kyun Hee Tcha

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of the Ministry of Reconstruction and Kwang Soo Coi of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

24 FEBRUARY — Prince Dhani Nivat, former Regent of the King of Thailand and President of the Thai Privy Council, paid a courtesy call on President Garcia.

3 MARCH — President Garcia launched the Filipino First Policy — an economic policy designed to remove alien domination in business. The clearest statement of his position was a brief speech he delivered in Baguio City before a convention of Filipino businessmen. Among other things, Garcia said:

"By complete economic freedom, we mean freedom to chart a course for the development of our economy with reasonable assurance that the fruits of such growth would spread from the top of the business and social pyramid down to its base among the rural population in our countryside.

"This economic independence is the most cherished prerogative of the young developing nations of the world which, like the Philippines, emerged politically independent after World War II. . . This common desire finds expression in the various political and social ideologies that are identified in Asian Society today. . . the goal is the same. It is to shake off the yoke of alien domination in business, trade, commerce and industry.

"Those of them who come as friends of our country and who are sincerely interested in contributing their capital and know-how to the greater good of the nation have no cause for alarm. They have our assurance that their rights as guaranteed by our Constitution and laws shall be respected.

"But like all other Filipinos, I am concerned with the conduct of those outsiders who come to our shores not imbued with the high purpose of helping build our nation. These people, my friends, are part of those who are behind the irregularities and anomalies that are responsible for draining our dollar reserves and weakening the moral fiber of our citizens both in and out of the government service.

"While we do not mean to exclude foreigners from the legitimate pursuit of business enterprises in our country, we have reached the point where we will no longer tolerate their dominance in our economy."

17 MARCH — A congratulatory message was sent by President Garcia to *President Syngman Rhee on the occasion of his re-election as President of the Republic of Korea.*

23 MARCH — The Earl of Selrick, accompanied by British Ambassador John Pilcher, called on President Garcia at his Quezon City residence. Lord Selrick is the United Kingdom Commissioner for Singapore and Commissioner-General for Southeast Asia.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Manuel Nunes da Silva of Portugal presented his credentials to President Garcia. In his presentation address, Da Silva told the President that his assignment here in the Philippines was a great honor and privilege and that he will do his utmost to justify the trust and confidence of his Head of State and people in giving him such a distinguished assignment. The President assured the Portuguese envoy of the continued cultural, historical and religious ties binding the two countries and at the same time conveyed his best wishes and those of the Filipino people for the continued well-being and prosperity of the people of Portugal.

28 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Sergio Perez of Cuba presented his credentials to President Garcia.

27 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Reinhard Neuerburg of the Netherlands presented his credentials to President Garcia. During the ceremony, President Garcia and Ambassador Neuerburg pledged to intensify and broaden the base of friendship, trade and cultural relations already existing between the Philippines and the Netherlands.

2 MAY — President Garcia and his party received a warm welcome from President Chiang Kai-shek upon their arrival in Taipei for a six-day state visit. Accompanying the Chief Executive on his visit were the First Lady; Foreign Affairs Secretary Felixberto Serrano; National Defense Secretary Alejo Santos; Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno; Commerce Secretary Manuel Lim; Sen. Gil Puyat; Reps. Ramon Mitra of Mountain Province and Benedicto Padilla of Rizal; Fernando Campos, and Col. Jorge Delarmente.

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1 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mariano Vidal Tolosana of Spain presented his credentials to President Garcia. In his welcome address, which he delivered in Spanish, the President assured Ambassador Tolosana of the full cooperation of the Filipino people and government to the common objective of defending the peace of the world and the dignity of free men everywhere. The President told Ambassador Tolosana that the Filipino people were not lacking in their appreciation and gratitude to Spain for two priceless legacies — religion and culture — which they have inherited from the former mother country.

4 JUNE — Speaking before the 40th annual convention of the American legion, Philippine Department, at Subic Naval Base in Zambales, President Garcia emphasized that the Philippines as a member of the United Nations, is pledged “to support any just, reasonable, and honorable move to promote the ends of peace,” and that the Philippines “believes in the efficacy of the United Nations, the potency of the SEATO as an instrument of security and progress, and in the leadership and sincerity of the United States as a true and reliable ally.” The President also reminded the Filipino and American veterans of the last world war that recent developments such as the failure of the Summit Conference in Paris between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Krushchev have brought a fresh challenge for them to strive with increased vigor and enthusiasm to keep the peace of the world.

14 JUNE — President Dwight Eisenhower, the first incumbent US President to visit the Philippines, received a warm reception upon his arrival for a three-day state visit. For President Eisenhower, it was actually an emotional homecoming to a country where he lived for four years as executive assistant to General Douglas MacArthur. In his arrival statement, President Eisenhower said among other things:

“Among us, between us, just as it has always been the case between members of the family, are some problems to be discussed, to be talked about, to negotiate, but that negotiation and conference take place in a spirit of common dedication to the ideals that make us true partners.”

15 JUNE — President Dwight Eisenhower addressed the joint special session of the Philippine Congress. In his address, President Eisen-

hower lauded Philippine participation in the joint effort for global peace. Quoted hereunder is an excerpt of his speech:

"Certainly, we Americans salute Filipino participation in the Korean war; the example set the whole free world by the Filipino nurses and doctors who went to Laos and Vietnam on Operation Brotherhood; your contribution to SEATO and the defense of your neighbors against aggression; your charter membership and dynamic leadership in the United Nations; your active efforts to achieve close cultural and economic relations with other Southeast Asian countries."

In the evening, a state dinner was tendered at Malacañang by President Garcia in honor of the visiting US President and his party.

16 JUNE — President Dwight Eisenhower was conferred by the University of the Philippines the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*. In the afternoon, he received the highest presidential award, *Order of Sikatuna, rank of Rajah*, from President Garcia. In the evening, President Garcia led the Philippine officialdom in bidding goodbye to President Eisenhower and his party.

22 JUNE — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Ye-cher Ilzar of Israel presented his credentials to President Garcia. In receiving the credentials of the Israeli envoy, the President said that "the world admires the Jewish people for having maintained their sense of national cohesion and expressed his confidence that the cordial relations between the two countries will be further enhanced."

15 JULY — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano conferred with US Ambassador John D. Hickerson on the revision of the criminal jurisdiction provision of the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement. On this particular issue, the Philippines is seeking a change in the provision which would give the Philippine courts the final say on determination of the duty-status of an on-base offense. Under the terms of the present pact, it is the US base commander who certifies to the duty-status of a US serviceman who had committed an on-base offense against a Philippine national or resident. The certification of the base commander may be reviewed by the Philippine Secretary of Justice and the chief of JUSMAG, but in case of conflict of opinions, the certification of the base commander stands.

27 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Francois Briere of France presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting the letters of credence of the French Ambassador, the President assured the French envoy of full cooperation of the Filipino people and government in the task of promoting closer ties between the two republics. The President pointed out that the Philippines and France share a common dislike for, and have allied themselves together against, the common danger in Southeast Asia. The President also said that there are distinct similarities which draw the Filipinos and the French closer together such as religious, cultural and political principles.

2 SEPTEMBER — President Garcia sent messages of condolence to Kuala Lumpur following the death of Hisamuddin Alam Shah, Paramount Ruler of Independent Malaysia. The President's messages were sent to Her Majesty, Raja Permaisuri Agong, the widow; Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj; and the Timabalan Yang Di Pertuan Agong, deputy paramount ruler.

22 SEPTEMBER — President Garcia accepted a personal invitation to visit Indonesia from President Sukarno, who made a brief stop-over in Manila on his way to the United Nations in New York. No date had been fixed for the projected state visit of President Garcia to Indonesia. After exchanging greetings, the two Presidents sat down and exchanged pleasantries. The half-hour conference was held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

11 OCTOBER — Philippine Ambassador to Italy, Roberto Regala, called on President Garcia to report on the forthcoming International Conference on Diplomatic Agents and Immunities to be held in Vienna, Austria in pursuance of a United Nations resolution. Aware of the importance of the said conference, the President concurred with Ambassador Regala that the Philippines should be well represented at the conference.

14 OCTOBER — President Garcia was pleased by reports that members of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations stood against Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Krushchev and put a show out-talking the Communist leader. Impressed by the courage of the Philippine delegation, especially Senator Lorenzo M. Sumulong, the President wired the Philippine Mission and congratulated it for its showing in the United Nations.

9 NOVEMBER — President Garcia sent a congratulatory message to Senator John F. Kennedy on his election as the 35th President of the United States. He also sent a similar message to Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson.

6 DECEMBER — President Garcia received Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, special presidential envoy to the United States, who conveyed to the Chief Executive the cordial greetings of US President-elect John F. Kennedy. Ambassador Romulo informed the President that President-elect Kennedy had expressed his interest in the welfare of the Filipino people and his determination to strengthen the friendly relations between the Filipino and the American peoples.

7 DECEMBER — President Garcia received Ambassador Allal El Rassi, head of a friendship and goodwill mission sent to the Far East by the King of Morocco to strengthen the ties between his kingdom and Asian countries. During the call, the Moroccan envoy transmitted to the Chief Executive the gratitude of the Moroccan monarch and his for the strong support of the Philippine delegation in the United Nations to the Moroccan nationalist movement which led to the grant of independence to Morocco by France.

1961

18 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dong Ki Shyn of the Republic of Korea presented his credentials to President Garcia. In accepting his credentials, the President reiterated the Filipino people's deep interest in, and support to, the noble aspirations of the people of the Republic of Korea. For his part, Ambassador Shyn acknowledged with deep gratitude the invaluable contribution of the Philippines in repelling Communist aggression in Korea. The President, in reply, said that the Philippines is proud of its contribution, small though it was, to the preservation of freedom in a sister republic which has the same dedication as the Philippines in the preservation of democracy and the maintenance of the dignity and freedom of its people.

20 JANUARY — Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs Hyung Chyung, Nationalist Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs Shen Chang Huang and Vietnamese Minister for Foreign Affairs Vu Van Mau, accompanied by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano, paid a courtesy call on President Garcia at Malacañang. After exchanging pleasantries, the President discussed with the three Foreign Ministers important matters affecting their respective countries' relations with the Philippines. They also exchanged views on current developments in Southeast Asia.

8 FEBRUARY — President Garcia and his party received a red-carpet welcome upon their arrival in Kuala Lumpur on a four-day state visit to the Federation of Malaya. Malayan Paramount Ruler, the Yang Di Pertuan Agong; Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman; the Sultan of Selangor; and the members of the Malayan Cabinet met the President and his party at the airport.

Accompanying the President were: the First Lady; Commerce Secretary Manuel Lim; SWA Administrator Amparo P. Villamor; Agriculture Secretary Cesar Fortich; Sen. Ambrosio Padilla; Rep. Salipada Pendatun of Cotabato; Dr. Salvador Araneta; Fernando Campos; and Jorge B. Delarmente, senior aide to the President.

9 FEBRUARY — President Garcia called on Malayan Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman at the latter's residence to discuss the possible formation of Association of Southeast Asian States.

Earlier, President Garcia paid a courtesy call on the Paramount Ruler, the Yang Di Pertuan Agong, at the royal palace.

10 FEBRUARY — President Garcia and his party flew to Malacca where they received a warm welcome from the local inhabitants led by Governor Dato Hadji Abdul Malik.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Garcia gave a state dinner in honor of Malaya's Paramount Ruler, the Yang Di Pertuan Agong. In brief remarks during the occasion, the President rallied Southeast Asian countries to pool themselves together to bring "prosperity and a richer life" to their peoples.

11 FEBRUARY — Malayan Paramount Ruler, the Yang Di Pertuan Agong, gave a warm send-off to President Garcia and his party.

Upon arrival in Manila from a successful state visit to Federation of Malaya, the President reported to the nation that "we are marching forward under the light of democracy to unite the peoples of Asia behind the great cause for world peace and of international understanding and goodwill. We can look forward to a better future, to a world that is better to live in and fight for," he said. The President added that he was touched by the sincerity and warmth of the welcome he received in Malaya and commented that "I can feel that the hearts of the Malaysians beat like that of the Filipinos." Even as he traced the common origin of race, language, and tradition of both peoples, which have been isolated for centuries when both were under foreign rule, the President remarked that now that they have regained freedom and have reconnected broken ties "we can look to a future of better and closer relations."

24 FEBRUARY — President Garcia and Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs Hyung Chyung signed the Philippine-Korean Trade Agreement on behalf of their respective governments. The agreement is designed to further boost the commercial relations between the two countries.

14 MARCH — In a speech at the Manila Hotel in connection with the observance of the Foreign Trade Week sponsored by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce, President Garcia reiterated the policy of his administration towards the diversification of trade. The Chief Executive expressed his belief in diversifying the country's foreign

trade to ensure economic stability and afford protection against any possible decline in the US market. He underscored the consistent effort of the government since 1946 in establishing as many markets as possible. He added that he does not believe "in putting all our eggs in one basket." He also pointed out that the matter of foreign trade is a two-day affair, and that no country could expect to get all the credit at the expense of the other country.

19 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary J. Tsuchiya of Japan presented his credentials to President Garcia. The President expressed optimism that the new Japanese envoy would continue his efforts in further strengthening the friendly relations between the Philippines and Japan. Tsuchiya, in reply, pledged his utmost effort toward improving the ties between the two countries.

21 APRIL — The members of the Mexican Special Trade and Cultural Mission were given an audience by President Garcia at Malacañang. During the audience, the President informed members of the Mexican mission that his administration is "receptive" to any proposal aimed at increasing trade and better cultural relations between the Philippines and the Republic of Mexico. The Mexican mission, composed of Senate President Manuel Moreno Sanchez, Luis Laris, member of the Council of Exterior Services; Guillermo Ramos Uriarte, sub-director of the Department of Commerce and Industry; and Lieutenant Juan Barragan, military aide arrived in Manila to conduct a commercial and cultural survey of the country. They were accompanied to Malacañang by Mexican Minister to the Philippines Carlos Gutierrez Macias.

28 APRIL — Indonesian Defense Minister Harris Nasution paid a courtesy call on President Garcia at Malacañang. During the call, Minister Nasution reiterated President Sukarno's standing invitation to the Chief Executive to visit Indonesia. In their meeting, the President and Minister Nasution compared their countries' struggle for independence and also discussed the world situation.

7 MAY — Major General Anastacio Somoza Debayle, on behalf of President Somoza of Nicaragua, conferred upon President Garcia the decoration "*Order of Ruben Dario, rank of the Great Cross*," in a simple ceremony held at Malacañang Palace. The decoration is the highest award being given by the Government of Nicaragua.

13 MAY — US Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson were received at Malacañang Palace by President and Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia. In the evening the President and Mrs. Garcia tendered a state dinner in honor of Vice-President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson. In his after-dinner speech the President said:

"Asia, occupying one third of the earth's surface and teeming with billions of people of varied races, color, and creed, constitutes the mightiest challenge to, and the supreme test of, American leadership for peace, democracy, and freedom."

14 MAY — President Garcia and US Vice-President Johnson discussed the Southeast Asian situation and took note of increased Communist activities in the area. They also took up pending Philippine-American problems.

2 JULY — President and Mrs. Garcia gave a red-carpet welcome to General of the Army, Douglas McArthur, upon his arrival in Manila for a sentimental visit.

19 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Han-kan Lee of the Republic of Korea presented his credentials to President Garcia at Malacañang. During the ceremony, the President and the Korean Ambassador reaffirmed their countries' determination to continue the struggle against Communism and the maintenance of their freedom and independence.

11 AUGUST — President Garcia received a report from Secretary for Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano on the Association of Southeast Asian States ministerial conference held recently in Bangkok and at the same time drew up a new strategy on pending issues at the United Nations in the forthcoming general session.

30 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Van dor Zwall of the Netherlands, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. Tan Huu Thee of the Republic of Vietnam presented their respective credentials to President Garcia in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang.

4 SEPTEMBER — In an interview with newsmen, President Garcia reiterated the policy of the Philippines in favor of total disarmament as the solution to a lasting world peace. The Chief Executive

added that the Philippines will stand four square behind all moves for total disarmament.

7 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. A.M. Malik of Pakistan, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. Eugenio Rubino of Italy presented their respective credentials to President Garcia in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang Palace.

Addressing Ambassador Rubino, the President said "friendly relations between Italy and the Philippines have already existed even before the establishments of the present independent statehood of the Philippines." He added: "This relationship is deeply rooted in more than one factor, Catholicism is perhaps the greatest single factor that has exerted the most profound influence in bringing the peoples of our two countries together." In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Malik said that Pakistan admires the manner with which the Philippines fought for independence. He paid tribute to Dr. Jose Rizal for his intense patriotism, indomitable courage, and fearless fight against oppression and tyranny which, he said, have been a source of great inspiration to the people of Pakistan during their struggle for independence.

29 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary El Ahmady of the United Arab Republic (UAR), and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Jose Muñoz Zapata of Mexico presented their respective credentials to President Garcia in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang Palace.

29 DECEMBER — The members of the diplomatic corps called on outgoing President Carlos P. Garcia to bid him goodbye. The callers included Indonesian Ambassador and Mrs. Nazir Datuk Pamontjak; German Ambassador Friedrich I.F. von Furstenberg; Thai Ambassador and Princess Rangsiyakorn Aphakorn; Indian Ambassador Sankar Nath Maitra; Australian Ambassador Alfred Thorp Stirling; Chinese Ambassador Tuan Mao-lan; British Ambassador and Mrs. John Arthur Pilcher; Spanish Ambassador Mariano Vital Tolosana; French Ambassador and Mrs. Francois Briere; Swiss Ambassador Hans Lacher; Argentine Ambassador Raul Rodriguez Araya; Japanese Ambassador and Mrs. Jun Tsuchiya; Korean Ambassador and Mrs. Honkon Lee; Vietnamese Ambassador and Mrs. Tran Huu The; Netherlands Ambassador Jacobus Van de Zwall; Pakistani Am-

bassador A.M. Malik; Mexican Ambassador Jose Muñoz Zapata; and US Charge d' Affaires Minister Gordon Mein.

30 DECEMBER — President-elect Diosdado Macapagal and Vice-President-elect Emmanuel Pelaez took their respective oaths of office before Supreme Court Chief Justice Cezar Bengzon before a huge crowd at Quirino Grandstand in Luneta.

31 DECEMBER — In a speech delivered before the diplomatic corps, President Macapagal, predicted closer and stronger relations between the Philippines and the rest of the free world. The Chief Executive assured the diplomatic corps that his Administration will pursue with vigor the promotion of stronger and more lasting ties with friendly countries.

PRESIDENT MACAPAGAL

1962

10 JANUARY — President Macapagal underscored two major roles of the Philippine foreign service, namely:

- 1) to provide concrete assistance to the economic and other domestic policies of the administration, and;
- 2) to play an increasingly effective role in world affairs, in general, and in the defense of freedom and the preservation of peace among nations, in particular.

The President made known his stand in a conference held at Malacañang with Vice President and concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs Emmanuel Pelaez, Undersecretary Salvador P. Lopez, and heads of Philippine missions. At the same time, the Chief Executive decried that in recent years, the Foreign Service was rendered inoperative owing to a legal ruling that its provisions were not mandatory, resulting in the "political spoliation of the foreign service and the near destruction of the career system." The President then pledged that his administration will enforce vigorously the Foreign Service Law in order to restore and insure the career system in the foreign service.

23 JANUARY — The members of the Japanese Goodwill Mission, headed by Mamuro Nagano of the Japanese House of Counselors, were received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. During the courtesy call, the Chief Executive expressed confidence on the success of efforts being exerted by the Philippines and Japan in strengthening the friendly ties existing between the two countries. The President further emphasized that continued mutual good relationships between the two countries take primacy among the fundamental goals of his administration.

10 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary William Stevenson of the United States presented his credentials to President Macapagal. In receiving the credentials of Ambassador Stevenson, the President expressed optimism that the assignment of Ambassador Stevenson to Manila would further strengthen the ties of friendship that bind the Philippines and the United States.

30 MARCH — President Macapagal accepted US President John F. Kennedy's invitation to visit the United States from 19-28 June 1962. President Macapagal was an old acquaintance of President Kennedy when, as Vice-President of the Philippines, he visited the United States in October 1960.

10 APRIL — President Macapagal received from Vice President and concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs Emmanuel Pelaez a report on the recent successful ASA (Association of Southeast Asia) Foreign Ministers' meeting in Kuala Lumpur. Vice President Pelaez also briefed the Chief Executive on the activities of the ASA. After having gone over the report, the President congratulated Vice President Pelaez for his successful mission and reiterated his support for the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Zaiton Ibrahim Bin Ahmad of the Federation of Malaya presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

25 APRIL — Sultan Mohammad Ismail Kiram and Princess Tarhata Kiram called at Malacañang to discuss with President Macapagal the Philippine claim on North Borneo.

3 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Jaime Alba Delibes of Spain presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

10 MAY — President Macapagal accepted the invitation of Pakistani President Mohammed Ayub Khan to make a state visit to Pakistan on 10-13 July 1962.

15 MAY — President Macapagal, in a proclamation, declared 12 June as Philippine Independence Day "in commemoration of our people's declaration of their inherent and inalienable right to freedom and independence." Touching on the significance of the date in Philippine history, the President said that it was on 12 June 1898 when the Philippine Revolutionary Government under General Emilio Aguinaldo was established. "Such a historic and inspiring action was a legitimate assertion by the Filipino nation of their natural and inalienable claim to freedom and independence which is an inherent right of every people not dependent upon the will and discretion of another," the President said in his proclamation.

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21 MAY — President Macapagal convened a conference at Malacañang to define the Philippine Government policy on the claim of the Sultan of Sulu over North Borneo. During the conference, various aspects of the claim were discussed which were deemed helpful towards the formulation of a policy on the question. Also present at the conference were Vice President Pelaez, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Salvador P. Lopez, Ambassador Emilio Abello, Minister Simeon Roxas, Minister Romeo Busuego and Congressman Jovito Salonga of Rizal.

2 JUNE — Prime Minister Chao Boun Dum, head of the Laotian Goodwill Mission, paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal at Malacañang. After the call, the President honored the Laotian Goodwill Mission with luncheon at Malacañang. Others who were present at the luncheon were Ambassadors Rangsiyakorn Aphakorn of Thailand; Alfred Stirling of Australia; John Arthur Pilcher of Great Britain; Francois Briere of France, A.M. Malik of Pakistan; and William E. Stevenson of the United States.

12 JUNE — President Macapagal received from US President John F. Kennedy a message of felicitations to the Filipino people on the occasion of their nationwide celebration of Philippine Independence Day. The US Chief Executive's message was conveyed to the President through the Department of Foreign Affairs by Ambassador William E. Stevenson.

22 JUNE — President Macapagal announced that he had instructed Acting Secretary for Foreign Affairs Salvador P. Lopez to hand "a note to the British Ambassador in Manila embodying Philippine position which in turn asserts ownership and sovereignty of British North Borneo." The Philippine Government asked in the diplomatic note that "conversations be started either in Manila or in London by plenipotentiaries of both countries on the question." The note further stressed that the Philippine Government would like "the matter of ownership, sovereignty and jurisdiction, and all other relevant points at issue in the North Borneo question" fully discussed.

In the same announcement, the President added that the Philippine Government had been made sole agents of the heirs of the Sultan of Sulu to negotiate over their claims to British Borneo.

The Chief Executive also allayed fears that the claim over North Borneo might have undesirable repercussions.

29 JUNE — President Macapagal and his party left for Madrid on the first leg of an 18-day trip that will take him on state visits to Spain, Italy and Pakistan.

1 JULY — A large crowd headed by Generalissimo and Mrs. Francisco Franco gave the Philippine Chief Executive and members of his party a red carpet welcome upon their arrival at Madrid's Barajas International Airport.

President Macapagal started the first day of his week-long state visit to Spain by attending an early mass at the cathedral of the Valley of the Fallen near the *Escorial*. After the mass, the President and the First Lady visited the mammoth monument to the Spanish dead in the civil war. The monument, which was built by Generalissimo Franco, was dug out of the rocks of Guadarrama Mountains, 35 miles north of Madrid. After seeing the monument, the President and the members of his party drove to *El Escorial* monastery which was built by King Philip II in the 16th century. It was in this monastery that King Philip II ruled the Philippines.

2 JULY — President and Mrs. Macapagal were honored with a state dinner given by Generalissimo and Mrs. Franco at the 18th century *Viana* Palace. During the dinner, the President extolled Generalissimo Franco for being the first leader in Europe to fight the battle against Communism.

3 JULY — President Macapagal paid a high tribute to those who gave their lives for the unity of Spain as he solemnly viewed an imposing memorial built by Generalissimo Franco in honor of these heroes. The famous memorial is known as *Valle de los Caidos* (Valley of the Fallen). Later, President Macapagal was honored at a luncheon tendered by the President of the *Diputacion* (Provincial Board of Madrid).

President Macapagal and his party motored to Spain's world-famed *Plaza Monumental de Toros* where a special bullfight was held in his honor. The President and the First Lady were fetched by Generalissimo and Mrs. Franco from their official residence.

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In a press conference at the *Moncloa* Palace, President Macapagal termed the rejection of the Philippine war damage claims by the US Congress as "unfortunate act." He added that the rejection of Philippine claims "had caused reduction in the warmth of relations between the United States and the Philippines." President Macapagal was originally scheduled to visit the United States, but he cancelled the trip after the US Congress turned down the bill.

4 JULY — President Macapagal tendered a state dinner in honor of Generalissimo and Mrs. Francisco Franco at *Palacio Moncloa*. The dinner was highlighted with the presentation by the Chief Executive to Generalissimo Franco of the highest Philippine decoration, the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah*.

5 JULY — President Macapagal and his party arrived in Barcelona and was enthusiastically cheered by thousands of "Barceloneses" when he rode through the flag-draped streets to his official residence in Barcelona.

6 JULY — President Macapagal and his party left Madrid for Rome. Upon arrival at Rome's Ciampino Airport, the Italian officialdom headed by President Antonio Segni was on hand to welcome the visiting Philippine President who was given a red-carpet welcome which included full military honors. In an exchange of greetings with President Segni, the Chief Executive cited the ties of culture, law and religion that bind his country with Italy. He also expressed hope that his visit would result in a greater economic cooperation between the two countries, as the Philippines, he said, needed friendly foreign capital during its period of economic readjustment.

Accompanied by President Segni, President Macapagal entered Rome via the Appian way. At the entrance to the city, he transferred to an open coach and was escorted by mounted guards to the *Quirinale Palace*. During the ceremonies at the *Quirinale*, the two heads of state exchanged decorations. President Macapagal was given the collar of the *Order of Merit* of the Italian Republic while President Segni was awarded the *Order of Sikatuna* with the rank of *Rajah*. In the afternoon, President Macapagal was greeted by the chiefs of diplomatic missions in Rome during a reception at the *Quirinale*.

7 JULY — President and Mrs. Macapagal, together with the members of the presidential party, were guests at luncheon tendered by

Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani at the *Palazzo Chigi*. The luncheon was preceded by one-hour conference between President Macapagal and Prime Minister Fanfani on issues affecting bilateral relations, including the possible exchange of trade missions, possible investments of Italian capital to the Philippines, and exchange of views on the world situation. They also discussed the political situation in Asia.

In the evening, the President gave a state dinner at the Grand Hotel in honor of Italian President Antonio Segni.

8 JULY — President Macapagal and Italian President Antonio Segni issued a joint communique reassuring their faith in their defensive alliances with the free world against aggression. The Philippine and the Italian Presidents also agreed on the need for an increased trade between the Philippines and Italy.

9 JULY — President Macapagal was received by Pope John XXIII at the Vatican. During the audience, the Pope gave an apostolic blessing to all Filipinos. The President also received in the name of Pope John XXIII the collar of the *Order of Pope Pius XII*. After receiving the decoration, the President assured Pope John XXIII, among other things, that:

"We shall ever keep alive the fires of love for humanity, strive at all times to secure the peace of the world, and ever keep in mind that while we are the State's most loyal servant, we are God's first."

The President added that being the only Christian Catholic country in Asia, the Philippines looks to the Holy Father in Rome for spiritual guidance and wisdom.

11 JULY — President Macapagal and his party left Rome for Pakistan. Upon his arrival in Karachi, Pakistani President Ayub Khan led a huge crowd in giving a warm reception to President Macapagal. After the airport ceremonies, President Macapagal laid a wreath at the tomb of Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan.

12 JULY — President Macapagal held a series of conference with President Ayub Khan at the Presidential Palace in Karachi where they discussed relevant subjects in Philippine-Pakistani relations. They also dealt extensively on the possibility of increasing trade

relations between the Philippines and Pakistan. Also present during the talks were Commerce Secretary Rufino G. Hechanova, Undersecretary Salvador P. Lopez and Philippine Ambassador Jose Alejandrino.

13 JULY — Governor Amir Mohammed Khan of West Pakistan welcomed President Macapagal and his party upon their arrival in Lahore where the visiting Philippine President will receive an honorary doctorate degree from the University of Punjab.

15 JULY — A huge crowd welcomed President Macapagal and his party upon their arrival in Manila from an 18-day state visits to Spain, Italy and Pakistan.

26 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Manuel Nuñez da Silva of Portugal presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

27 JULY — In a press conference, President Macapagal proposed the organization of a greater Malayan Confederation which he predicted would be "a power force for freedom, progress and peace not only in Asia but throughout the world." He said that the Confederation would be bigger in scope than the Federation of Malaysia proposed by Malayan Prime Minister Tunghu Abdul Rahman. He added that his proposal for a Greater Malayan Confederation is different from the Pan Asian Union which he suggested in Pakistan during his state visit and the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA). The Chief Executive said that the Confederation could be started by the federation of the following Malayan states, namely; the Federation of Malaya, the Philippines, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo. He further added that the above-mentioned states would form the nucleus of the Confederation — MAPHILINDO — and other states which may be interested may join the aggrupation later.

30 JULY — President Macapagal expressed high hopes in the ability and determination of the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) to generate for the peoples of Asia "a climate of progress and happiness." In a message which he issued along with the Chiefs of State of other member nations of the ASA on the eve of the organization's first anniversary, the President expressed confidence that the ASA would be able to shake off the fetters of underdevelopment, submarginal living standards, poverty and diseases which

had shackled the lives of Asians for centuries. Among other things, President Macapagal said:

"Gradually, we shall continue to strengthen the firm foundation of ASA's future upon which lie the first tangible manifestation of the ASA dream - friendship, fraternity, prosperity and peace, among the peoples of Southeast Asia."

31 JULY — President Macapagal exchanged messages with the Prime Ministers of Thailand and Malaya on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA). Vice President Pelaez delivered to the President the messages of Prime Minister Sarit Thanarat of Thailand and Prime Minister Tunjku Abdul Rahman of Malaya. The three leaders in their messages reaffirmed their continued support of the organization and expressed high hopes for its success in promoting cultural and economic cooperation among their countries.

2 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mohammed Suleiman Sait of India presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

9 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Teufik Kazim Kemahli of Turkey presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

15 SEPTEMBER — In a speech delivered at the inauguration of the new Fil-Am Youth Center in Olongapo, Zambales, President Macapagal declared that in the process of rediscovering its national identity and asserting its rights as an independent state, the Philippines has no intention of exacerbating its historic ties of friendship with the United States. "Our aim has been to strengthen these relations on the basis of mutual respect and affection so that in the future we can maximize domains of cooperative effort for mutual benefit and minimize the occasions of needless misunderstanding," he said.

1963

1 JANUARY — The members of the diplomatic corps, led by Monsignor Salvatore Siino, greeted President and Mrs. Macapagal during the traditional New Year's toast at Malacañang.

11 JANUARY — Thai Minister for Foreign Affairs Thanat Khoman was honored by President Macapagal in a dinner at Malacañang. Foreign Minister Khoman arrived in Manila for a series of talks with top Philippine officials on problems affecting Southeast Asia.

28 JANUARY — In his State of the Nation Address before the joint session of the Philippine Congress, President Macapagal outlined the highlights of Philippine foreign relations. Quoted hereunder are excerpts of the said address:

PHILIPPINE-US RELATIONS

"With respect to our vital relations with the United States, we are happy to state that we are forging closer ties with the former mother country within the framework of political and economic developments. The approval by the US Congress of the US\$73 million war damage claim has done much toward closer understanding of the mutual problems confronting both countries, and has reaffirmed our faith and confidence in the sense of fairness of the American people. We are elated that the United States has increased the Philippine sugar quota, thus ensuring higher export earnings for the sugar industry and additions to our international reserves."

NORTH BORNEO CLAIM

"The most important action taken in the field of foreign relations in the past year was the official filing on 22 June 1962, with the United Kingdom, of the Philippine claim of sovereignty, jurisdiction, and proprietary ownership over North Borneo as successor-in-interest of the Sultan of Sulu. We are gratified at the goodwill shown by the United Kingdom in holding the talks in London in pursuance of our note on 22 June 1962, in which talks opportunity has been opened for a friendly scrutiny of the Philippine claim, taken with the security problems of Southeast Asia."

10 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Alexis S. Liatis of Greece presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

9 MARCH — President Macapagal conferred with Malaya's Deputy Foreign Minister Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussain and Indonesia's Foreign Minister Raden Subandrio on matters of common interest. The President met with Deputy Minister Razak in the morning and with Foreign Minister Subandrio in the afternoon. Their talks lasted for about an hour each. The Malayan and Indonesian officials were accompanied in their call on the Chief Executive by Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Salvador Lopez. Also with Deputy Minister Razak were Ambassador Zaiton Ibrahim, Malaya's envoy to Manila, and Philippine Ambassador Abubakar. Those with Minister Subandrio were Indonesia's Ambassador Nazir Dt. Pamontjak, Dr. Surwito Jusumowtazdo, Indonesia's Deputy First Minister of Defense Lt. Gen. R. Hidayat, and Dr. M. Soekarto.

12 MARCH — Australian Minister for External Affairs Garfield Barwick and Indian Minister for External Affairs Madame Lakshmi Menon paid courtesy calls on President Macapagal at Malacañang. The two foreign ministers represented their respective countries at the 19th annual ECAFE meeting which was held in Manila.

20 MARCH — Nationalist China's Vice-President and concurrently Prime Minister Chen Cheng arrived in Manila for an official visit.

1 APRIL — Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman of the Federation of Malaya was greeted by President Macapagal upon his arrival in Manila to attend the second meeting of Association of Southeast Asia Foreign Ministers.

2 APRIL — Delegates to the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) Foreign Ministers Meeting led by Prime Minister and concurrently Minister for External Affairs, Tunku Abdul Rahman of the Federation of Malay; Vice-President and concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs Emmanuel Pelaez of the Philippines; and Minister for Foreign Affairs Thanat Khoman of Thailand, paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal at Malacañang.

In the evening, President Macapagal honored in a state banquet at Malacañang the delegates to the three-day Second Meeting of Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) Foreign Ministers.

4 APRIL — President Macapagal conferred with Malaya's Prime Minister, and concurrently Minister for External Affairs, Tunku

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Abdul Rahman on matters affecting relations between their respective countries.

With the two heads of state during their talks were Vice-President Emmanuel Pelaez and concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Undersecretary Salvador P. Lopez, Malaya's Minister of Agriculture Mohamed Khir Johari; and Malaya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretary Mohammad Ghazali bin Shafie.

17 APRIL — Delegates from the Philippines, Malaya and Indonesia to the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) sub-ministerial talks paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal. Among the callers were: Mohammad Ghazali Bin Shafie, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Federation of Malaya; Dr. Suwito Kusumowidagdo, Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister; Indonesian Ambassador Nazir Dt. Pamontjak; Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Salvador P. Lopez; Minister R.S. Busuego, Counselor on Political and Cultural Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs; Malayan Ambassador Inche Zaiton Ibrahim; and Ambassador Librado Cayco. During the call, the delegates informed the President that the tripartite talks had proven successful. The President expressed gratification and the hope that the forthcoming talks among Foreign Ministers of the three countries would be as successful. ☸

23 APRIL — United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Chakravartie V. Narashimthan, on an Asian fact-finding tour for UN Secretary-General U. Thant, was received by President Macapagal. After exchanging pleasantries, they discussed the current situation in Southeast Asia.

20 MAY — Delegates to the five-day meeting of Asian Chief Justices were received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. Accompanied by Chief Justice Cesar P. Bengzon and Associate Justice Roberto Regala, the delegates who paid a courtesy call to the President were Chief Justices Sir James Thompson of Malaya; Cheh Ying-chou of Nationalist China; Dhuvaneshwa R. Brasat of Shinha of India; D. Dattabonges of Thailand; A.R. Cornelius of Pakistan; and Senior Judge Nguyen Thon Thai of Vietnam.

23 MAY — President Macapagal conferred with Indonesian President Sukarno following the latter's arrival on a three-hour stop-

over en route to Tokyo. During their talks, the two Presidents agreed to go ahead with preparations for a meeting of the heads of government of the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaya.

25 MAY — President Macapagal personally welcomed Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman who arrived for a brief stop-over en route to Tokyo to confer with Indonesian President Sukarno.

4 JUNE — Indonesian Ambassador Nazir Pamontjak called on President Macapagal to deliver a letter from President Sukarno. The Indonesian envoy also took up with the Chief Executive the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting among the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaya.

6 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Miguel Teus of Spain, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Guenther Schlegelberger of the Federal Republic of Germany presented their respective credentials to President Macapagal in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang.

7 JUNE — Delegates to the tripartite ministerial conference, led by Vice-President Emmanuel Pelaez, concurrently Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Indonesian Foreign Minister Raden Subandrio; and Malayan Deputy Foreign Minister Tun Abdul Razak, were received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. The tripartite ministerial conference was convened to thresh out some matters in preparation to the forthcoming summit talks among heads of government of the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaya.

9 JULY — King Bhumibol Abduljadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand received a warm reception upon their arrival in Manila for a state visit. President and Mrs. Macapagal led Cabinet members, congressional leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in welcoming the visiting Thai monarchs. In the evening, the President and the First Lady gave a state dinner in honor of Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Thailand.

In the course of the dinner-reception, the President conferred on King Bhumibol the *Order of Sikatuna* with the rank of *Rajah*, and the Golden Heart Presidential Award on Queen Sirikit. President Macapagal in turn, was conferred by the King of Thailand with the *Most Auspicious Order of the Rajamittrabhorn*, while Mrs. Macapagal

received the *First Class of the Most Illustrious Order of Chula Chom Riao*.

14 JULY — President and Mrs. Macapagal led Philippine officialdom in giving a warm send-off to King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand. In a prepared statement released at the airport, the Thai monarch expressed hope that his brief visit would help strengthen the "already close bonds of friendship between the Philippines and Thailand."

28 JULY — US Ambassador William Stevenson paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal. During his call, the US envoy took occasion to thank the President for his statement hailing the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty as a major breakthrough on disarmament. The treaty had been signed by representatives of the US, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union in Moscow recently.

29 JULY — President Macapagal led Philippine officialdom in welcoming Indonesian President Ahmed Sukarno and Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, who arrived separately for tripartite summit talks. Among those in the parties of Sukarno and Rahman were Indonesian Foreign Minister Raden Subandrio and Malayan Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Ghazali bin Shafie.

30 JULY — President Macapagal opened the tripartite summit talks at the Department of Foreign Affairs Building in Padre Faura. President Sukarno and Prime Minister Rahman attended the opening ceremonies.

In the evening, a state dinner was tendered at Malacañang by President Macapagal in honor of President Sukarno and Prime Minister Rahman.

31 JULY — President Macapagal conferred in Malacañang with President Sukarno and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman in the first of a five-day series of talks on common problems.

Also present were their respective foreign ministers, namely: Secretary for Foreign Affairs Salvador P. Lopez of the Philippines, Foreign Minister Raden Subandrio of Indonesia, and Minister Khaw Kai Boh of Malaya. During the conference, President Sukarno and Prime Minister Rahman expressed gratitude for the untiring efforts

of President Macapagal in bringing about the summit conference in Manila. The three chiefs of state reaffirmed their determination to establish closest cooperation among their countries.

2 AUGUST — President Macapagal conferred for the second time with President Sukarno and Prime Minister Rahman in continuation of their summit talks.

5 AUGUST — Three historical documents embodying agreements reached during the Summit Conference were signed by President Macapagal, President Sukarno and Prime Minister Rahman during the closing ceremonies at the Luna Hall of the Department of Foreign Affairs Building. The documents signed were the Manila Declaration, the Manila Accord and the Joint Statement.

In the said documents, *MAPHILINDO*, the acronym of the first syllables of each of the participating states, was forged to establish the principle of joint action among the countries of the region for a specific purpose. It was also agreed to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to sound out the people of Sarawak and Sabah on their joining the new state of Malaysia together with Malaya and Singapore. The three leaders also stated that they were determined in the common interest of their countries to maintain fraternal relations, to strengthen cooperation among their peoples in the economic, social and cultural fields to promote economic progress and social well-being in the region.

8 AUGUST — Australian Deputy Prime Minister John McEwen, accompanied by Australian Ambassador T.W. Cutts, paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal.

3 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Shumuel Shelef of Israel, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary John Mansfield of Great Britain presented their respective credentials to President Macapagal in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang.

18 SEPTEMBER — President Macapagal conferred with Indonesian Foreign Minister Raden Subandrio on matters of mutual interest between the Philippines and Indonesia. Subandrio was accompanied to Malacañang by Indonesian Ambassador Nazir D. Pamontjak.

In the evening President and Mrs. Macapagal tendered a state dinner in honor of President and Madame Luebke. During the state dinner President Macapagal conferred on President Luebke the *Order of Sikatuna, rank of Rajah* "and on Madame Luebke, the *"Golden Heart Presidential Award."* President and Mrs. Macapagal, in turn, received the *"Grand Cross, Special Class of the Order of Merit,"* from President Luebke.

22 NOVEMBER — President and Mrs. Macapagal attended the state dinner tendered in their honor by visiting President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Madame Heinrich Luebke at the Philamlife building.

24 NOVEMBER — President Macapagal left for Washington D.C. to attend the funeral rites for President John F. Kennedy who died in Dallas, Texas, the other day. The President was accompanied by the First Lady and a five-man staff headed by Executive Secretary Rufino G. Hechanova.

26 NOVEMBER — President Macapagal joined chiefs of state of 26 nations and the American people in paying final tribute to President John F. Kennedy, who was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Among the foreign notables present were President Heinrich Luebke of the Federal Republic of Germany; President Charles de Gaulle of France; Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; Japan's Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda; President-elect Park Chung-Hee of Korea; First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union Anastas Mikoyan; Britain's Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home; Argentine Vice President Carlos Humberto Parette; President Ramon de Valera of Ireland; Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands; and Turkish Prime Minister Ismet Inonu.

After the funeral rites, President Macapagal was received by President Lyndon Johnson at the White House.

28 NOVEMBER — President Macapagal conferred with US Secretary of State Dean Rusk on the Southeast Asian situation and the Philippine-US relations.

30 NOVEMBER — UN Secretary-General U Thant gave a warm reception to President Macapagal and his party upon their arrival at the UN Headquarters in New York City.

7 DECEMBER — President and Mrs. William Tubman of Liberia welcomed President and Mrs. Macapagal upon the latter's arrival in Monrovia. The Chief Executive arrived in Liberia on his first state visit to an African state. In the evening, President and Mrs. Tubman tendered a state banquet at the Presidential Palace in honor of President and Mrs. Macapagal.

8 DECEMBER — President Macapagal arrived in Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanganyika, on the second leg of his eight-day tour of three African countries.

10 DECEMBER — President Macapagal was honored with a state banquet by Tanganyika's President Julius Nyerere.

12 DECEMBER — President Macapagal and his party arrived in Tananarive, capital of the Republic of Malagasy. It is the third African state to be visited by the President in his current goodwill trip to the African continent. Malagasy Vice-President Calvin Tsiebo greeted the Philippine Chief Executive and his party.

13 DECEMBER — President Macapagal conferred with Malagasy President Philibert Tsiranana at the latter's official residence.

14 DECEMBER — Before leaving Malagasy, President Macapagal received from President Tsiranana the *Grand Cross of the National Order*, Malagasy's highest award for visiting heads of state.

15 DECEMBER — President Macapagal and his party arrived in Bangkok for a brief visit to pay final respects to the late Prime Minister Sarit Thanarat of Thailand.

The Chief Executive arrived in Bangkok from Malagasy after an hour's stopover in Bombay. The President and his party was returning home via Africa from the United States where the Chief Executive attended the funeral of the late President John F. Kennedy.

16 DECEMBER — A rousing welcome greeted President Macapagal and his party upon their arrival in Manila.

1964

1 JANUARY — The members of the diplomatic corps were received by President Macapagal at Malacañang on the occasion of the traditional New Year Day's celebration. In the brief remarks of the acting dean of the diplomatic corps, Indonesian Ambassador Nazir D. Pamontjak hailed the President for his efforts in helping the stabilization of international peace and security by working for better cooperation and genuine understanding among the neighboring countries in Asia. He cited the Chief Executive's role in the birth of *MAPHILINDO*.

6 JANUARY — President Sukarno of Indonesia was greeted by President Macapagal upon the former's arrival in Manila for an official visit.

7 JANUARY — Former Korean Prime Minister Hyun Chul Kim, accompanied by Korean Ambassador Yang Sou, was received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. Hyun, a special envoy of President Park Chung Hee, arrived in Manila to express the gratitude of his country for the support extended by the Philippines on various occasions. He also discussed with the Chief Executive ways and means to widen the economic cooperation between the Philippines and Korea.

8 JANUARY — Indonesian President Sukarno was received in Malacañang by President Macapagal for a series of conferences aimed at strengthening the economic and political cooperation between Indonesia and the Philippines.

8 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Viljo Jaako Ahokas of Finland presented his credentials to President Macapagal in separate ceremonies in Malacañang.

9 JANUARY — In a speech delivered at the Manila Rotary Club, President Macapagal cited the importance of general interest and national security in the formulation of foreign policy. The Chief Executive added that it was within this framework that the concept of *MAPHILINDO* was formulated. Quoted hereunder is an excerpt of his speech —

"The general interest and welfare, the national security of our country, shall of course dictate the nature and mode of action

*of our foreign policy. It is within the imperatives of this idea that we take an interest in the concept of **MAPHILINDO** and will continue to exert our utmost for its realization. It is not only vital to our national security; we are convinced that **MAPHILINDO** would strengthen the democratic cause through the actuality of a regional alliance. The current Indonesia-Philippine talks seek in a relentless way to promote the maintenance and growth of **MAPHILINDO** as a constructive concept for the peace, freedom, and welfare of the peoples of our region and consequently the well-being of all mankind."*

10 JANUARY — President Macapagal conferred with President Sukarno to discuss other relevant issues affecting the bilateral relations between their respective countries. The meeting of the two Chiefs of State followed separate conferences of the political and economic panels of their respective countries earlier. Present at the meetings were Indonesian Foreign Minister Raden Subandrio and Philippine Secretary for Foreign Affairs Salvador P. Lopez.

11 JANUARY — President Macapagal and Indonesian President Sukarno signed a joint statement embodying agreements reached between the Philippines and Indonesia during the latter's five-day official visit. Quoted hereunder are its salient points —

*"The two Presidents reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the Manila Agreement and reiterated their faith in **MAPHILINDO** as an effective vehicle for devising Asian solutions to Asian problems by Asians themselves."*

*"Accordingly, the two Presidents considered it essential to to strengthen **MAPHILINDO** as a living reality, in the firm belief that within its framework constructive and equitable solutions can be found for many of the serious problems of the region, the promotion of regional security, and the development of regional economic cooperation. **MAPHILINDO** as a living reality has helped to prevent a final and irreparable disruption of normal and friendly relations among the three partners, the present difficulties amongst them being temporary in nature."*

19 JANUARY — US Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the late US President John F. Kennedy, paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal at Malacañang. Mr. Kennedy was in Manila as special envoy of US President Lyndon B. Johnson to **MAPHILINDO** countries.

23 JANUARY — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian Head of State, arrived in Manila for an official visit. President and Mrs. Macapagal led Philippine officials in welcoming the Cambodian leader. In the evening, the President and the First Lady tendered a state dinner at Malacañang in honor of Prince Sihanouk and Princess Monique.

24 JANUARY — President Macapagal conferred with Prince Norodom Sihanouk on the proposed bilateral talks between President Macapagal and Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman.

26 JANUARY — A warm send-off was accorded to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his party by President and Mrs. Macapagal.

29 JANUARY — Thai Minister for Foreign Affairs Thanat Khoman was received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. During the call, they discussed current issues on Philippine-Thai relations. Accompanying the Thai Foreign Minister to Malacañang were Secretary for Foreign Affairs Salvador P. Lopez and Thai Ambassador Rangsiyakorn Aphakorn.

8 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal left for a six-day visit to Cambodia and for a summit talks with Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk met President Macapagal and his party upon their arrival in Phnom Penh.

9 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws and Political Science by the University of Cambodia. In his speech accepting the degree, President Macapagal called on Asian nations to collaborate with one another for the attainment of common goals in the spirit of brotherhood and friendship. He said Asian nations could work closely even while espousing divergent political views.

10 FEBRUARY — President and Mrs. Macapagal were honored by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in a state dinner held at Khemarin Palace.

Earlier, President Macapagal and Malayan Prime Minister Rahman started their summit talks on Philippine-Malayan relations at Khemarin Palace after paying their respects on Queen Kossamak Nearireath.

11 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal and Prime Minister Rahman continued their closed doors talks at Khemarin Palace. Afterwards, Prince Sihanouk accompanied the two leaders to Siemreap for an overnight stay, during which they resumed their talks and at every other opportunity thereafter while visiting the ruins of nearby *Angkor Wat*.

12 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal and Prime Minister Rahman held their final talks, just before the Malayan leader left for Kuala Lumpur.

Later, President Macapagal and Prince Sihanouk signed a joint statement at the Chanchaya Hall of the Royal Palace. They reaffirmed the conviction that Asian problems needed Asian solutions as conceived and developed for practical application by Asian leaders themselves in an atmosphere of freedom and dignity. The signing ceremony was followed by the conferment on President Macapagal of the "*Grand Collier de L'Ordre National de L'Independence*" by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. In the evening, President and Mrs. Macapagal tendered a state banquet in honor of Queen Kossamak Nearireath and Prince Norodom Sihanouk at Palais du Gouvernement.

13 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal returned from Phnom Penh after a five-day state visit.

20 FEBRUARY — Members of the German Economic and Trade Mission were received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. During their call, the German officials were told by the President that the Philippines is increasing its economic activities towards the direction of free enterprise. The President said that the Philippines has to expand its trade relations with industrialized countries other than the United States in preparation for the termination of Philippine special trade relations with the United States in 1974. The German Mission included Dr. Gunther Erdmann, Dr. Raines Oppelt, Dr. Hans-Joachim Corvinus, Dr. Walbes Roland, Dr. Paul McDonald, Herbert Harsdorf, Siegfried Untermann, Klaus Schulze and Heinz Grossmann.

22 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal left for a seven-day state visit to Indonesia.

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President Sukarno led Indonesian government officials in giving the Philippine President a warm reception. In the evening, President and Mrs. Macapagal were honored by President Sukarno in a state dinner held at Istana Merdeka.

23 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal addressed the Indonesian Parliament, *Gotong Rojong*, where he reiterated his call for “an association of Southeast Asian nations bound by common interests and founded on the philosophy that Asian problems should be solved by Asian nations in the Asian fashion.” The Chief Executive also paid tribute to President Sukarno whom he called “the architect of Indonesian independence and one of the great leaders of Asia.”

24 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal and his party, accompanied by President Sukarno, visited Java and Bali.

25 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal left for Jogjakarta where he was conferred the degree of Doctor in Political Science, *honoris causa*, by the University of Gadjahmada.

26 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal held talks with President Sukarno on issues affecting Southeast Asia.

27 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal and President Sukarno resumed their talks at Tampaksiring Palace. In the evening, President Macapagal gave a state dinner in honor of President Sukarno at the Hotel Indonesia. In the exchange of toasts, the two Presidents reiterated their faith in *MAPHILINDO* as conceived by the Manila Accord. They also reaffirmed their belief that Asian problems should be solved by Asian countries themselves.

28 FEBRUARY — President Macapagal returned from a seven-day state visit to Indonesia during which he renewed traditional cordial relations with the said country.

6 APRIL — Former US Vice President Richard M. Nixon paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal upon the former's arrival in Manila in the course of his tour of Southeast Asian capitals.

7 APRIL — SEATO Secretary-General Konthi Suphamongkon paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal following his arrival

to attend the SEATO Foreign Ministers' Meeting from 13-15 April 1964.

12 APRIL — US Secretary of State Dean Rusk paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal following the former's arrival to attend the SEATO Meeting.

13 APRIL — President Macapagal addressed the opening of the plenary session of the 9th council meeting of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) at the Philamlife Auditorium. In his speech, the President warned against the creation of a power vacuum in Southeast Asia which would invite "Communist adventurism" in the region. Earlier, the heads of the delegations, together with the ambassadors of their respective countries here, paid their respects to the President.

Foreign Ministers attending the SEATO Meeting were Maurice Couve de Murville of France; Rt. Hon. Keith Holyoake; Secretary for Foreign Affairs Salvador P. Lopez; Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman of Thailand; Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington of United Kingdom; US State Secretary Dean Rusk; Sir Garfield Barwick of Australia; and Ambassador A.M. Malik of Pakistan, who temporarily took the place of Pakistan's Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

17 APRIL — Pakistani Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto paid a courtesy call on President Macapagal following the former's arrival from the Afro-Asian preliminary conference in Indonesia. During the call, Foreign Minister Bhutto discussed with the Chief Executive matters affecting Philippine-Pakistani relations.

5 MAY — President Macapagal welcomed President Sukarno upon his arrival in Manila for a short visit on his way to Tokyo.

6 MAY — British Foreign Minister R.A. Butler called on President Macapagal to discuss Southeast Asian matters. The British Foreign Minister, who was accompanied to Malacañang by British Ambassador John Mansfield Addis, arrived in Manila in the course of his fact-finding tour in Southeast Asia.

7 MAY — Philippine Ambassador to Japan, Mauro Mendez, was sworn into office by President Macapagal as Secretary for Foreign

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Affairs vice Salvador P. Lopez who was named as Philippine Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

27 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Koun Wick of Cambodia presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

8 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. Han Lih-Wu of Nationalist China presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

13 JUNE — President Macapagal arrived in Tokyo for the tripartite meeting with President Sukarno of Indonesia and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman of Malaysia. On hand to welcome the President were Japanese officials headed by Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira. At noon, President Macapagal was luncheon guest of Prime Minister Ikeda at the latter's official residence in Nagatacho, Chiyodaku. During their luncheon talks, the President expressed his appreciation for the interest Prime Minister Ikeda has shown in the Malaysian question and in his efforts to help solve the problem. The President said he was aware that both Malaysia and Indonesia have the same sentiment, for which reason Tokyo was chosen unanimously as the site of the conference.

15 JUNE — President Macapagal conducted exploratory discussions on possible ways and means of bringing about a peaceful settlement of the problems between Indonesia and Malaysia. He first conferred with Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman and later with Indonesian President Sukarno. Present in both conferences on the Philippine side were Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mauro Mendez and Ambassador Salvador P. Lopez. With Prime Minister Rahman were Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and Malaysian Ambassador to Japan Syed Shahabuddin. With President Sukarno were Foreign Minister Raden Subandrio and Ambassador Harsono Reksoatmodjo.

16 JUNE — President Macapagal conferred for the second time with Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman in an effort to achieve a meeting of minds between Indonesia and Malaysia that could pave the way for the holding of the summit meeting.

19 JUNE — Japanese Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako honored President Macapagal in a luncheon at the Imperial Palace. Also present at the luncheon were Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, and Japanese Foreign Minister and Mrs. Masayoshi Ohira.

20 JUNE — The summit talks between President Macapagal, President Sukarno and Prime Minister Rahman was held at the residence of Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda in Tokyo. Also present at the meeting were Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, Philippine Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mauro Mendez and Indonesian Foreign Minister Raden Subandrio.

22 JUNE — President Macapagal returned from Tokyo where he participated in the recent *MAPHILINDO* summit and acted as mediator between the heads of the two other *MAPHILINDO* partners, President Sukarno and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, in seeking a solution to the Malaysian issue.

6 AUGUST — President and Mrs. Philibert Tsiranana of the Malagasy Republic were accorded warm reception by President and Mrs. Macapagal upon the former's arrival in Manila for a three-day state visit. Tsiranana is the first African head of state to visit the country. President and Mrs. Macapagal were guests of President and Mrs. Tsiranana during the former's visit to Malagasy last year.

8 AUGUST — President Macapagal and visiting Malagasy President Philibert Tsiranana issued a joint statement in which they made known their desire for closer political, economic, and cultural relations between Malagasy and the Philippines.

21 SEPTEMBER — Nationalist China's Foreign Minister Shen Chang-huan called on President Macapagal upon his arrival for a four-day visit.

3 OCTOBER — President Macapagal left for the United States on a state visit. Accompanying the President were Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mauro Mendez, Ambassador Salvador P. Lopez, Secretary of Finance Rufino Hechanova, Press Secretary Virgilio Reyes, Ambassador Eduardo Rosal and the First Lady Mrs. Eva Macapagal.

4 OCTOBER — Democratic Party Vice Presidential candidate Senator Hubert Humphrey and Senator Pierre Salinger gave a warm

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welcome to President Macapagal and his party upon their arrival in San Francisco en route to Washington DC.

5 OCTOBER — US President Lyndon B. Johnson welcomed President Macapagal upon the latter's arrival at the White House. During the welcome ceremonies, President Macapagal was accorded full military honors.

6 OCTOBER — A series of conferences took place at the White House between President Macapagal and US President Johnson on matters of mutual concern to the Philippines and the United States. Later, President Macapagal was honored in a luncheon tendered by US Secretary of State Dean Rusk at the State Department Building. At the end of President Macapagal's two-day state visit, a joint communique was issued by the visiting Philippine Chief Executive and President Johnson. The two leaders, according to their joint communique, "pledged themselves to maintain the unity of commitment and purpose between their countries in defense of the right of the free nations of Southeast Asia to determine their own future." It also emphasized that "any armed attack against US forces stationed in the Philippines would instantly be repelled."

8 OCTOBER — The University of Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) conferred on President Macapagal the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

9 OCTOBER — Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City gave a rousing reception to President Macapagal upon the latter's arrival in New York. Later, the Chief Executive conferred with United Nations Secretary-General U Thant.

10 OCTOBER — President Macapagal receives the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, from Fordham University in New York.

11 OCTOBER — Mayor Samuel Yorty of Los Angeles welcomed President Macapagal upon his arrival in West Coast where he was warmly received by the Filipino community.

16 OCTOBER — President Macapagal was accorded a warm reception by a huge crowd upon his arrival in Manila from a successful state visit to the United States.

28 DECEMBER — Korean Foreign Minister Tong Won Lee called on President Macapagal at Malacañang. The Korean Foreign Minister was in Manila to preside over the two-day conference in Manila of Korean Ambassadors to Southeast Asian countries and the Pacific.

29 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Count Ghislain Clauzel of France presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

1965

- 25 JANUARY** — A message of grief and deep mourning was sent by President Macapagal to the British government on the death of former Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill.
- 6 FEBRUARY** — US Chief Justice Earl Warren was honored by President Macapagal in a formal luncheon at Malacañang. Chief Justice Warren was in Manila as guest of the Philippine Constitution Association (PHILCONSA) in connection with the observance of the 30th anniversary of the drafting of the Philippine Constitution.
- 24 FEBRUARY** — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Harumi Takeuchi of Japan presented his credentials to President Macapagal.
- 25 FEBRUARY** — Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Maria Castiella, together with Marques and Marquesa de Villaverde, were received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. During the call, the Spanish Foreign Minister transmitted to the Chief Executive a personal message from Generalissimo Francisco Franco.
- 21 MARCH** — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., personal envoy of US President Johnson, met with President Macapagal at Malacañang to discuss the security situation in Southeast Asia.
- 23 MARCH** — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ivar Melhuus of Norway presented his credentials to President Macapagal.
- 27 MAY** — Members of the Indian Parliamentary Goodwill Mission, headed by Speaker Hukam Singh, were received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. The Indian Goodwill Mission was in the country upon the invitation of Speaker Cornelio T. Villareal, to strengthen the friendly relations between the Philippines and India.
- 31 MAY** — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Abdul Harim Rasjid of Indonesia presented his credentials to President Macapagal. In presenting his letters of credence, Ambassador Rasjid vowed to devote his mission to the fulfillment of the ideals cherished by President Macapagal and President Sukarno as embodied,

among other things, in the *Manila Declaration* and the *MAPHI-LINDO*. For his part, the Chief Executive emphasized that the Philippines and Indonesia should not allow petty problems to stand in the way of their common objectives of freedom and prosperity for their respective peoples, security in Southeast Asia, and universal peace.

3 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Eduardo E. Garcia of Mexico presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

8 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Antonio Novais Machado of Portugal presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

8 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Hem Phanrasy of Cambodia presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

4 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mohammed Masood of Pakistan presented his credentials to President Macapagal.

5 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary William McCormick Blair, Jr., of the United States presented his credentials to President Macapagal. In receiving the letters of credence of Ambassador Blair, the Chief Executive expressed hope that the pending issues in Philippine-US relations would not be stumbling blocks to the realization of common ideals shared by the two countries.

10 AUGUST — An exchange of notes between Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mauro Mendez and US Ambassador William McCormick Blair, Jr., amended Article XIII Jurisdiction on criminal offenses) of the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement. Salient provisions of the said notes provided, among other things, to wit:

1. (a) *The authorities of the Republic of the Philippines shall have jurisdiction over the members of the United States Armed Forces or civilian-component and their dependents with respect to offenses committed within*

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the Republic of the Philippines and punishable by the law of the Republic of the Philippines.

- (b) *The military authorities of the United States shall have the right to exercise within the Republic of the Philippines all criminal and disciplinary jurisdictions conferred on them by the law of the United States over all persons subject to the military law of the United States.*
- 2.
 - (a) *The authorities of the Republic of the Philippines shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over members of the United States Armed Forces or civilian component and their dependents with respect to offenses, including offenses relating to the security of the Republic of the Philippines, punishable by its law but not by the law of the United States.*
 - (b) *The military authorities of the United States shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over persons subject to the military law of the United States with respect to offenses, including offenses relating to its security, punishable by the law of the United States, but not by the law of the Republic of the Philippines.*
- 3. *In cases where the right to exercise jurisdiction is concurrent the following rules shall apply;*
 - (a) *The authorities of the Republic of the Philippines shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction in all offenses except as enumerated in paragraph (b) hereof.*
 - (b) *The military authorities of the United States shall have the primary right to exercise jurisdiction over all persons subject to the military law of the United States in relation to*
 - (I) *Offenses solely against the property or security of the United States or offenses solely against the person or property of a member of the United States Armed Forces or civilian component or a dependent;*
 - (II) *Offenses arising out of any act or omission done in the performance of official duty.*

12 NOVEMBER — President and Mrs. Philibert Tsiranana of the Malagasy Republic was greeted by President Macapagal at the airport. The Malagasy head of state made a short stopover in Manila on their way to Taipeh from Sydney, Australia. Consul Pacifico A. Castro served as French/English interpreter.

15 NOVEMBER — Australian Deputy Prime Minister John McEwen was received by President Macapagal at Malacañang. McEwen was in Manila on brief stopover on his way home.

30 DECEMBER — Ferdinand E. Marcos was sworn in by Chief Justice Cesar Bengzon as the sixth President of the Republic of the Philippines.

PRESIDENT MARCOS

1966

1 JANUARY — The members of the diplomatic corps and their ladies were received by President and Mrs. Ferdinand E. Marcos during the traditional New Year's day reception at Malacañang Palace. During the exchange of toasts, the President expressed the hope that continued peace and prosperity would exist not only in the Philippines but also in the whole world. In response, the diplomatic corps, through Monsignor Carlo Martini, expressed confidence that the President's first year of administration would be a giant step to greatness.

16 JANUARY — US Secretary of State Dean Rusk, on a brief stopover in Manila on his way back to the United States, called on President Marcos. During their talks, Secretary Rusk briefed President Marcos on US peace initiatives in Southeast Asia.

18 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Switzerland to the Philippines, Loie de Geer, paid a farewell call to the President prior to his departure for reassignment in Latin America after a three-year tour of duty in the Philippines and in Indonesia where he was resident ambassador. The Swiss envoy expressed hope that his country would establish a resident embassy in Manila soon.

2 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Vietnam Pham Dang Lam called on the President to discuss matters affecting the bilateral relations between the two countries.

7 FEBRUARY — The Italian Trade Mission, led by Mr. Tosarelli of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade, was given an audience by President Marcos. Tosarelli informed the President that the Italian Trade Mission would explore ways and means to expand economic relations between the Philippines and Italy. The President expressed confidence that the visit would prove mutually beneficial to both countries.

7 FEBRUARY — The President of the International Court of Justice, Sir Percy Claude Spender, and Lady Spender were honored

by the President and the First Lady in a dinner at Malacañang. The eminent jurist of the International Court of Justice was in Manila as guest of the Philippine Constitution Association (PHILCONSA).

10 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina to the Philippines, Dr. Marco Aurelio Lino Benitez, presented his credentials to President Marcos. Setting a precedent in diplomatic protocol, the President delivered his response in Pilipino and used *basi*, a native Ilocano wine, in the exchange of toast. Ambassador Benitez was the first foreign envoy to present his credentials to the President.

16 FEBRUARY — The Indonesian Deputy Foreign Minister, Madame Supeni, called on President Marcos to discuss Philippine-Indonesian relations and the new developments in Southeast Asia. After Madame Supeni's visit, President Marcos announced his intention to invite President Sukarno to Manila for consultation on matters relating to the security of the region.

22 FEBRUARY — US Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, on a visit to Manila in the course of his Asian trip, briefed President Marcos on the latest US peace efforts in the region. He conveyed President Johnson's personal greetings to President Marcos.

1 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sweden to the Philippines, Gustaf Harold Edelstam, presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks, which was delivered in Pilipino, the President expressed hope that Sweden would be a ready and willing partner in the achievement of both countries' desire for increased commercial and economic cooperation.

2 MARCH — Prime Minister and Madame Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand, who arrived in Manila on a three-day official visit, were welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos, the members of the diplomatic corps and other high government officials. In the joint communique issued at the end of the visit, President Marcos and Prime Minister Kittikachorn pledged to maintain and strengthen Philippine-Thai relations. The two leaders also noted that their countries were bound together not only by their memberships in

the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Association of Southeast Asia but also by their common ideals and aspirations.

14 MARCH — Governor Harold Hughes of Iowa, head of the Iowa Trade Mission, called on President Marcos to inform him that his trade mission hoped to foster economic ties with the Philippines. For his part, the President extended his gratitude to Governor Hughes and told him that his administration is giving emphasis to the development of agriculture to ensure food sufficiency. The President also informed Governor Hughes that the government had launched programs to increase rice and corn production.

16 MARCH — Major General Yitzak Rabin, Chief of Staff of the Israeli Armed Forces, paid a courtesy call to the President following his arrival on a four-day goodwill visit. During his call, General Rabin presented to the President an Israeli-made sub-machine gun and a fully illustrated book on the history of Israel. General Rabin said that the historical work in four volumes was the result of a long study and research by archaeologists.

10 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran Hormoz Grarib called on President Marcos to discuss issues affecting bilateral relations.

14 APRIL — President Marcos and US Ambassador William McCormick Blair, Jr. were guests of honor at the laying of the cornerstone of "*Dambana ng Kagitingan*" at Mt. Samat in Bataan. The President, in his extemporaneous remarks, extolled the comradeship of the Filipino and American soldiers in Bataan during World War II. He added that the shrine symbolizes the Philippine commitment to liberty and human dignity.

15 APRIL — US Admiral Grant Sharp, Commander of the US Forces in the Pacific, called on President Marcos. During the call, President Marcos and Admiral Sharp had an exchange of views on security measures for the Pacific region. After the call they were accompanied by US Ambassador Blair to Clark Air Base to witness the ceremony making the relinquishment to the Philippine Government of 10,000 hectares of the sprawling US military reservations. In a brief remark, President Marcos expressed hope that the transfer will set the tone of relationship between the two countries characterized by mutual trust, faith and goodwill.

25 APRIL — Lamine Gueye, President of the National Assembly of Senegal, called on President Marcos during his brief stopover in Manila on his way home from Tokyo where he attended the Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

29 APRIL — The South Korean Trade and Economic Mission, headed by Ambassador B.K. Suh, was given an audience by President Marcos. During their call, Ambassador Suh, who was also an adviser of President Park Chung Hee on policy matters, informed the President that the main objective of the mission was to enhance the trade relations between the two countries. On his part, the President expressed optimism that the commercial relations between the two countries would continue to expand.

11 MAY — Dr. P. de Ward, Dutch Minister for Economic Affairs, accompanied by Ambassador Jacobus Van Der Zwaal, paid a courtesy call on the President. During his call, the President informed the Dutch Minister that he was interested in inviting investors from the Netherlands to assist in the economic development of the country. Dr. Ward replied that he would pass on the President's invitation to businessmen and financing institutions in the Netherlands.

12 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain Miguel Teus paid a farewell call to President Marcos prior to his departure for Madrid. Ambassador Teus was accompanied to Malacañang by Philippine Ambassador-designate to Spain, Luis Gonzalez.

24 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Pakistan, Mohammad M. Masood paid a social call on President Marcos.

27 MAY — Kyung Foon Chang, Vice-Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, called on President Marcos. The Korean legislator was in Manila upon the invitation of Speaker Cornelio Villareal of the House of Representatives.

31 MAY — Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, Deputy Prime Minister of Indonesia, was received by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang. During their meeting, the President and the Indonesian Deputy Prime Minister discussed the possibility of expanded economic relations between the two countries.

8 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea Yang Soo Yoo, who was scheduled to return to Seoul for consultations, called on the President. Ambassador Yang Soo Yoo expressed his country's gratitude to the President for the Philippine participation in the forthcoming three-day Foreign Ministers' Conference in Seoul on 14-16 June in which ten Asian nations would be represented.

9 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Australia Francis Hamilton Stuart presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Stuart informed the President that Australia attached great importance in the strengthening of Philippine-Australian relations. He likewise lauded the unique and vital role played by the Philippines in the maintenance of peace and economic development in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. The President, in his brief response, expressed hope that the friendly fruitful relations between the two countries would be further strengthened. The President also pointed out that the two countries were bound not only by strong ties of friendship but also by their common determination to preserve democratic ideals.

10 JUNE — President Nguyen Van Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam sent a personal message to President Marcos expressing gratitude for Philippine efforts in promoting bilateral relations between the two countries.

11 JUNE — Dr. Robert F. Chandler, Director of the International Rice Research Institute, presented to President Marcos seed samples of IR-8-288-3 which had the capacity to yield 135 to 150 cavans per hectare. The improved seed variety, which would be distributed to farmers, was turned over during a Cabinet meeting especially called for by the President to assess the food sufficiency program of the government.

14 JUNE — Kuo Fang Hsieng and Mah Soo Lay, Secretary-General and Director, respectively, of the Overseas Affairs of the Kuomintang Central Headquarters, called on President Marcos to present a personal message and gifts from President Chiang Kai-Shek. In the afternoon, Charles Houston, Chief of the Far East Division of the State Department, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos.

Houston, who was accompanied by Ambassador Blair, was in Manila in the course of his tour of Asian countries.

15 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sweden Harald Edelstam called on President Marcos to discuss the proposed abolition of visas for Philippine and Swedish nationals on short-term visit to either country. It was pointed out during their talks that the Philippines has the same mutual agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg aimed at bolstering tourism.

21 JUNE — Sir Malcom Fraser, Australian Minister of the Army, paid a courtesy call on the President. During their talks, Minister Fraser cited the expanding relations between the two countries and their common goal in maintaining regional stability.

25 JUNE — President Marcos extended formal recognition to the Republic of Singapore in a message sent to President Yusuf Bin Ishak. The recognition of Singapore completed the normalization of Philippine relations with Southeast Asia's newest states, Malaysia and Singapore. In his message to the President of Singapore, President Marcos expressed optimism for the continued cordial and friendly relations between the two countries and conveyed the Filipino people's gratification over the establishment of the new republic.

Singapore was originally a semi-autonomous state by virtue of an Act of the British Parliament passed in 1958. Under the said law, Singapore had full powers to manage her internal affairs but the external affairs and defense remained under the British government. On 16 June 1963, the Federation of Malaysia was formed with Singapore as one of the member-states. However, Singapore seceded from the Federation and became a republic on 9 August 1965.

2 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany Johann Karl Von Stechow was the personal guest of President and Mrs. Marcos during the installation of Rev. Ernest Hoerdemann as first President of the Divine Word University in Tacloban City.

3 JULY — US Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other ranking US State Department officials were received by President Marcos

in Malacañang. After the exchange of pleasantries, President Marcos and Secretary Rusk discussed global politics and assessed the progress of economic development in Southeast Asia.

4 JULY — Members of the US negotiating panel on the claim of Filipino war veterans for benefits from the US government, led by General George H. Decker, were granted audience by President Marcos. In a message welcoming the members of the US negotiating panel, the President expressed hope that the talks on matters pertaining to Filipino veterans would result in a harmonious settlement.

5 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands Jacobus Van Der Zwaal made a farewell call to President Marcos prior to his departure for The Hague following the completion of his tour of duty in the Philippines.

6 JULY — The Representative of the New Zealand Commission, Minister R.L.G. Challis, presented his credentials to the President as non-resident envoy. Minister Challis was New Zealand's first envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Philippines. In their remarks at the presentation rites, the President and the New Zealand's envoy underscored the common objectives of their countries in attaining peace and prosperity in the region as manifested by their memberships in Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Colombo Plan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

9 JULY — Malaysian officials, led by Minister Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Hadji, were given audience by President Marcos. The Malaysian delegation visited Manila on the occasion of the inaugural flight of Malaysian Airways. During their call, President Marcos told the visiting officials that the Philippines would like to see the organization of Southeast Asian states extended beyond the concept of Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) and even that of MAPHILINDO (Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia). In calling for an effective regional organization, the President said that the Philippines had reposed great hope on Asian Development Bank as the beginning of economic cooperation among Asian countries, under an orientation and direction to be determined by Asian leaders.

13 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain Jose Perez del Arco presented his credentials to President

Marcos. In presenting his letters of credence, Ambassador del Arco underscored the need for mutual understanding and cooperation in order to achieve international peace and progress. The President, in response, cited the increasingly important role being played by Spain in the international community and the cultural, historical and religious cohesiveness observed among Hispanic people. In concluding his remarks, the President expressed confidence on the revival of the former close ties between the two countries during Ambassador del Arco's tour of duty in the Philippines. Ambassador del Arco succeeded Ambassador Miguel Teus y Lopez who had been recalled to Madrid for reassignment.

14 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of United States William McCormick Blair, Jr. called on President Marcos to discuss important matters affecting RP-US relations.

18 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Vietnam Pham Dang Lam called on President Marcos to review Philippine-Vietnam bilateral relations.

22 JULY — Tran Ngoc Lieng, Secretary of State for Social Welfare of the Republic of Vietnam, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Vietnamese official was in Manila to observe the country's social welfare program. In his talks with the President, Tran Ngoc Lieng said he was impressed by the progress of the Philippines' social welfare program.

28 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea Yang Soo Yoo paid a courtesy call on the President upon his return from Seoul for consultations.

1 AUGUST — Representative Berny Menor of Hawaii State Legislature called on President Marcos to present a letter from Hawaii Governor John A. Burns inviting the President to make a brief stop-over in Honolulu on his way to the United States.

3 AUGUST — Minister Richard Service, Charge d'Affaires of the US Embassy, called on President Marcos to make arrangements for an appointment with the President by former US Vice-President Richard M. Nixon who was scheduled to visit Manila.

6 AUGUST — The Papal Nuncio and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Monsignor Carlo Martini, conferred with the President to dis-

cuss measures by which by Catholic Church can contribute to help in upgrading Philippine educational system.

7 AUGUST — Former US Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, who was in Manila for a one-day visit, was received by President Marcos. During the call, President Marcos and the former US Vice-President discussed a wide range of subjects and exchanged views on global political situation.

9 AUGUST — President Marcos talked with Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman of Malaysia through telephone to formally inaugurate overseas telephone system linking Manila with Hongkong, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. The informal conversations which lasted for 20 minutes focused on the renewed diplomatic relations between the two countries.

10 AUGUST — Prime Minister and Madame Nguyen Cao Ky of the Republic of the Vietnam were met at the Manila International Airport by President and Mrs. Marcos. The Vietnamese Prime Minister and his wife were in Manila for a four-day official visit. The visit was highlighted by a state dinner tendered in honor of the visiting Vietnamese dignitaries.

12 AUGUST — The Maharajah of Mysore (India), accompanied by Ambassador Gunwantsingh Jawantsingh Malik, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos.

15 AUGUST — Mr. Gough Whitlam, deputy leader of the Opposition at the Australian Parliament, called on President Marcos. Mr. Whitlam, was in Manila in the course of his tour of Southeast Asian countries.

7 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan, Harumi Takeuchi, called on President Marcos to discuss details of the forthcoming visit of the President to Tokyo after the official visit to the United States at the end of the month. Following the call of the Japanese envoy, Dr. Binay Ranjan Sen, director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), paid a courtesy call on the President. Dr. Ranjan Sen, who was in Manila as guest of the Philippine government, promised full support to the food production and agricultural development program of the government.

12 SEPTEMBER — President and Mrs. Marcos left for Honolulu on the first leg of their state visits to the United States and Japan. It was President Marcos' first official trip abroad as head of state. In his pre-departure statement, the President said he was going to the United States to discuss with President Lyndon B. Johnson "common problems which vitally affect present and future Philippine-US relations and to reinstate Philippine international credit standing before the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund."

13 SEPTEMBER — Hawaii Governor John Burns welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival in Honolulu. The President and his party received a warm welcome from a large group of Filipinos. From the airport, the President proceeded to Camp Smith where he was given a full briefing on US military commitments in Asia by Admiral Grant Sharp, US Commander in the Pacific. After an overnight stay at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, President and Mrs. Marcos left Honolulu aboard a special US Air Force flight for Washington D.C.

14 SEPTEMBER — US Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bunday welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival at Andrews Air Base in Washington D.C. From the airport, the First Couple proceeded to the Blair House, the official residence for visiting dignitaries. Later in the day, President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos beneath the sheltered north portico of the White House as heavy rains forced the cancellation of the traditional outdoor south-lawn reception. Afterwards, a formal exchange of remarks took place in the historic East Room. In the evening, a state dinner was tendered by President and Mrs. Johnson in honor of President and Mrs. Marcos.

15 SEPTEMBER — US Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Secretary of Treasury Henry Fowler called on President Marcos at the Blair House to discuss matters of interests to both the Philippines and the United States. Others who attended the meeting were US Assistant Secretary of State William P. Bundy, Rep. Olin Teague, chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, US Ambassador William McCormick Blair, Jr., Foreign Affairs Secretary Narciso Ramos, Finance Secretary Eduardo Romualdez and Charge d'Affaires Jose Imperial. After his meeting with US officials, the President proceeded to the US Congress for a meeting with Speaker

Carl Albert and to address the joint session. In his address entitled "An Asian Message to America — Trustee of Civilization," President Marcos cited the vital role of the United States in maintaining global security. He also expressed hope that the traditional sense of fair play will overcome problems that have cropped up in Philippine-US relations.

At the Blair House, a group of US officials led by Defense Secretary Robert McNamara were given audience by President Marcos. In the evening, President Marcos and President Johnson held their final meeting, which lasted for more than two hours, at the White House. After the meeting, a joint communique was issued by President Marcos and President Johnson which substantially increased US assistance on Philippine economic programs such as rural development and rice sufficiency. On the veterans' affairs, the two Presidents agreed that their representatives would discuss ways of restoring wartime pay to recognized Filipino guerillas who did not previously receive benefits. President Johnson likewise assured President Marcos of full US support to the Philippines in obtaining loans from major international lending institutions. They also agreed to set up a joint committee to discuss a new treaty to replace the Laurel-Langley Trade Agreement after its expiration in 1974.

After the signing of the joint communique, the two Presidents announced the conclusion of an agreement reducing the term of the Military Bases Agreement from 99 to 25 years. The executive agreement was signed by US Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Foreign Affairs Secretary Narciso Ramos in a simple ceremony at the State Department. Later in the evening, President and Mrs. Marcos gave a reception in honor of President and Mrs. Johnson at the Shoreham Hotel.

16 SEPTEMBER — Ranking officials of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were given an audience by President Marcos at the Blair House. They were briefed by the President on the status of government projects financed by the two lending institutions. After the call of World Bank and IMF officials, President Marcos flew to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania where former US President Dwight Eisenhower welcomed him at his spacious farm. From Gettysburg, President Marcos helicoptered to New York City.

17 SEPTEMBER — A group of US businessmen, bankers and industrialists called on President Marcos at his Waldorf Towers suite. During their call, the President cited the favorable investment climate in the country and enjoined them to invest in the Philippines.

18 SEPTEMBER — Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos at his residence. After the exchange of pleasantries, they proceeded to St. Patrick Cathedral where a mass was officiated by Cardinal Spellman. In the evening, the US First Lady accompanied President and Mrs. Marcos at the Metropolitan Opera House for the premiere showing of Samuel Barber's *Anthony and Cleopatra*.

19 SEPTEMBER — University of Michigan President Harlan Hatcher conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on President Marcos. Michigan Governor George Romney was among those who witnessed the conferment ceremonies.

On his return to New York City, Mayor and Mrs. John V. Lindsay tendered a formal dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Marcos at the Cloisters on Fort Tyron Park.

20 SEPTEMBER — Outgoing United Nations General Assembly President and Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani called on President Marcos at his Waldorf Towers suite. After the call of the Italian dignitary, the President had a breakfast meeting with top US businessmen. Joining the President were Finance Secretary Eduardo Romualdez, Special Envoy Benjamin Romualdez, Emilio Abello, Roberto Benedicto, Jesus Cabarrus, David Consunji, Alfredo Montelibano, Ramon del Rosario, Ramon Cojuangco, Leonides Virata and others. Among the US business executives were James V. Pickering, board chairman of ESSO; Herman Schmidt, Vice President Mobil Oil; Eldon Brown, President of Sheraton Corporation; W.S. Cleveland, President of ESSO; Jack L. Camp, President of International Harvester; William Renchard, chairman of Chemical Bank (NY); John M. Fox, chairman of United Fruit; B.R. Dorsey, President of Gulf Oil Corporation and others.

Later in the day, Mayor John V. Lindsay welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos at the New York City Hall where a warm reception was held.

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21 SEPTEMBER — United Nations Secretary General U Thant greeted President Marcos and his party as they arrived at United Nations Headquarters. After the brief exchange of pleasantries, U Thant escorted the President to his office for private talks.

During his address before the United Nations General Assembly, President Marcos proposed the organization of a political version of Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) to resolve the crises confronting the region. He also appealed to all countries — including the Soviet Union — to help in bringing a lasting peace to Southeast Asia. In the evening, Time Inc. tendered a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. Marcos at the Time-Life Building at Rockefeller's Plaza. Among those who attended the dinner were Francis Cardinal Spellman, former Ambassador Claire Booth Luce and about 200 prominent US businessmen and journalists.

23 SEPTEMBER — San Francisco Mayor John Shelley welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos as they arrived at San Francisco International Airport. A huge crowd of welcomers from the Filipino community were also on hand to greet the Philippines' First Couple. In the evening, a dinner was given by the Filipino-American Council of Northern California at Fairmont Hotel in honor of the President and the First Lady.

24 SEPTEMBER — California's banking and commercial leaders were given audience by President Marcos. In convincing them to invest in the Philippines, the President cited the country's stability, legal safeguards on foreign investments and its untapped natural resources.

25 SEPTEMBER — A large crowd from the Filipino-American community greeted President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival at Los Angeles International Airport. In a speech before a dinner given by Los Angeles World Affairs Council in honor of President and Mrs. Marcos, the President underscored the importance of US presence in the Pacific in maintaining the balance of power in Asia.

26 SEPTEMBER — Hawaii Governor John A. Burns and Admiral Ulysses Grant Sharp, Commander of US forces in the Pacific, led a warm reception for President Marcos and his party upon their arrival

in Honolulu from Los Angeles. Honolulu was President Marcos' last stop in his 15-day visit to the United States. After the airport ceremonies, President and Mrs. Marcos were driven to the Kahala Hilton where they will stay until their departure for Japan. In an interview, the President said his trip to Japan was equally important as his state visit to the United States. He said Japan has an important role to play in the economic development and security of Asia.

27 SEPTEMBER — In a speech at the University of Hawaii's East-West Center, President Marcos proposed a seven-nation conference in Manila to seek solution to conflicts and problems confronting Southeast Asia. The President, fresh from a triumphant visit to the United States, chalked up an unprecedented diplomatic coup with the acceptance of his proposals by US President Lyndon B. Johnson, Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt, New Zealand Prime Minister Keith Holyoake, Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn, South Korean President Park Chung Hee and President Nguyen Van Thieu of Vietnam. They agreed to come to Manila for the summit meeting set next month.

28 SEPTEMBER — Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos at Tokyo airport following their arrival from Honolulu. Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, the members of his Cabinet and the members of the diplomatic corps were also on hand to greet the First Couple. After the airport ceremonies, the Japanese royal couple together with President and Mrs. Marcos drove to the Imperial Palace for a formal audience and exchange of decorations. Emperor Hirohito presented President Marcos with the *Grand Cordon of the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum*, the highest Japanese award reserved only for heads of state. The First Lady, on the other hand, received the *Order of the Precious Crown*. In return, the President awarded the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* and the *Golden Heart Award* to the Empress.

At the *Geihin-Kan*, the official guesthouse for visiting heads of state, President Marcos conferred a decoration on Prime Minister Eisaku Sato who called on him. After the call of the Japanese Prime Minister, Governor Azuma of Tokyo Metropolis presented to President Marcos the key to the City of Tokyo.

29 SEPTEMBER — Prime Minister Eisaku Sato received President Marcos at his official residence where they discussed matters of

mutual interest to both countries. During their talks, Prime Minister Sato pledged to assist the Philippines in its economic development programs and the creation of a joint commission to dispose of the reparation program's US\$250 million loan component. President Marcos and Prime Minister Sato also witnessed the signing of Philippine-Japan agreement on the establishment of a technical training center for Philippine small-scale industries. Philippine Ambassador to Japan Jose S. Laurel III and Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Takezo Shimoda signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

It was agreed that the Japanese economic assistance would be used to finance existing and projected government programs, such as the extension of Philippine National Railways facilities, rice production programs, irrigation projects and highway building programs. Earlier, the President invited Japanese businessmen to invest in the Philippines. He said ample protection had been instituted in the Philippines for foreign investments and the improvement of investment atmosphere.

30 SEPTEMBER — President and Mrs. Marcos received a rousing welcome upon arrival at the Manila International Airport following their successful state visit to the United States and Japan. High government officials and the diplomatic corps led the welcomers.

17 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States William McCormick Blair, Jr. called on the President to introduce the new deputy chief of mission of the US Embassy, Minister James L. Wilson. They were followed by Mayor and Mrs. Henry Yu-Shu Kao of Taipeh, who were in Manila in the course of their visit of Asian cities.

23 OCTOBER — President and Mrs. Marcos led government officials and members of the diplomatic corps in giving a warm welcome to the visiting six heads of state. A heavy turnout of people from all walks of life enlivened the welcome rites, while the distinct national costumes of women from countries participating in the Summit conference added color to the occasion. The six heads of state arrived one after the other beginning at 2 p.m.

First to arrive were Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, Chairman of the National Leadership Committee of the Republic of Vietnam,

accompanied by Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky and Madame Ky.

President Park Chung Hee of the Republic of Korea arrived next, followed shortly by US President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Prime Minister Harold Holt of Australia and Prime Minister Keith Holyoake of New Zealand arrived together.

Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand was the last to arrive.

After each delegation was received and rendered full military honors at the airport, the group proceeded to the Luneta to lay floral offerings at the foot of Dr. Jose P. Rizal's monument. Afterwards, President Marcos accompanied them to the Manila Hotel, where the delegates had taken residence, and had a brief visit with each of the delegation heads.

24 OCTOBER — At the session hall of the House of Representatives, President Marcos formally opened the two-day, seven-nation Manila Summit conference to explore possible solutions leading to a peaceful settlement of the Indochina conflict. Banging the gavel thrice following his unanimous nomination as chairman of the conference, President Marcos prefaced his opening statement with words of thanks and welcome to the delegates for the honor they had accorded the Filipino people in coming to Manila to attend "the first attempt of Asians to terminate the bitter conflict in the region."

Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand acted as temporary chairman until the unanimous nomination of President Marcos as conference chairman, with Prime Minister Keith Holyoake of New Zealand making the nomination on behalf of the other heads of delegations. After the response had been delivered by President Nguyen Van Thieu, President Marcos declared a recess of the conference and its continuation in a closed-door session at the Council of State room at Malacañang Palace.

25 OCTOBER — The heads of government of the seven allied nations signed three documents — "Declaration of Peace and Progress in Asia and the Pacific," "Goals of Freedom," and a joint communique. The following signed the three documents on behalf of their respective governments: 1) President Ferdinand E. Marcos

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(Philippines); 2) President Lyndon B. Johnson (USA); 3) Prime Minister Harold Holt (Australia); 4) Prime Minister Keith Holyoake (New Zealand); 5) President Park Chung Hee (Korea); and 6) President Nguyen Van Thieu (Vietnam). The communique was considered significant in that the conditions it set for restoring peace in Vietnam were stronger than those previously set by the United States and its allies.

During the closing ceremonies, the President declared that the Manila Summit had attained achievements in agreeing on four principles and goals: to attain freedom for Asians, to conquer hunger, to overcome ignorance and disease, and to reconcile with enemies.

With the attainment of unity of approach, the participating delegations attended the *barrio fiesta* tendered in their honor by President and Mrs. Marcos. The *barrio fiesta* served as a welcome change from the serious and gruelling tasks that occupied the delegates since the other day. Among the highlights of the *barrio fiesta* were the colorful fluvial parade at the Pasig River and the fascinating *Santacruzán* that showcased Philippine culture.

26 OCTOBER — President Johnson accompanied by President Marcos visited the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in Los Baños where they toured IRRI experimental areas. In his brief remarks, President Marcos said that IRRI, which had produced the so-called miracle rice, was the kind of regional cooperation that stood as the “hope for the prosperity of Asia.” For his part, President Johnson indicated that the greatest peril confronting the world is hunger. He then lauded IRRI’s role of overcoming the said problem and promised full support to its research programs.

From Los Baños, the two Presidents flew to Corregidor where President Johnson was presented a 300-pound bronze bell belonging to the USS Houston which was sunk by the Japanese during the World War II.

27 OCTOBER — President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson were seen off at the Manila International Airport by President and Mrs. Marcos, Vice-President and Mrs. Fernando Lopez, ranking government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. The US First Couple was on their way to Thailand.

28 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Italy Eugenio Rubino and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Australia Francis Hamilton Stuart called on President Marcos. Ambassador Rubino paid a farewell call after completing a five-year tour of duty. In saying goodbye to the President and the First Lady, the Italian envoy presented the Chief Executive with a book entitled "Ancient Italian Fire Weapons," and the First Lady with a copy of "History of Fashion." The President, in turn, presented the Italian envoy with his autographed photograph. Ambassador Stuart, on the other hand, delivered a personal message from Prime Minister Harold Holt.

9 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Italy Dante Maticotta presented his credentials to the President. He succeeded Ambassador Eugenio Rubino who was recalled to Rome for reassignment. In accepting the credentials of the new Italian ambassador, the President noted the long-existing friendly relations between Italy and the Philippines, and the growing trade activities between the two countries. Ambassador Maticotta, on the other hand, cited the rising importance of the Philippines in international affairs, pointing to the recent Summit Conference in Manila.

11 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Indonesia Abdul Karim Rasjid, who was leaving for reassignment, made a farewell call on the President. For his part, the President lauded Ambassador Rasjid's efforts in strengthening Philippine-Indonesian relations.

16 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Turkey (non-resident) Turgut Aytug paid a farewell call on the President. He informed the President that Turkey will soon open an embassy in Manila with a resident ambassador.

17 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands Gerardus Johannes Dessevelt presented his credentials to the President. The Dutch envoy cited the expanding trade and cultural relations between the two countries. Afterwards, Ceylonese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary W.D. de Monteiro presented also his letters of credence to the President. Ambassador de Monteiro was the first envoy to be accredited to Manila by Colombo.

22 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain John Mansfield Addis called on the President to deliver a note from his government and for private talks that lasted for more than an hour.

27 NOVEMBER — US Secretary of Treasury Henry S. Fowler and Mr. Eugene Black, President Johnson's economic adviser, were honored by President and Mrs. Marcos in a dinner at Malacañang. In his brief speech, the President recalled his meeting with the visiting US officials in the course of his state visit and expressed the hope that Philippine-US economic relations would continue to be enhanced. The US officials, on the other hand, cited the vigorous economic measures being undertaken by President Marcos.

29 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Laos Leuam Rajasombat and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Greece Hadji Vassilios presented their respective credentials to the President in separate ceremonies at the Ceremonial Hall of the Malacañang Palace.

30 NOVEMBER — Eugene Black, President Johnson's special adviser on Asian economic and cultural affairs, paid a farewell call on President Marcos. During their talks, the President proposed to Mr. Black the establishment of a coconut research center patterned after the IRRI in Los Baños to explore the rich potentials of the coconut as an industry and export product. He likewise outlined to Mr. Black his idea on coconut research center. Mr. Black, on the other hand, suggested measures designed to further improve credit status of the Philippines. Among his suggestions was the improvement of the tax systems and re-study of the subsidy program.

2 DECEMBER — The President laid the cornerstone of the proposed technological and development center for cottage and small-scale industries, a joint venture of the Philippine and Japanese governments. The cornerstone laying rites was highlighted by the brief remarks of the President and Ambassador Harumi Takeuchi of Japan. In his remarks, the President declared that the joint project of the two governments marked "the beginning of a new epoch of cooperation" between the Filipino and Japanese peoples. For his part, Ambassador Takeuchi stated that the Japanese government attached great importance to the project because it was the first joint

undertaking between the governments of the Philippines and Japan since the end of the war. He also pointed out that cottage and small-scale industries were of vital significance in the development of any economy, adding that the managerial competence that might be derived from the center would not only upgrade the standard of living of the people but would also result in the utilization of local raw materials for increased foreign exchange.

8 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France Ghislain Clauzel and the Charge d'Affaires of the Cambodian Embassy paid farewell calls on President Marcos prior to their departures to their respective countries.

17 DECEMBER — Takeshi Watanabe, President of the Asian Development Bank, paid a courtesy call on the President. Watanabe informed the President that ADB will temporarily hold its offices at the Metropolitan Building, Ayala Avenue, while the construction of its permanent office on Roxas Boulevard was going on.

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7 JANUARY — The members of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies called on President Marcos and the First Lady during the traditional New Year day's celebration at Malacañang. During the exchange of toasts, President Marcos expressed hope that 1967 would be characterized by world peace. Speaking on behalf of the foreign dignitaries, Monsignor Carlo Martini, dean of the Diplomatic Corps, hailed the President and the First Lady for their tireless efforts and intelligent endeavors for promoting peace, international collaboration and the common welfare.

26 JANUARY — Prime Minister and Madame Nguyen Cao Ky of the Republic of Vietnam called on President and Mrs. Marcos. The Vietnamese Prime Minister was in Manila on a brief stop-over on his way home from an official visit to Australia.

30 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Norway Axel Moltke-Hansen presented his credentials to President Marcos. Ambassador Moltke-Hansen, who had been in the foreign service since 1936, served for several years as Consul General at Los Angeles and Minneapolis.

2 FEBRUARY — Mayor Neal Blaisdell of Honolulu called on President Marcos. During his call, the President thanked Mayor Blaisdell for the warm reception accorded to him during his stop-over in Honolulu last September. Mayor Blaisdell was accompanied by Minister James Wilson of the US Embassy.

24 FEBRUARY — Dr. Robert Chandler, Director of the International Rice Research Institute, was given a citation of merit by President Marcos for having successfully introduced the IR-8 miracle rice in the Philippines.

3 MARCH — William P. Bundy, US Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Mr. Bundy arrived in Manila to preside over the annual meeting of US ambassadors in Asia to discuss current developments in the region.

13 MARCH — Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel Abba Eban, who was on a three-day goodwill visit to the Philippines, called

at Malacañang and gave the President an illustrated bible with Hebrew and English texts. The President in turn gave the Israeli Foreign Minister a copy each of *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*.

4 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Federal Republic of Germany Johann Karl Von Stechow paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his departure for reassignment following the completion of his three-year tour of duty.

9 APRIL — In a simple ceremony held at the *Libingan ng mga Bayani* in Fort Bonifacio, President Marcos and US Ambassador William McCormick Blair, Jr., led Philippine officials and US veterans in paying homage to Filipino and American soldiers who died in the country during World War II.

17 APRIL — Members of the Belgian Trade Mission, led by H.E. Prince Albert, were given audience by President Marcos. During their call, the Belgian delegation discussed with the President various ways of expanding commercial ties between the Philippines and Belgium, particularly in the field of trade and technical cooperation. The President told the Belgian Trade Mission that "although the Filipinos are nationalistically-inclined and would depend primarily upon its own natural resources, the government is receptive to foreign investments subject to the limitations provided by the Constitution." He further emphasized that there would always be a place for foreign participation in the government's effort to construct airports, highways, ports and bridges.

5 MAY — Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, a prominent Indian diplomat and former President of the United Nations General Assembly, called on President Marcos. During the luncheon tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos in her honor, Mrs. Pandit cited the importance of closer relations among Asian nations in the achievement of peace and progress. She also expressed confidence on President Marcos' leadership.

20 MAY — Takeshi Watanabe, President of the Asian Development Bank, conferred with President Marcos to discuss the proposal of the Philippine government regarding the grant of flexible loans on meritorious government infrastructure projects. Watanabe informed the President that ADB board of directors were still discussing the proposals and no decision had been reached yet.

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28 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Burma U Sain Bwa presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks, the President urged the widening of cooperation between Burma and the Philippines. Responding to the President's call, the Burmese envoy pledged to cultivate further the close and friendly relations between the two countries. Following the ceremony, the President and the Burmese envoy exchanged toasts using *basi*, an Ilocano wine.

7 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Takeshi Yasukawa called on President Marcos for talks on bilateral issues affecting Philippine-Japanese relations.

16 JULY — South Vietnamese Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu welcomed President Marcos and his party upon their arrival in Saigon for a nine-hour visit. The Chief Executive flew to South Vietnam to discuss bilateral issues with Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Thieu.

22 JULY — A Korean goodwill and economic mission, headed by Ambassador Dong Whan Lee, was given an audience by President Marcos. The Korean mission was in Manila to determine the possibility of holding a regular Korea-Philippine economic ministers' conference and joint investment ventures with Filipino businessmen. The members of the mission were accompanied to Malacañang by Korean Ambassador to the Philippines Yang Soo Yoo.

2 AUGUST — The Foreign Policy Council, a bipartisan advisory group chaired by President Marcos, endorsed the proposal for increased economic and regional cooperation through a bigger organization of Southeast Asian countries. President Marcos convened the council preparatory to the departure of Foreign Affairs Secretary Narciso Ramos for Bangkok where foreign ministers of Southeast Asian countries will discuss the proposal. Among those who attended the meeting were former Presidents Carlos P. Garcia and Diosdado Macapagal, Vice President Fernando Lopez, Speaker Jose B. Laurel, Jr., former Foreign Affairs Secretary Felixberto Serrano, Foreign Affairs Secretary Narciso Ramos, Senator Arturo Tolentino and others.

7 AUGUST — The Foreign Ministers of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines signed in Bangkok the

joint declaration establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The collective organization is designed to promote increased economic and cultural cooperation in the region. The signatories were Narciso Ramos (Philippines), S. Rajaratnam (Singapore), Adam Malik (Indonesia), Thanat Khoman (Thailand) and Tun Abdul Razak (Malaysia).

11 AUGUST — The signing of an agreement between the Philippines and the United States setting aside US\$3.5 million of the special fund on education for the Cultural Development Fund Project was witnessed by President and Mrs. Marcos. Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Jose D. Ingles and Minister James Wilson, Jr., signed the notes for their respective governments in a simple ceremony at Malacañang. Under the agreement, the US\$3.5 million from the educational fund will go toward the establishment of a P15 million permanent trust fund to be known as the Cultural Development Fund. Incomes of the fund will be used to finance the program and operations of the Cultural Center of the Philippines which will include a theater for the performing arts, a museum and art gallery, a music library and a small amphitheater.

25 AUGUST — Foreign Affairs Secretary Narciso Ramos left for Kuala Lumpur, as per instructions of President Marcos, to discuss bilateral issues with Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, concurrently Foreign Minister, Tun Abdul Razak. Secretary Ramos will also attend the 4th ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian in Kuala Lumpur and represent the Philippines in the celebration of Malaysia's 10th anniversary of Independence day.

26 AUGUST — Foreign Affairs Secretary Narciso Ramos called on Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman at the Parliament House to deliver a message from President Marcos expressing optimism that outstanding problems between the two countries will be solved in a spirit of brotherhood.

5 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Takeshi Yasukawa called on President Marcos following his return to Manila from consultations with his home government. The Japanese envoy also discussed with the Chief Executive the status of some economic projects of mutual benefit to the Philippines and Japan.

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10 SEPTEMBER — US Senate Majority Floor leader Mike Mansfield, who was in Manila on a short visit, was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his efforts in promoting Philippine-US relations.

11 SEPTEMBER — The members of the Diplomatic Corps called on President Marcos to greet him on the occasion of his 50th birth anniversary. The President likewise received birthday greetings from US President Lyndon Johnson, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, President Park Chung Hee of Korea and Acting President Helmut Lemke of the Federal Republic of Germany.

12 OCTOBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States William McCormick Blair, Jr. was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Lakan*. Ambassador Blair, Jr. had just completed his three-year tour of duty in the Philippines.

18 OCTOBER — Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato arrived in Manila for a four-day state visit. President Marcos and the First Lady led government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in giving a warm welcome to the Japanese Prime Minister and his party. Among the members of Prime Minister Sato's party were Naomi Nishimura, Ken Harada, Shigeho Tanaka of the Japanese *Diet* (Parliament) and Vice Foreign Minister Haruki Mori.

19 OCTOBER — Prime Minister Eisaku Sato asked President Marcos to draw up a list of government priority programs in which Japanese assistance will be needed. The Philippine government placed top priority in the proposed Philippine-Japan Friendship Highway stretching from Aparri (Cagayan) to Davao (Mindanao). The two leaders likewise discussed relevant international developments of mutual interest to both countries. In the evening, a state dinner at Malacañang was tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos in honor of Prime Minister and Madame Eisaku Sato.

20 OCTOBER — Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan assured President Marcos of Japanese financial assistance for the country's road, railway, school and irrigation programs. Prime Minister Sato added that the Philippine ratification of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Japan will be of vital importance to the

increasing trade relations between the two countries. The President, in response, welcomed Prime Minister Sato's assurance of assistance and pointed out that the government will further study some provisions of the treaty which may be disadvantageous to Philippine interest.

21 OCTOBER — A joint communique was issued by President Marcos and Prime Minister Sato at the conclusion of the latter's visit which provided, among other things, the reaffirmation of peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. The two leaders likewise pledged continued cooperation between their respective countries. They also expressed their common desire to hasten the negotiation of pending agreements between their governments.

29 NOVEMBER — Indonesian President Suharto invited President Marcos to visit Jakarta. The invitation was conveyed by Major General Alamsjah, head of an Indonesian special mission, during his audience with the President at Malacañang.

30 NOVEMBER — Malacañang announced the forthcoming state visits of President Marcos to Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand early January next year. It will be the first visit by President Marcos to the three Southeast Asian countries since he assumed office.

4 DECEMBER — An appeal for a just share of small nations in the global airline market was sounded by President Marcos during his address before the delegates to the 23rd annual general meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) at the Manila Hotel. The President also called on International Air Transport Association to assist in the removal of travel and ideological barriers which separate the world into communist and non-communist nations.

5 DECEMBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Israel Abraham Kidron paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his return to Jerusalem for reassignment.

15 DECEMBER — Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak arrived in Manila for a five-day goodwill visit. The Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, concurrently Foreign Minister, was welcomed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Narciso Ramos.

16 DECEMBER — Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. During their talks, the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister conveyed to the President his government's enthusiasm on the forthcoming visit of the First Couple to Kuala Lumpur next month.

21 DECEMBER — Australian External Affairs Minister Paul Hasluck welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival in Canberra, Australia to attend the memorial services in honor of the late Prime Minister Harold Holt. Also on hand to welcome President and Mrs. Marcos were Philippine Ambassador Mariano Espeleta and the members of the Filipino community. The late Australian Prime Minister attended the seven-nation Manila Summit last year.

22 DECEMBER — During the memorial services for the late Prime Minister Harold Holt, President Marcos met with an array of world leaders who came to pay their last respects to the late Australian Premier. Among those whom President Marcos met were US President Lyndon Johnson, acting Australian Prime Minister John McEwen, Korean President Park Chung Hee, Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and others.

24 DECEMBER — A warm welcome was received by President Marcos and his family upon their arrival from Australia where they attended the memorial services for the late Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt. The President, during his arrival statement, cited the gains of the three-day visit such as his informal exchange of views with global leaders on a wide range of subjects.

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6 JANUARY — President Chiang Kai-shek of the Republic of China, through Ambassador Han Lih-wu, awarded President Marcos the *Special Grand Cordon of the Order of the Propitious Cloud* and Mrs. Marcos with the *Special Cordon of the Order of the Brilliant Star*. In return, the President conferred the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* to Ambassador Han Lih-wu.

9 JANUARY — President and Mrs. Marcos left Manila for a 10-day state visits to Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand to promote regional cooperation as well as Philippine bilateral relations. The members of the official party were Secretary for Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos, Press Secretary Jose Aspiras, Social Welfare Administrator Gregorio Feliciano, Presidential Arm on Community Development (PACD) Secretary Ernesto Maceda, Agriculture Undersecretary Dioscoro Umali, Industry Undersecretary Cesar Virata and Philippine Ambassador to Malaysia Romeo Busuego.

The reigning Malaysian monarchs, the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman, Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and the members of the Diplomatic Corps gave a warm reception to President and Mrs. Marcos as they arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a three-day state visit. In his arrival statement, the President said that the Philippines will establish rapport with the world, particularly with its neighbors. He also cited the growing relationships between the two countries.

After the airport ceremonies, the Malaysian royal couple escorted President and Mrs. Marcos to the *Istana Tetamu*, the guest-house for visiting dignitaries.

The President and the First Lady motored to *Istana Negara*, the royal residence, for a formal audience and exchange of decorations with the Malaysian monarchs. Back at the guesthouse, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman and other members of the Cabinet called on President Marcos. After exchange of pleasantries, the two leaders discussed bilateral matters and global politics. A state dinner was tendered in the evening, in honor of President and Mrs. Marcos by the Malaysian royal couple at the *Istana Negara*.

10 JANUARY — During their second-round of talks, President Marcos and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman stressed the need

for closer cooperation in the region to achieve a better life and prosperity. The Malaysian Prime Minister also agreed to allow Philippine Airlines (PAL) to make direct flights to Kuala Lumpur through Jesselton and to train Filipino technicians in rubberized asphaltting technology.

In the afternoon, the President was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Malaysia. In his acceptance speech, the President called for the establishment of a common pool of educational, cultural and technical resources in the region, the establishment of a Southeast Asian University and the creation of Southeast Asian Council for Development to act as a planning, advisory and consultative body.

11 JANUARY -- In a joint communique issued at the end of President Marcos' state visit to Malaysia, the President and the Malaysian Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the efforts of their governments to cooperate in resolving existing bilateral problems. They also agreed to review regularly Philippine-Malaysian relations. The two leaders also expressed the hope that ASEAN would serve as the region's best vehicle to accelerate not only the economic development of the area through self-help, regional cooperation but also the achievement of a lasting peace in the region.

12 JANUARY — Indonesian President and Mrs. Suharto led a warm welcome for President and Mrs. Marcos who arrived in Jakarta for a three-day state visit. President Marcos was the first head of state to be received by President Suharto. In his brief remarks upon his arrival, President Marcos expressed confidence that his visit to Indonesia would open a new stage for mutual assistance and cooperation between the Philippines and Indonesia. He also cited the close ties between the two countries as manifested by common racial outlook and geographical proximity.

In the afternoon, the President and the First Lady called on President and Mrs. Suharto at the *Merdeka Palace* where an exchange of decorations took place. President Suharto presented President Marcos with Indonesia's highest decoration — the *Star of the Republic First Class*, and the First Lady with the *Order of Mahaputers First Class*. In return, the President awarded his host the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* and Mrs. Suharto with the *Order of the Golden Heart*.

13 JANUARY — President Marcos was conferred Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, by the University of Indonesia. In his speech, President Marcos said that the common problem being encountered by the two countries was not external aggression but rather internal subversion. He praised President Suharto's leadership in checking internal subversion.

Addressing the Indonesian Parliament, President Marcos stressed the "need for more regional cooperation under ASEAN to offset the effect of declining level of international assistance to poor countries." He also emphasized that without a viable regional cooperation, ASEAN would be futile. He then expressed his optimism that "despite many obstacles, regional cooperation as envisioned in ASEAN would be realized."

13 JANUARY — At the conclusion of the three-day state visit to Indonesia, a joint communique was issued by President Marcos and President Suharto calling for closer cooperation among ASEAN countries. The joint communique also underscored the close ties between the two countries and stressed the need for a more expanded cooperation on economic, social, cultural and technical fields. The two leaders also proposed the creation of a joint commission to study and recommend ways and means by which their resources may be of immediate economic help to each other and to activate existing agreements between the Philippines and Indonesia.

14 JANUARY — President Marcos ended his visit to Indonesia by appealing for "continued effort to strengthen the fabric of peace." The President also praised President Suharto, as he rounded-out the three-day talks aimed at increasing Southeast Asian unity.

15 JANUARY — King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, together with Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn, gave a red-carpet welcome to President Marcos and his party at Don Muang International Airport. The President, reiterating the theme of his goodwill tour, said that "prosperity in Asia, as a guarantee of freedom and security, can only be hastened by cooperation among countries in the region." He then appealed to Asian countries to develop to the fullest extent their potentials for progress.

After the military honors, the President and the First Lady proceeded to *Borompiman Palace*, the official guesthouse. In the

afternoon, the Philippine First Couple drove to *Chiltrlada Palace* for an audience with King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit. After the exchange of pleasantries, President Marcos was presented with the *Rejmitrabhorn Order*, reserved only for heads of state. In return, the President presented the King with the Philippine Legion of Honor, Chief Commander, and the Queen with the *Order of Gabriela Silang*.

From the royal palace, the President and the First Lady proceeded to the guesthouse to meet Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn, the Members of the Cabinet and the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

16 JANUARY — President Marcos received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (L.I.D.) from Thammasat University. In accepting the honorary degree the President underscored the vital role being played by Thailand in maintaining regional stability as he harped anew on his theme of regional cooperation. He stressed that security and economic progress complemented each other.

The President and the First Lady attended in the evening a reception given in their honor by the Thai government. After the reception, the Philippine First Couple watched classical dances with their hosts, the King and Queen, at the National Theater.

17 JANUARY — President Marcos proposed to SEATO a shift of emphasis "from military preparedness to economic development to counter-act the threat of subversion in Southeast Asia." The President made the proposals at the closed-door meeting with the council representatives of the eight-member nations during a visit to SEATO headquarters in Bangkok. SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, a former Philippine defense secretary, led SEATO officials in welcoming the President and his party.

In the afternoon, the President and the Thai Prime Minister held informal talks and exchanged views on Philippine-Thailand bilateral relations and on global politics. After their talks, a joint communique was issued by the two leaders. In the joint-communique, President Marcos and Prime Minister Kittikachorn agreed to take steps towards expanded trade relations between the Philippines and Thailand. They also expressed a common desire to formulate programs for mutual technical assistance, cooperation in scientific

research, and for the exchange of specialists, students and trainees as well as of scientific information.

18 JANUARY — King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit accompanied President and Mrs. Marcos at the mountaintop resort of Chiang Mai in northern Thailand for an overnight visit before returning to Bangkok.

19 JANUARY — President Marcos and his party returned to Manila after a successful 10-day visits to Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. Citing specific gains of his visit, the President said: "Malaysia had agreed to set up immediately a telecommunications system to help implement an agreement to stop widespread smuggling from Borneo to southern Philippines." With Indonesia, it was agreed that a joint-commission be established to activate existing agreements between the Philippines and Indonesia. In Thailand, it had been decided to accelerate the agreement for the establishment of development centers, particularly in agriculture.

27 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Finland Viljo Jaakho Ahokas paid a farewell call on President Marcos. Ambassador Ahokas was scheduled to return home after serving for four years as his country's envoy to several Asian nations with residence in Tokyo. He also informed President Marcos that he was retiring from the diplomatic service.

29 JANUARY — The new Apostolic Nuncio to the Philippines, Monsignor Carmine Rocco, presented his credentials to President Marcos in a simple ceremony held at Malacañang Palace. Monsignor Rocco, who was accompanied by Rufino J. Cardinal Santos, succeeded Monsignor Carlo Martini.

7 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Vietnam, Pham Dang Lam, called on President Marcos to deliver a note from his government.

8 FEBRUARY — Former US Ambassador James Roosevelt paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Mr. Roosevelt, the eldest son of the late US President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was in Manila as guest of the Philippine Constitution Association (PHILCONSA).

4 MARCH — Thai Deputy Prime Minister General Prapass Charusathiarua arrived in Manila on a four-day goodwill visit to the Philip-

pines. General Charusathiaria, who was also the Minister of Interior, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces and Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Army, was accompanied by Deputy Undersecretary of State for Interior Malai Huvananda; Major General Prachuab Suntrangkoon, Commanding General of the Cavalry Division; Major General M.R. Sangkadis Diskul, Director of Intelligence and Col. Kravee Sudasna of the Directorate of Intelligence.

In the evening, a dinner was tendered at Malacañang by President and Mrs. Marcos in honor of the Thai Deputy Prime Minister and his party. The President said that the visit of the Thai Deputy Prime Minister was "a symbol of unity of purpose between the Philippines and Thailand which provided the opportunity and competence to build a lasting edifice of peace and prosperity in the region."

21 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cambodia Prince Sisowa Sirik Mata presented his credentials to President Marcos. The Cambodian envoy was formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to Tokyo until his assignment in Manila.

28 MARCH — In an address before the annual convention of the Chamber of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the Manila Hotel, President Marcos announced that the Philippines was prepared to open with Socialist countries in Eastern Europe. However, the President stressed that trade relations with Socialist countries would be confined to those whose ideological differences would not be a threat to Philippine security. The President explained that "the plan to trade with Socialist countries was conceived to accelerate economic development." He added that trade with the Socialist bloc would initially be limited to few export products like coconut oil, abaca and cottage industry items which had been known to have found their way to Socialist states through third countries even in the past.

28 MARCH — To implement the new policy on trading with Socialist countries, President Marcos instructed Secretary of Justice Claudio Teehankee, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos and Secretary of Commerce Marcelo Balatbat to:

(1) Study the legal obstacles, if any, to the plan establishing trade relations with the Socialist countries of Europe on a limited

scale; and

(2) Consult with the private sector on possible initiatives local trade and industry circles may do to implement the policy and on other requirements necessary to benefit the local export industry through expansion of market outlets.

In his proposal to extend Philippine trade to Socialist countries of Europe, the President had emphasized that the trade would be limited to non-strategic products. He said the policy was decided to expand markets for Philippine products in order to increase foreign reserves. The new policy was hailed by the business circle as a "timely and realistic move that augurs well for the country's economy."

29 MARCH — Malaysian Crown Prince, Tunku Mahkota of Pahang, paid a courtesy call on President and Mrs. Marcos. The Malaysian prince was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Ismail Bin Tungku Mohamed, and Madame Chandra Luksumeyah of the Women's Institute of Malaysia.

4 APRIL — In a speech delivered at the opening of the first annual meeting of Asian Development Bank (ADB) governors, President Marcos urged ADB to promote inter-regional trade among Asian countries by acting as a central clearinghouse for a regional payments arrangement. The President said that the scheme was the most rudimentary form of economic cooperation and the most appropriate under the circumstances. The President pointed out that Asian countries buy more from the West even though the goods were being produced in the region because "Western suppliers provide more generous financing accommodation."

In the evening, the President and the First Lady honored the delegates to the annual meeting of ADB board of governors in a dinner at Malacañang.

16 APRIL — Philippine Ambassadors to Southeast Asian countries were summoned to Malacañang by President Marcos to assess the recent political developments in the region. Among those who attended the conference were Secretary for Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos, Undersecretaries Jose Ingles and Manuel Collantes, Amba-

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sadors Luis Moreno Salcedo (Vietnam), Mauro Calingo (Thailand), Benjamin Tirona (Burma), Consul General Simeon Roxas (Hong-kong), Minister Manuel Viray (Indonesia), Ambassadors Tomas Benitez, Gauttier Bisnar and Nicanor Roxas.

5 MAY — Air Chief Marshal Roesmin Marjadin Nurjadin, Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Army, called on President Marcos. After the exchange of pleasantries, the President presented him the *Philippine Legion of Honor, Degree of Commander*.

2 JUNE — In an interview by local newsmen, President Marcos said "while the Parity rights will definitely not be extended beyond 1974, rights already acquired by Americans under the constitutional amendment may be negotiated in determining future Philippine-US trade relations after the expiration of the Laurel-Langley Trade Agreement." The President also disclosed that he would ask Congress to adopt a clear-cut policy on "national treatment of alien investors." The President explained that the legislative policy could serve as a guideline for the Philippine panel that will conduct formal negotiations on trade ties between the Philippines and the United States after 1974.

11 JUNE — General William Westmoreland, outgoing Commander of US forces in Vietnam, was honored by President and Mrs. Marcos in a dinner at Malacañang. General Westmoreland was scheduled to return to Pentagon to assume the post of Chief of Staff of the US Army.

12 JUNE — Monsignor Carmine Rocco led the members of the Diplomatic Corps in exchanging toasts with President and Mrs. Marcos on the occasion of Philippine Independence Day celebration. In his brief remarks, the President said that "the Philippines moves forward with only one dream — to be part of a world that is at peace."

17 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States G. Mennen Williams presented his credentials to President Marcos. In their remarks at the presentation rites, the US envoy said that "the friendship between the Philippines and the United States enters a new phase in the next few years when the two governments work out together a new basis of relations." The President expressed a similar view when he noted the beginning of a

new phase in Philippine-US relations after the expiration of the Laurel-Langley Trade Agreement in 1974. The President also underscored the need "to explore all avenues so that the bonds of friendship which unite both countries which would be firm and become more solid based on the principle of equality and justice."

The US envoy also assured the President that the United States would live up to its treaty commitments. He added that "the United States had been tremendously impressed with the rapid growth of political and economic cooperation among ASEAN countries." He likewise expressed confidence in the success of negotiations on future Philippine-US trade ties that would encourage further development and prosperity of the two countries.

Ambassador G. Mennen Williams, formerly Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and Governor of Michigan, succeeded Ambassador William McCormick Blair, Jr.

19 JUNE — Australian Minister for External Affairs Paul Hasluck paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Minister Hasluck was in Manila to preside over the annual meeting of Australian Ambassadors to Southeast Asian countries. The meeting was being held in Manila for the first time.

22 JUNE — US Ambassador G. Mennen Williams turned over to President Marcos the US\$1.5 million Pacific War Memorial located in Corregidor Island. In accepting the Memorial on behalf of the Philippine government, President Marcos said "Corregidor is an imperishable monument to the partnership of Filipinos and Americans during World War II. From this day on, this edifice will also be a monument to peace. I have come to report to those who fell that we have kept faith with their visions and their dreams of peace."

7 JULY — US Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman called on President Marcos at Malacañang. The President informed Secretary Freeman on the different agricultural programs being undertaken by the government to ensure food sufficiency. Secretary Freeman, who was in Manila in the course of his official trip to Asia, was accompanied by his wife and US Ambassador G. Mennen Williams.

16 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Austria Werner Sautter presented his credentials

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to President Marcos. Ambassador Sautter, whose based was in Bangkok, was likewise accredited to Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia and Singapore.

17 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Israel Yaakov Avnon presented his credentials to President Marcos.

19 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of New Zealand William Gray Thorp presented his letters of credence to President Marcos.

6 AUGUST -- Members of the Soviet goodwill mission, headed by Alex Dijkov, deputy chief of the Southeast Asia Department of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship, were given audience by President Marcos. The President informed the group that a proposal to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union was under study.

12 AUGUST — Ambassador Ahmed Abou Zei of the United Arab Republic, Ambassador Francisco Garcia of Mexico and Ambassador Han Lih-wu of the Republic of China called on President Marcos to bid farewell following the completion of their respective tours of duty. In the evening, the President, through Secretary for Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos, conferred on each of the three outgoing envoys the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*.

9 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico Federico Barrera presented his credentials to President Marcos. Ambassador Barrera succeeded Ambassador Francisco E. Garcia.

10 SEPTEMBER — Eugene Black, special adviser of President Johnson on Asian economic and social affairs, called on President Marcos to exchange views on Philippine-US economic relations. Mr. Black was accompanied by US Ambassador G. Mennen Williams.

17 SEPTEMBER — David Morse, Director-General of the International Labor Organization (ILO), paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Mr. Morse was in Manila as guest of the government and to discuss with labor officials the proposed plan to establish the Manpower Development Center for Asia in Manila. Mr. Morse said that the manpower center would eliminate discrimination in labor, give

dignity in the development of skills and promote economic development.

21 SEPTEMBER — US Ambassador G. Mennen Williams called on President Marcos to clarify outstanding issues between the Philippines and the United States.

29 SEPTEMBER — In an interview, President Marcos said he would request the United States to revise the Philippine-US defense agreement "at a proper time" to remove all doubts about US military assistance to the Philippines in case of external attack. It was observed that the defense pact was ambiguous than the NATO agreement with regard to US military assistance when an ally is under attack. It was pointed out that while NATO provides for automatic assistance, the defense accord between the Philippines and the United States stated that military assistance will be "in accordance with the constitutional processes of the two countries." The President quoted former US President Eisenhower who "considers an attack on the Philippines an attack on US bases that requires instant retaliation." President Marcos emphasized that pronouncements of US Presidents were not always binding unlike the treaty itself. Hence, he preferred US commitment to be put down in writing.

1 OCTOBER — In a keynote address during the opening of the 19th session of the World Health Organization's (WHO) annual regional meeting at the Philamlife Auditorium, the President thanked WHO's director-general, Marcolino Candau, for assisting in the public health projects of the government designed to eradicate dreadful tropical diseases. Others who attended the opening session were Acting Health Secretary Amadeo Cruz and Dr. C.K. Chang, regional chairman of WHO for Western Pacific.

16 OCTOBER — US Ambassador G. Mennen Williams called on President Marcos to thresh-out some problems affecting Philippine-US bilateral relations.

30 OCTOBER — Dr. Addeke H. Boerma, Director-General of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. Dr. Boerma was in Manila on a three-day official visit as guest of the government. During his call,

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Dr. Boerma said he was highly impressed by the rice production program of the government.

7 NOVEMBER — A congratulatory message was sent by President Marcos to US President-elect Richard M. Nixon saying "the Philippines looks to the new leadership in America for a continuing concern for peace and understanding in the world." The President also expressed the nation's confidence that "President-elect Nixon, in looking inward to America's own problems, will not abdicate the responsibilities of the United States in preserving world order and assisting the developing countries to find their proper places in the community of nations."

25 NOVEMBER — US Ambassador G. Mennen Williams called on President Marcos to discuss the new developments in the region.

27 NOVEMBER — The Foreign Policy Council was convened by President Marcos to discuss the proposed establishment of trade relations with Socialist countries in Eastern Europe and the possibility of opening diplomatic ties with these countries. Among those who attended the meeting were Secretary for Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos, Undersecretary Jose Ingles and former Secretary of Foreign Affairs Felixberto Serrano.

30 NOVEMBER — In a Cabinet revamp, President Marcos appointed Secretary of Education and concurrently President of the University of the Philippines Carlos P. Romulo as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Romulo has been Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the late President Elpidio Quirino and is the first Asian to be elected president of the United Nations General Assembly.

2 DECEMBER — Carlos P. Romulo was sworn in by President Marcos as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The 70-year old soldier, educator, author and statesman, whose name in the international scene is synonymous with the rise of the Third Philippine Republic, would assume office next January. After the swearing-in ceremonies, Secretary Romulo vowed "to pursue a new and courageous Philippine foreign policy centered on a new Asian orientation but with a more relaxed position toward Socialist states." He added that he believed in "the firm conviction that the Philippines should regard Asia as its premier focus of interest, on the premise that the roots of our nationalism and the reach of our regionalism are bounded by Asia."

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27 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States G. Mennen Williams called on President Marcos to bring to his attention important matters affecting Philippine-US relations. In the evening, the President sent messages to the people of Israel and the family of the late Prime Minister Levi Eshkol expressing the sympathies of the Filipino people on the demise of the Israeli Prime Minister.

25 APRIL — In a letter addressed to US President Richard M. Nixon, the President informed the US President about the conclusion of a Philippine-US agreement which would channel to Philippine reserves the dollar expenditure of the US government in the country.

28 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sweden Karl Heinrick Anderson presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks at the ceremonies, the President expressed hope for greater understanding and cooperation between the two countries, notably in the area of commerce.

6 MAY — Abdul Aziz Kamel, Minister of Endowments and Educational Affairs of the United Arab Republic, called on President Marcos. Minister Kamel, who was in Manila on a study tour, was accompanied to Malacañang by Commissioner for National Integration Mamintal Tamano and Ambassador Abdel Fadel.

9 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France Olivier Lange paid a farewell call on President Marcos following the completion of his tour of duty. The President thanked him for his efforts in promoting Philippine-French relations.

16 MAY — Vice-Admiral William F. Bringle, Commander of US 7th Fleet, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos.

2 JUNE — The 19-man New Zealand Trade Mission, headed by Mr. T.E. Clark, called on President Marcos following their arrival in Manila on a business survey. Mr. Clark informed the President that the trade mission was particularly interested in setting up a joint-venture on pulp-making with Filipino businessmen.

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5 JUNE — Australian Minister for External Affairs and Madame Gordon Freeth, accompanied by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, called on President Marcos. The following day, the President and the First Lady honored the visiting Australian Minister for External Affairs and his delegation at a breakfast in Malacañang Palace.

11 JUNE — President Marcos and former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi were the guests of honor during the turnover of the Japanese Garden to the Philippine government. After the ceremonies, former Prime Minister Kishi, accompanied by Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa, called on President Marcos for an audience.

18 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Belgium Bob J.L. Lebaq presented his credentials to President Marcos.

21 JULY — President Marcos and Ambassador of the Philippines to the United States Ernesto Lagdameo discussed various issues on Philippine-US relations in preparation for the visit of US President Richard M. Nixon to the Philippines on 26-27 July.

23 JULY — President Marcos continued conferring with top government officials, notably Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, on the forthcoming visit of President Nixon. The President also personally looked into the accommodation facilities for the US President and his official party, as well as for the sizable press corps which would cover the visit.

26 JULY — US President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon received a red-carpet welcome from President and Mrs. Marcos, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and other ranking government officials. In his welcome remarks, President Marcos expressed optimism that the visit would provide "an opportunity for him and the US President to discuss outstanding issues affecting Philippine-US relations as well as problems confronting Southeast Asia." The President also paid tribute to the great success of US technology in sending the first man to the moon, adding that "this brilliant triumph should be the springboard for a more vigorous attack on the problems of human misery and unhappiness everywhere."

In his response, President Nixon said he came to Asia on a mission of peace. He emphasized that although the United States would play its part, "peace in Asia must come from the peoples and governments of Asia, through cooperation, economic, political and otherwise." Commenting on Philippine-US relations, President Nixon said the special relations between the two countries antedate US relations with other Asian nations. Recognizing that these relations were sometimes strained by a variety of reasons, the US President pointed out that "even among the closest of friends, strained relations often occur." The visiting US President suggested that a new era in Philippine-US relations should begin, "founded not on the old special relations which had already been swept by the winds of change but based on mutual trust, respect, confidence and cooperation." President Nixon further stated that the purpose of his Asian trip was to seek council of Asian leaders on important and urgent problems facing mankind. He likewise emphasized that "peace and progress in Asia must be shaped and protected primarily by Asians and whatever contribution the United States can make should come as a supplement to Asian energies and its response to Asian leadership."

The members of President Nixon's entourage were Secretary of State and Mrs. William P. Rogers; Ambassador Emil Mosbacher, Jr., chief of protocol; Dr. Henry Kissinger, National Security Adviser and Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State.

Among the ranking Philippine officials who welcomed President Nixon and his official party were Vice-President and Mrs. Fernando Lopez, Senate President Gil Puyat, Speaker and Mrs. Jose B. Laurel, Jr., Chief Justice and Mrs. Roberto Concepcion, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo and Philippine Ambassador to the United States, Ernesto Lagdameo.

In Malacañang, the two Presidents discussed a wide-range of subjects on bilateral issues such as economic, trade, defense and security matters. In the evening a state dinner was tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos in honor of President and Mrs. Nixon.

27 JULY — In the morning, President Marcos and President Nixon met again at Malacañang for about 45 minutes. After their meeting, the US First Couple were accompanied by President and Mrs. Marcos to the Manila International Airport where a warm send-off awaited them.

29 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Indonesia Major General Moersjid paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his departure for Jakarta after completing his tour of duty in the Philippines.

15 AUGUST — US Senator Mike Mansfield, majority floorleader of the US Senate, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Senator Mansfield was accompanied by Frank Vale, Secretary of the US Senate and Minister James Wilson, Charge d'Affaires of the US Embassy. A formal dinner was tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos in the evening at Malacañang in honor of US Senate majority floorleader Mike Mansfield and his wife.

29 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States Henry Byroade presented his credentials to President Marcos in a simple ceremony at Malacañang. In his brief remarks, the President reiterated the will of the Filipino people to uphold self-reliance in nation-building. He also noted US support for this new ethic and welcomed "the unfolding era of Philippine-US relations based on dignity, independence and cooperation."

9 SEPTEMBER — Governor and Mrs. Ronald Reagan of California were received by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang following their arrival in Manila as personal representatives of US President and Mrs. Nixon on the inauguration of the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

24 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany Heinrich Roehreke paid a farewell call on President Marcos. Ambassador Roehreke informed the President that he had been reassigned to Tokyo. Three days later, Ambassador Roehreke was conferred the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Lakan*, "for his outstanding services in the field of international relations."

17 NOVEMBER — Congratulatory messages coming from all over the world were received by President Marcos on the occasion of his resounding victory in the last presidential election (11 November). Among those who sent their messages were US President Richard Nixon, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Prapass Charusathiara, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake of New Zealand, Prince Norodom

Sihanouk of Cambodia, Governor Ronald Reagan of California and Hawaii Governor John Burns.

18 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Takeshi Yasukawa who had just completed his tour of duty, was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Lakan* for his distinguished service in international relations.

28 NOVEMBER — President Marcos conferred the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Lakan* to outgoing Ambassador H.S. Yun and Ambassador Gerardus Johannes Gissevelt, of the Republic of Korea and the Netherlands, respectively, for their meritorious services in the field of international relations. The joint awarding ceremonies were held at the Ceremonial Hall of Malacañang Palace. Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo led the members of the Cabinet, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies in honoring the two envoys.

15 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Pakistan Fardar Abdul Ghayur paid a farewell call on President Marcos following the completion of his tour of duty in the Philippines. After the call of the Pakistani envoy, the President met briefly with US Ambassador Henry Byroade.

16 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India Anand Sarup Dhawan paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his departure for New Delhi. The President thanked him for his efforts in expanding Philippine-Indian relations.

17 DECEMBER — The President formally received the letters of credence of Ambassador Toshio Urabe of Japan and Ambassador Se Ryun Kim of the Republic of Korea. In his brief remarks, the President noted the growing importance of Philippine relations with both countries. He cited specifically Japan as one of the top trading partners of the Philippines.

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5 FEBRUARY — Chief Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah of India paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Indian Chief Justice who was in Manila as guest of honor of the Philippine Constitution Association (PHILCONSA), was accompanied by Solicitor General Felix V. Makasiar and former Supreme Court Justice Roberto Regala.

17 FEBRUARY — ASEAN diplomats called on President Marcos following the conclusion of their meeting on the establishment of ASEAN administrative machinery. Among the callers were Gunal Kansu, US special envoy to ASEAN; S.T. Stewart, Singapore; Rukmito Hendraningrat, Indonesia; Mohammed Yusof Nitlam, Malaysia and Modesto Farolan, Philippines. The President expressed hope that the recently concluded meeting will pave the way for a more effective ASEAN to ensure greater cooperation among member-states.

18 FEBRUARY — Mr. Wesley Haraldson, outgoing chief of US Agency for International Development (USAID), paid a farewell call on President Marcos following the completion of his five-year tour of duty. Mr. Haraldson was accompanied by US Ambassador Henry Byroade.

3 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India B. Deva Rao and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Pakistan Khurram Khan Panni presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang. The members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps attended both ceremonies.

11 MARCH — Tengku Ahmad Shah, Prince Tengku Mahkota (Pahang), called on President Marcos. The Malaysian prince was in Manila as head of the Malaysian Polo team that will compete at the Manila Polo Club.

18 MARCH — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain Jose Perez del Arco was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* with the rank of *Lakan* in a simple ceremony at Malacañang. In his brief remarks, the President hailed Ambassador del Arco's efforts in promoting closer ties between the Philippines and Spain.

10 APRIL — UN Secretary General U Thant arrived in Manila to address the joint session of Philippine Congress and the One Asia Assembly at the Meralco Auditorium. Upon his arrival, U Thant called on President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang. In the evening, a state dinner was tendered by the President in honor of the UN Secretary General. President Marcos, in offering a toast, lauded the UN Secretary General for his ability to remain neutral despite pressures from superpowers. U Thant, in response, underscored the role of the United Nations as the center for harmonizing the actions of member-states for the achievement of common objectives.

11 APRIL — Speaking before the opening session of the One Asia Assembly at the Meralco Auditorium, President Marcos foresaw the eventual unification of smaller Asian nations and cited its regional as well as global importance. U Thant, on his part, emphasized the need for the creation of an international order where all the initiatives of superpowers would be integrated to ensure genuine international cooperation. Among those who attended the opening session were Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam and Gunnar Myrdal, a noted author.

In the afternoon, President and Mrs. Marcos attended the conferment of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, on U Thant by UP President Salvador P. Lopez.

14 APRIL — The Chief of State of Burma, General Ne Win and his wife were met by President and Mrs. Marcos at the Manila International Airport. General Ne Win and his party were on a brief stopover in Manila on their way to Japan. Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile and the local staff of the Burmese Embassy were also on hand to greet the Burmese leader.

9 MAY — Australian Prime Minister John Gorton was met by President Marcos and Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo at the Manila International Airport. Prime Minister Gorton, who was accompanied by his wife, made a brief stopover in Manila on his way home from Tokyo. During their brief meeting, the two leaders discussed the new developments in Indochina and its effect on the stability of Southeast Asia.

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22 MAY — The Foreign Policy Council, presided over by President Marcos, approved the recommendation of the Philippine delegation to the Jakarta Conference on Indochina to send humanitarian aid to Cambodia on a "people-to-people" basis through the Red Cross. The Philippine delegation to the two-day (16-17 May), 11-nation meeting was led by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo.

23 MAY — Philippine Ambassador to Cambodia Rogelio de la Rosa, in response to the decision of the Foreign Policy Council, informed President Marcos that the Cambodian people would welcome humanitarian aid from the Philippines in the form of food, drugs and clothing. The Council approved the recommendation to send humanitarian aid to Cambodia on a "people-to-people" basis but withheld decision on the kind of humanitarian aid pending further consultations.

8 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina Marco Aurelio Benitez accompanied the officers of the Argentine frigate *La Libertad* in paying a courtesy call on President Marcos. The officers, led by Captains Hugo Andrade and Emilio Massera, presented a silver *Gaucha* knife to the President. In return, President Marcos gave them his autographed photo with the First Lady.

12 JUNE — The members of the Diplomatic Corps, led by Monsignor Carmine Rocco, paid a courtesy call on President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang on the occasion of the Independence Day celebration. In offering a toast, the President expressed optimism that "ultimately men would discover that they are brothers and that they shall live in peace forever."

21 JUNE — Minister of Trade Knuld Thomsen of Denmark called on President Marcos following a series of conferences with government officials and business leaders. Minister Thomsen was accompanied by Undersecretary of State Per Grout and Charge d'Affaires W. Schmidt.

2 JULY — In a keynote speech at the opening of the two-day 15th SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) ministerial conference at the Hotel Inter Continental Ballroom, President Marcos urged SEATO to carve out for itself a new role and a new

face in the light of the new forces at work in the region. He likewise emphasized the need for social and economic reforms to disprove Communists' claim that there is no future for the poor within the framework of a democratic social order. After his keynote address, Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo was elected chairman of the two-day conference.

Among those who attended the SEATO meeting were Prime Minister Keith Holyoake of New Zealand; US Secretary of State William Rogers; Australian Minister for External Affairs William McMahon; Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman; British Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Anthony Royle; Ambassador Khurram Khan Panni of Pakistan and SEATO Secretary General Jesus Vargas. France did not send a representative.

3 JULY — US Secretary of State William Rogers conferred with President Marcos at Malacañang. During their talks, Secretary Rogers clarified some issues relating to US policy in Southeast Asia. The President, in return, discussed with the Secretary of State important matters affecting Philippine-US relations such as the future negotiation of the trade and military bases agreements and the status of American-owned real estate in the Philippines.

23 JULY — Minister James Wilson, former Charge d'Affaires of the US Embassy, was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* with the rank of *Maginoo* (nobleman) for having strengthened Philippine-US relations by promoting mutual understanding between the two countries. The President said that Wilson's personal deportment and actions proved that a diplomat could serve well his government and the interest of his people without antagonizing other nations.

12 AUGUST — Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta Jose Ma. Soriano presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, Minister Soriano pledged to devote substantial part of his time to the achievement of the goal of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta for the last 900 years — "to aid the less fortunates and the afflicted regardless of color, creed or political differences." In his brief remarks, the President expressed satisfaction over the appointment of Jose Ma. Soriano, who, the President said, "was known throughout the country for charitable works and for his

interest in social and civic improvement." Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo led members of the Cabinet in witnessing the presentation rites.

13 AUGUST — Joseph Blatchford, Director of the US Peace Corps, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Blatchford, who was in Manila in the course of a tour of Peace Corps projects, was accompanied by US Ambassador Henry Byroade.

21 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain Nicolas Martin Alonso presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks, Ambassador Alonso expressed optimism that closer ties between the Philippines and Spain will continue to grow. The members of the Cabinet, led by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, witnessed the presentation ceremonies.

5 SEPTEMBER — Pope Paul VI received a letter of appreciation from President Marcos for having accepted his invitation to visit the Philippines next November. The letter was presented by the First Lady during her audience with the Pontiff at Castel Gandolfo, the papal summer residence.

14 SEPTEMBER — A partnership for social welfare with the 20 countries attending the First Asian Conference of Ministers for Social Welfare was proposed by President Marcos. The proposal was made by President Marcos in connection with the desire of Asian countries to set up a regional social welfare research and training center for advance courses, comparative studies and production of indigenous materials. The President said that while the Philippines would be willing to offer facilities for the center, "participation and co-operation of other countries would be likewise needed in order to ensure the success of the partnership."

Following the opening ceremonies, Secretary for Social Welfare Gregorio Feliciano was elected conference chairman. Among the countries that participated in the meeting were India, Pakistan, Iran, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Nationalist China, Hongkong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, Israel and international organizations such as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Labor Organization (ILO), Inter-

national Council on Social Welfare (ICSW) and the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW).

10 OCTOBER — The United States turned over to the Philippine government five long-range navigational aid stations during a formal exchange of notes at Malacañang. President Marcos thanked the US government, through Ambassador Henry Byroade, for the five stations previously operated by the US Coast Guard. The five stations are located in Batan Island (Batanes), Naulo Point (Zambales), Panay Island (Catanduanes), Talampunan Island and Tarumpitao Point (Palawan). The stations, which are equipped with sophisticated electronic system, provide precise navigational capability by measuring the difference between pulsed signals from two stations.

18 NOVEMBER — General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma, arrived in Manila for a three-day official visit. The Burmese head of state, who was accompanied by his wife and 15 other officials, was welcomed by the President, the First Lady and the members of the Diplomatic Corps. A state dinner was tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos in honor of General Ne Win and his party at Malacañang. The following day, the President accompanied General Ne Win to Baguio City on a visit to the Philippine Military Academy at Fort del Pilar.

27 NOVEMBER — Pope Paul VI arrived in Manila. President and Mrs. Marcos, together with Rufino Cardinal Santos, led government officials, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and some 30 other Cardinals and bishops in giving a warm welcome to the Pontiff.

President Marcos, in his welcome remarks, said the visit of the Pope in Asia reflected the profound concern and compassion of the Catholic Church transcending nationalities, religious distinctions and ideological differences. The President also expressed hope that Pope Paul VI would share with the Filipino people the sympathy and understanding that have characterized the Pontiff's encyclicals and messages. The Pope, in response, said he had come to bring the Vatican's assurance of fraternal affection to the Filipino people.

Pope Paul VI officiated the first Papal Mass in the Far East at the Manila Cathedral with the First Family and some 5,000 prelates attending the said mass. In the afternoon, Pope Paul VI was received by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang. The President

reiterated his gratitude for the visit of the Pontiff. The Pontiff, for his part, stressed the need for a deeper awareness not only of one's welfare but also towards other fellow human beings.

28 NOVEMBER — Pope Paul VI held an open-air mass at the Luneta where more than a million Filipinos led by President and Mrs. Marcos attended. The crowd was described as the biggest ever to hear a Pontifical Mass in all the travels of Pope Paul VI.

29 NOVEMBER — Pope Paul VI left Manila for Australia via Samoa, the second leg of his 25,000-mile trip to Asia and the Pacific. The Pope, in his farewell remarks, said his visit to Manila had successfully reinforced the link between the Vatican and the churches of Asia.

The Pope, prior to his departure, spoke to the peoples of Asia through Radio Veritas, and proclaimed the Catholic Gospel. He also urged them to make use of their vast spiritual resources to help bring progress to the region.

12 DECEMBER — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, in a report to President Marcos, recommended the establishment of preliminary contacts with selected Socialist countries to determine the possibility of concluding executive trade agreements to be preceded by diplomatic or consular relations as the need arises. The report was submitted to the President following the clamor for a re-examination of Philippine foreign policy towards Socialist countries. Among the advantages cited by the report were:

- (1) Diversification of export markets for Philippine products;
- (2) Importation, at reasonable terms, of capital goods from Socialist countries; and
- (3) Enhancement of an independent Philippine foreign policy.

22 DECEMBER — In an interview with newsmen, President Marcos confirmed reports that he would convene the Foreign Policy Council, the highest presidential advisory body on Foreign Affairs, next year to discuss the matter of establishing relations with the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The President also added that before making any decision on the matter, the advice of all sectors including elder statesmen, Congressional leaders as well as the business community will be sought.

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11 JANUARY — The members of the Diplomatic Corps, led by Monsignor Carmine Rocco, called on President and Mrs. Marcos during the traditional New Year's Day celebration at Malacañang.

12 JANUARY — During the State of the Nation address before the joint session of Congress, President Marcos said that due to global developments, "realism will be the hallmark of Philippine foreign policy whose objectives will be to augment and diversify relations with other countries, in order to promote the national interest, and seek new friends while strengthening ties with the old ones."

7 FEBRUARY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico Federico Barrera Fuentes was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Lakan* for promoting Philippine-Mexican relations.

16 FEBRUARY — Congressman Cornelius Gallagher, chairman of the Far East sub-committee on foreign affairs of the US House of Representatives, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. Congressman Gallagher, who was in Manila on official visit, exchange views with the President on Asian political developments.

1 MARCH — President and Mrs. Marcos attended the reception given by US Ambassador Henry Byroade in honor of Henry Ford II, board chairman of Ford Motors, and his wife. Earlier, the President awarded Mr. Ford the *Golden Heart* Presidential Award in recognition of the several philanthropic and human development programs he had initiated. Ford was in Manila to study the feasibility of a complementation program in car manufacturing in Asia-Pacific region.

12 MARCH — In a keynote address at the opening session of the 4th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting at the Manila Hilton, President Marcos praised the emergence of ASEAN as proof that the countries of the region had at least reached a "common awakening." He said that the Philippines will continue its support to ASEAN and contribute to the attainment of its goal. The President, however, "cautioned ASEAN not to be in a hurry to achieve too much in order to avoid discouraging and costly setbacks." The President

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also proposed the establishment of an ASEAN common market, the setting up of a "limited free trade area on a selective commodity basis" and move toward the expansion of intra-regional trade.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo was elected chairman of the conference with Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam as vice-chairman. Others who attended the meeting were Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Malaysian Foreign Minister Tun Ismail Abdul Rahman. The agenda of the meeting, the first to be hosted by the Philippines since the establishment of ASEAN in 1967, centered on economic, social and technical cooperation schemes of the five-member nations.

12 APRIL — General Abdul Harris Nasution, chairman of Indonesia's Provisional People's Consultative Assembly, called on President and the First Lady at Malacañang. During his talks with the President, General Nasution cited the importance of cooperation among Southeast Asian nations in the maintenance of stability in the region.

17 APRIL — Robert W. Williams, Jr., Director of the US Agency for International Development (USAID) was awarded by President Marcos the Golden Heart Presidential Award for his efforts to bring about rural electrification through rural cooperatives in the countryside.

19 APRIL — U Nyun, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), called on President Marcos following his arrival in Manila to preside over the 27th session of the organization. During his call, U Nyun informed the President on the proposed Asian Clearing Union designed to promote intra-regional trade by allowing ECAFE member-countries to use their own currencies instead of relying on foreign currencies in settling their obligations with another.

20 APRIL — In a speech delivered at the opening ceremonies of the 27th session of ECAFE at the Manila Hotel, the President urged ECAFE to further accelerate integrated development by raising the standard of living of the people in the region. He pointed out that "economic development is futile as long as it does not benefit the majority." He also cited the population explosion of the

developing countries to mobilize their full potentials and the reluctance of developed countries to liberalize their trade policies as the main causes of underdevelopment.

Among those who attended the ECAFE meeting were U Nyun, executive secretary of ECAFE, Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohammad Johari, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, US Ambassador David Kennedy and representatives from other countries and international organizations.

In the afternoon, King Mahendra Bir Birkram Shah Dev and Queen Ratna Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah of Nepal were welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos at the Manila International Airport. The Nepalese royal couple arrived in Manila for a two-day stop-over en route to Australia on a state visit.

22 APRIL — King Mahendra Bir Birkram Shah Dev of Nepal was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* in a glittering ceremony at Malacañang prior to his departure for Australia.

26 APRIL — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Italy Dante Maticotta was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his efforts in strengthening the friendly ties between the Philippines and Italy. Ambassador Maticotta was due to return home following the completion of his four years and a half tour of duty.

5 MAY — The Department of Foreign Affairs was instructed by President Marcos to make a reassessment of Philippine relations with the United States and the People's Republic of China. The President made the announcement during a press conference at Malacañang where he discussed the possibility of change in Philippine posture toward the admission of the People's Republic of China (PRC) into the United Nations.

16 MAY — A note formally expressing the gratitude of the Philippines to the Japanese government for the latter's donation of US\$1 million worth of rice was signed in the presence of President Marcos at Malacañang.

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12 JUNE — Monsignor Carmine Rocco, Papal Nuncio and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, led foreign envoys in offering a toast to President and Mrs. Marcos during the 73rd anniversary of Philippine Independence at Malacañang.

13 JULY — The Asia Pacific Council (ASPAC) opened its three-day Sixth Ministerial Meeting at the Hotel Inter-Continental with President Marcos delivering the keynote address. In his speech, President Marcos urged ASPAC "to adopt a less rigid posture toward non-member countries to ensure increased concentration of efforts on development programs particularly in regional economic cooperation." The President also called on ASPAC Ministers to give fullest measure of consideration to the issues of neutrality for the region. He added that the effectiveness of neutrality, if finally adopted for Southeast Asia, has yet to stand the test of time.

Among those who attended the ASPAC Meeting were Australian External Affairs Minister Leslie Burry; Nationalist China's Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai; Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi; New Zealand's Commerce Minister Norman Leslie Shelton; Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam; Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman; Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Taib bin Mahmud and South Korean Foreign Minister Yong Shik Kim.

17 JULY — In an interview at Malacañang, President Marcos indicated the possible adoption of the two-China policy regarding the admission of People's Republic of China into the United Nations. The President made the disclosure in the light of the projected visit of US President Nixon to Peking. He also expressed optimism that the visit would finally result to global peace and stability.

22 JULY — Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Jose Ma. Soriano, presented to President Marcos the *Collar Pro Merito Melitenzi* on behalf of Fra Angelo de Mojana, Prince and Grand Master of the Sovereign Order of Malta.

23 JULY — A summit conference of Asian leaders to discuss the implications of President Nixon's visit to Peking was proposed by President Marcos. Among other topics he proposed to discuss

were the existence of SEATO, if detente were reached between the United States and the People's Republic of China (PROC), and whether the recognition of PROC by the United States or its final entry to the United Nations would result to the expulsion of Nationalist China.

30 JULY — The Foreign Policy Council, presided over by President Marcos, approved a provisional decision to adopt a two-China policy at the United Nations. Under this policy, the Philippines would vote for the admission of the People's Republic of China but without jeopardizing the membership of Nationalist China.

18 AUGUST — Speaker Carl Albert of the US House of Representatives and 21 other US Congressmen were given an audience by President Marcos. The US lawmakers were accompanied to Malacañang by US Ambassador Henry Byroade.

6 SEPTEMBER — Outgoing Ambassadors Khurram Khan Panni of Pakistan, Haji Da'Acob Bin Mohamed of Singapore and Chintamyé Amatayakul of Thailand were conferred each by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* with the rank of *Datu*, during their farewell calls at Malacañang following the completion of their respective tours of duty.

21 SEPTEMBER — Wilfred Jenks, Director-General of the International Labor Organization (ILO), paid a courtesy call on President Marcos.

9 OCTOBER — The importance of Philippine-Iranian relations was cited by President Marcos as he led government officials in giving a warm send-off to the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos who was on her way to Tehran to represent the Philippines at the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire. The President also noted that the First Lady's trip would underscore the special bond of friendship between the Iranians and the Filipino Moslems in Mindanao.

13 NOVEMBER — Robert S. McNamara, President of the World Bank, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During his call, the President briefed him on Philippine economic development programs and the status of World Bank-financed infrastructure projects.

18 NOVEMBER — In a speech delivered at the Manila Overseas Press Club, President Marcos noted some global developments as signs of improvement in relations among big powers such as the signing of non-aggression pact between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, the admission of the People's Republic of China into the United Nations and the possibility of rapprochement between the United States and PROC.

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12 JANUARY — The Foreign Policy Council, presided over by President Marcos, formally adopted the recommendation of Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo to establish diplomatic relations with Romania and Yugoslavia as an initial step toward the opening of similar ties with other members of the Socialist bloc. The decision marked the end of a long series of meetings, discussions and exhaustive studies on the possibility of establishing trade, cultural and diplomatic relations with Socialist countries. Following the decision, the Department of Foreign Affairs instructed the Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ambassador Narciso G. Reyes to make contacts with his Romanian and Yugoslav counterparts regarding the establishment of diplomatic ties.

19 JANUARY — Former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi called on President Marcos following his arrival as head of a Japanese goodwill mission. During his call, the former Japanese Prime Minister expressed elation over the increasing goodwill between the Japanese and the Filipino peoples. Mr. Kishi was accompanied to Malacañang by Japanese Ambassador Toshio Urabe and Philippine Ambassador to Japan Roberto Benedicto.

22 JANUARY — Virgilio Barco, Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), also known as World Bank, was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Lakan*, in recognition for his contribution to Philippine economic development. The conferment rites was witnessed by Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Central Bank Governor Gregorio Lecaros and other high ranking government officials.

24 JANUARY — In his State of the Nation address, which was attended by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, President Marcos said that "the revision of Philippine foreign policy was inevitable as a result of the realities of global development." The President also disclosed that "flexibility will be the cornerstone of Philippine foreign policy; national interest as its unchanging guide and independent assessment of new international realities as its hallmark." He also stressed that the opening of diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia and Romania were just initial steps in a worldwide rapprochement with Socialist countries.

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12 FEBRUARY — The Foreign Policy Council, chaired by President Marcos, decided to open trade relations with all countries, including the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China (PROC), except those under United Nations embargo such as Rhodesia and South Africa. President Marcos said the decision was designed to put forward the frontiers of Philippine trade and diplomatic relations. As approved by the Foreign Policy Council, trade will be carried in all levels, whether trade between individuals and firms or between trading corporation of the countries concerned and the trading corporation of the Philippines.

13 FEBRUARY — President and Mrs. Suharto of Indonesia arrived in Manila on a two-day visit. President and Mrs. Marcos led a sizeable crowd composed of government and diplomatic officials, members of the Indonesian community, civic, industrial and business leaders, as well as a delegation of Filipino Muslim well-wishers from the South in welcoming the Indonesian President and his party.

In an exchange of toasts at the state dinner tendered by the President and the First Lady at Malacañang, President Marcos commended the Indonesian President for the wise and firm leadership he had exercised over his nation and people. The President also noted the invaluable contribution of President Suharto in the enhancement of friendly and fraternal relations between the two countries. In response, President Suharto cited the problems faced by the Philippines and Indonesia, and underscored the need for closer cooperation through continued dialogue.

The other members of President Suharto's party were Foreign Minister Adam Malik; Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro, State Minister for National Development; Gen. Umar Wirahadikusumah, Army Chief of Staff; Major General Tjokropanolo, military aide; R.B.I.N. Djajadiningrat, director-general for political affairs.

14 FEBRUARY — Indonesian President Suharto, in a speech before the joint session of Congress, called for greater support for ASEAN and stressed the significance of economic development of Southeast Asia to the stability of the region. Suharto also warned that prolonged instability in Southeast Asia may only invite intervention from external sources.

Prior to his speech before the joint session of Congress, President Marcos and President Suharto met behind closed doors to dis-

cuss the problem of economic cooperation between the two countries, and the proposed neutralization of Southeast Asia as contained in the 1971 Kuala Lumpur Declaration.

President Marcos and President Suharto, in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the two-day visit, agreed to intensify their efforts along with those of other ASEAN countries in making ASEAN a more effective instrument of peace, progress and stability in the region. The two leaders likewise noted the intimate cooperation of their countries in ASEAN activities, particularly in the ASEAN joint projects with the European Economic Community, the Asian Coconut Community and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). They also reiterated their stand that the best policy for the promotion and maintenance of peace in the region is to strengthen the national resilience of their respective countries and to develop close cooperation in matters involving security of the region. On the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), President Marcos and President Suharto agreed to make concerted efforts in order that their basic archipelagic position may be accepted by the international community.

22 FEBRUARY — Dr. Malcom Mackay, Australian Minister of the Navy, called on President Marcos. Dr. Mackay informed the President that six high speed patrol craft from Australia will be made available to the Philippine government by June. The President thanked the Australian Minister, saying that the craft would beef up Philippine naval forces responsible for anti-smuggling activities. The Australian Minister was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador James Ingram and Philippine Ambassador to Australia Gregorio Abad.

24 FEBRUARY — Following consultations with government leaders, President Marcos extended formal recognition to Bangladesh and announced an invitation to Bangladesh Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman to visit the Philippines any time at his convenience. The recognition came more than two months after the short-lived but bloody war between India and Pakistan.

4 MARCH — Marshall Green, US Assistant Secretary of State for Pacific and Asian Affairs, and special envoy of President Richard Nixon, called at Malacañang to brief President Marcos on the recent visit of President Nixon to Peking.

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10 MARCH — John Woodley, Deputy Director of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Asian Department, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During the call, President Marcos requested Deputy Director Woodley to convey his gratitude to IMF officials for the substantial assistance they have extended to the Philippine government.

11 MARCH — An executive order establishing the policy guidelines on Philippine trade with Socialist countries was signed by President Marcos. The executive order followed the unanimous recommendation of the Foreign Policy Council for the establishment of diplomatic relations with Romania and Yugoslavia. Later in the day, the President announced the forthcoming six-day visit of the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, to the Soviet Union as his personal representative. The President said the First Lady would look into the possibility of cultural cooperation between the two countries and to clarify with the Soviet officials about the reported proposals for soft-loans on vital industries and economic projects of the government.

15 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Toshio Urabe accompanied to Malacañang two Japanese experts on tropical diseases. During their call, the President requested the Japanese government to extend all necessary cooperation to the Philippine government in the control of malaria and schistosomiasis japonensis.

23 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China Liu Chien presented his credentials to President Marcos. After the ceremonies, outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran F. Nouredin Kia paid a farewell call on President Marcos following the completion of his tour of duty.

24 MARCH — Indonesian Minister of Communications Franz Zeda called on President Marcos following his arrival to sign the Philippine-Indonesia Air Agreement. In receiving the Indonesian dignitary, President Marcos expressed hope that the signing of the air agreement will mark the beginning of even closer cooperation in facilitating air travel between the two countries.

5 APRIL — Rear Admiral George R. Muse, Commander of the US Naval Forces in the Philippines was conferred by President Marcos the Philippine Legion of Honor (degree of commander) for his meritorious and distinguished service to the Philippines. Among those who witnessed the awarding ceremonies were the First Lady, Speaker Cornelio T. Villareal, US Ambassador Henry Byroade, Executive Secretary Alejandro Melchor, AFP Chief of Staff General Romeo Espino and other defense officials.

7 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain Nicolas Martin Alonso accompanied Captain Ricardo Vallespin Raurell, skipper of the Spanish training ship *Juan Sebastian del Cano*, during his call on President Marcos at Malacañang.

17 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Turkey Sukru Elektag presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks, the President expressed fervent hope that the existing goodwill and understanding between the two countries will continue to grow in the coming years.

30 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Burma U Nyo Tun presented his credentials to President Marcos. The President, during his brief remarks, welcomed the decision of Burma to send a resident ambassador as a positive indication of the close ties of goodwill and friendship between the two countries. For his part, the Burmese envoy pledged to help in promoting friendly relations between his country and the Philippines. Following the presentation ceremonies, outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Israel Yaakov Avnon paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his departure for Tel-Aviv.

7 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Austria Werner Sauter paid a farewell call on President Marcos. During their brief conversation, Ambassador Sauter informed the President about the increase of Philippine exports to Austria during the past few years.

9 JUNE — The National Security Council, chaired by President Marcos, voted to re-negotiate all existing security and economic agreements with the United States. These included the Military Bases Agreement, Mutual Defense Treaty, Military Assistance Pact and the Laurel-Langley Trade Agreement.

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10 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China Liu Chai accompanied to Malacañang Lt. Gen. Chow Chung-fung and Lt. Gen. Huang Temei, Chief and Deputy Chief, respectively, of the National Security Bureau of the Republic of China, in paying a courtesy call on President Marcos.

16 JUNE — Members of the Southeast Asia Agrarian Reform Study Tour, headed by Secretary Conrado F. Estrella of Agrarian Reforms, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The group was composed of Vice Minister of Land Reform, Agriculture and Fishery Nguyen Thanh Qui of Vietnam; Director-General R. Soebiantonam of Transmigration of Indonesia; Land Reform Commissioner P.S. Appu of India; Land Commissioner K.N. Weerachody of Ceylon; Director Khamaruzzanan Bin Abdul Halim of Management Services of Malaysia; Director C. Narayanasamy of Agrarian Research and Training of Ceylon, and A.N. Seth, regional officer of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Bangkok.

27 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico Pablo Padilla Ramirez paid a farewell call to President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang prior to his departure. Ambassador Ramirez had been recalled to Mexico to assume the post of director-general of the Mexican-owned *ASUFERA PAN AMERICANA*, a firm dealing on sulphur for fertilizers.

6 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia Joze Smole presented his credentials to President Marcos as his country's first non-resident envoy. In receiving the envoy's credentials, the President noted that the Philippines and Yugoslavia have been cooperating long before in many fields, although diplomatic relations between the two countries have just been established. He cited the support of Yugoslavia in the election of General Carlos P. Romulo as fourth United Nations General Assembly President in 1949.

8 JULY — The four-man Libyan-Egyptian fact-finding team that made a week-long visit to Mindanao paid a courtesy call on President Marcos prior to their departure. The delegation, accompanied by Ambassador Vicente Singian and Ambassador Abdel Abdelhamid Fadel of the United Arab Republic, included Egyptian Foreign Undersecretary Hassan Arrousay; Chief Ali Treki of the Political Administration of the Libyan Foreign Ministry; Moustafa

Abdul Hamid of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and Aly Mahmoud Salen of the Libyan Foreign Ministry.

14 JULY — Chen Pao, Secretary-General of the Kuomintang Party of Nationalist China, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Mr. Chen Pao was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador Liu-Chi Y.C. Yen, director of the department of overseas affairs and Chang Yu-sheng, deputy director of youth affairs of the Supreme Committee of the Kuomintang. After the call of Chinese officials, Governor Carlos G. Camacho of Guam paid his respects to President Marcos.

18 JULY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary of Malaysia Hashim bin Sultan was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* in recognition for his services in the field of international relations. The President lauded the Malaysian envoy as a worthy spokesman of his government in strengthening the ties of friendship between his country and the Philippines.

19 JULY — Madame Tatyana Nikolaeva, member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was honored in a luncheon by President and Mrs. Marcos. Madame Nikolaeva was in Manila as representative of the Union of Soviet Friendship Society.

15 AUGUST — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain John Curle called on President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang to say goodbye prior to his departure for London. In bidding goodbye to the British envoy, the President thanked him for his efforts in forging closer ties between the Philippines and Great Britain.

16 AUGUST — Faruk Berkul, United Nations Coordinator for Disaster Relief, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. In receiving the UN official, President Marcos conveyed the gratitude of the Filipino nation for the assistance sent by the world body. Mr. Berkul was accompanied to Malacañang by William Harding, United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) resident representative and Ambassador Hortencio Brillantes, Philippine Permanent Representative to United Nations, Geneva.

23 AUGUST — Foreign Minister Yong Shik Kim of the Republic of Korea was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna*,

rank of *Datu*. In presenting the award, the President cited the Korean Foreign Minister for his noteworthy espousal in the United Nations of measures designed to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security. The President also extended the sympathies of the Filipino nation to the people of Korea who had also suffered from floods, and at the same time conveyed through Foreign Minister Yong Shik Kim the appreciation of the Filipino people to the Koreans for their donations to the Central Luzon flood victims. The Korean dignitary was accompanied to Malacañang by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Korean Ambassador Se Ryun Kim.

24 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Israel Daniel Laor presented his credentials to President Marcos. The President also took the occasion to extend the sincere appreciation of the Filipino people to the people of Israel for their immediate and generous response in assisting flood victims.

28 AUGUST — US Senator Daniel K. Inouye, chairman of the foreign affairs subcommittee of the US Senate committee on appropriations, called on President Marcos. During his call, President Marcos briefed the US senator on the extent of the damage caused by floods. Later in the day, Dr. Helmut Kohl, Minister-President of the State of Rheinland-Pfalz (West Germany), paid a courtesy call on President Marcos to convey the sympathy of Federal Republic of Germany's people to the flood victims. Minister-President Kohl was accompanied to Malacañang by Charge d'Affaires Dr. Horst Weisel.

1 SEPTEMBER — General Maraden Panggabean, Indonesian Defense Minister and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* in recognition of his contribution to closer understanding and friendship between the two countries. In accepting the award, General Panggabean expressed hope that the Philippines and Indonesia will continue to work together towards the promotion of peace and security in Asia.

4 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China Liu Chieh turned over to President and Mrs. Marcos a donation of 3½ tons of assorted vegetable seeds. The President thanked the Nationalist Chinese government for the seeds

donation and announced that they shall be used in the rehabilitation of destroyed agricultural crops.

8 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of the Dominican Republic Adolfo Camarena presented his credentials to President Marcos. The President assured the new envoy of the full support and cooperation of the government in his task of helping further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

11 SEPTEMBER — Monsignor Carmine Rocco, Papal Nuncio and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, led foreign envoys in greeting President Marcos on the occasion of his 55th birth anniversary.

14 SEPTEMBER — Quintin Jermy Gwyn, Grand Chancellor of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his services in the field of international relations. Among those who witnessed the conferment ceremony were Minister Jose Ma. Soriano of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Sebastian Ugarte and former Ambassador to the United States Ernesto Lagdameo.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malaysia Datu Ahmad Zainal Abidin bin Mohamed Yusof presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, the Malaysian envoy noted that the close cooperation between the Philippines and Malaysia had contributed to the progress and stability of Southeast Asia. In response, President Marcos said that the Philippines had always been dedicated to the pursuit of peace and the policy of close cooperation among nations as manifested by its support to ASEAN.

Following the presentation ceremony, four members of the Japanese legislature, the *Diet*, led by Kichiro Tazawa were given an audience by President Marcos. During the call, the President expressed gratitude to the Japanese government for the donations extended to flood victims.

15 SEPTEMBER — Outgoing Counsellor for public affairs of the US Embassy, Henry Lynn Miller, Jr., was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Maginoo* for helping forge closer relations between local and foreign media.

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13 OCTOBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil Madame Zilah Mafra Peixoto was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*. Madame Peixoto, who had completed her two-year tour of duty, was Brazil's first resident envoy to the country and first lady ambassador to be accredited to the Philippines.

18 OCTOBER — Kiichi Aichi, special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, called at Malacañang to assure President Marcos of Japan's intention to continue with her policy towards the Philippines, including trade, in the wake of opening of ties between Japan and the People's Republic of China (PROC). Aichi, one-time Minister for Foreign Affairs under Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, was sent to Asian capitals to explain the normalization of relations between the two countries and assure Asian leaders of Japan's intention to maintain relations with them.

29 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Vietnam Pham Dang Lam called on President Marcos to deliver a letter from President Nguyen Van Thieu.

8 NOVEMBER — A congratulatory message was sent to US President Nixon by President Marcos on the former's re-election.

15 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sri Lanka Arthur Basnayake presented his credentials to President Marcos. In receiving the credentials, the President expressed hope that the existing goodwill and understanding between the two countries will be further strengthened and that both governments will intensify their efforts to cooperate closely in mutually beneficial matters.

15 DECEMBER — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo reported to the President that the 27th UN General Assembly had been one of the most fruitful for the Philippines from the standpoint of substantial benefits gained for the Filipino people.

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2 JANUARY — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo left for the United States to represent President Marcos at the funeral services for the late US President Harry S. Truman. The 33rd US President died at the age of 88.

8 JANUARY — The members of the Diplomatic Corps, led by Monsignor Carmine Rocco, paid their respects to President and Mrs. Marcos during the traditional New Year's Day celebration at Malacañang. In response to the toast offered by Monsignor Rocco, the President said 1973 was a year dedicated to the establishment of a New Society, just as 1972 was dedicated to decision-making and aspiration.

23 JANUARY — A message of condolence was sent by President Marcos to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson "expressing deep sympathies on the demise of former President Johnson."

6 FEBRUARY — The Department of Trade informed President Marcos about the export of a big quantity of cigars to Yugoslavia in line with the government's decision to establish trade relations with Socialist countries.

9 FEBRUARY — US Vice President Spiro Agnew was assured by President Marcos on the commitment of the government to defend and uphold freedom. The President made the assurance during the luncheon tendered in honor of the US Vice President and his party. President Marcos also took the opportunity to express the gratitude of the Filipino people to the United States for its US\$50 million aid to flood victims and the grant of US\$20 million commodity loan at a very liberal term. The US Vice President was in Manila in the course of his official visit to Asian countries.

22 FEBRUARY — ASEAN envoys composed of George E. Bogars (Singapore), Vibkal Bhinyoying (Thailand), Yusof Ariff (Malaysia), Marjad Njotowijono (Indonesia) and Modesto Farolan (Philippines), called on President Marcos. During their call, the President underscored the urgency of more extensive economic relations among ASEAN members and the need to agree on points of reference, especially with regard to the economic development of the region.

6 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Norway Olaf Tellefsen presented his credentials to President Marcos. In receiving the credentials of the Norwegian envoy, the President said the new envoy will have an opportunity to observe how a determined government and an equally determined citizenry band together to make the Philippines a better place to live in. Ambassador Tellefsen assured the President that he will exert his utmost effort to further strengthen the existing good relations between the Philippines and his country.

14 MARCH — Secretary of Trade Troadio Quiazon, Jr. informed President Marcos on the shipment of 18,000 long tons of copra valued at US\$4.5 million to the Soviet Union. The copra shipment was the biggest export to the Soviet Union since the Philippines started trade relations with the Socialist bloc. Secretary Quiazon also reported that the bulk of Philippine exports to Socialist countries consisted of portland cement, plywood and veneer, crude coconut oil in bulk, desiccated coconut, copra and woodenware.

16 MARCH — Dr. Goh Keng Swee, Singapore's Defense Minister, was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*, for his achievements in enhancing close and friendly relations between his country and the Philippines.

28 MARCH — Former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi paid a courtesy call on President Marcos following his arrival as the head of delegation in the unveiling of the Japanese Memorial Shrine for the War Dead at Caliraya, Laguna. The delegation included 300 members of the bereaved families of Japanese soldiers who perished in the country during World War II.

30 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Finland Osmo Juhani Lares presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks, the President informed the Finnish envoy that under the New Society, the Philippines has turned into a haven of relative peace and security, where prospects of better life for all is no longer a cherished and elusive dream but a gradually materializing reality.

14 APRIL — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo said the Philippine delegation to the 6th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Pattaya, Thailand, will express the concern of the Philip-

pine government over the interference of certain foreign countries in encouraging secessionist movement in southern Philippines. General Romulo added that he will inform ASEAN on the reconstruction programs and long-term development projects of the government in bringing the benefits of progress to the Muslim population of Mindanao.

19 APRIL — In an interview with newsmen, President Marcos expressed his desire to review the whole range of Philippine relations with the United States in one sitting. The President said "the review is demanded by fast-changing developments, not only in Asia, but in the whole world." He added that the review of Philippine-US relations will involve the treaties entered into between the two countries such as the Military Bases Agreement, Mutual Defense Treaty, Military Assistance Pact and the Laurel-Langley Trade Agreement.

24 APRIL — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo reported to President Marcos that the New Society has given the country a new image that is winning the respect and admiration of neighboring Asian countries. General Romulo added that the Asian Forum, which was proposed by President Marcos, was unanimously approved during the 6th ASEAN meeting. The Forum, initially called the All Southeast Asian Nations Conference, will discuss matters of vital interest to the region, including the promotion of political and economic stability in the region.

25 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Austria Gehard Gmoser presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his remarks, Ambassador Gmoser said the Filipinos and the Austrians have so many things in common such as their common efforts to raise their standard of living and avail themselves of the benefits of modern science and technology. The President responded that the current changes in the government are signs that the country has once more reverted to its stability and security, marked with the great promise for a better standard of living.

27 APRIL — In a state dinner given by President and Mrs. Marcos in honor of Asian Development Bank's (ADB) board of governors, the President lauded ADB for showing the capacity to attain objectives that diplomatic relations and international conferences failed to achieve. He enjoined ADB governors to initiate more

measures to eradicate poverty, illness and underdevelopment in Asia.

3 MAY — The 39-man delegation of City Council members of Greater Jakarta, led by Moeffreni Moe'min, were given an audience by President Marcos. During their call, Mr. Moe'min informed the President that they were impressed by the improvement of peace and order, and the increased community discipline in Metro Manila. The President informed the delegation that he had already approved and authorized a plan to place Metro Manila under the supervision and control of a single body.

3 MAY — Former Senator Arturo M. Tolentino, who just arrived from the meeting of UN Seabed Committee in New York, reported to the President that the archipelagic doctrine delineating the Philippine territory had gained wide support from other countries. The archipelagic doctrine, which was advanced by the President, provides that the territorial waters of an archipelago can be determined by joining appropriate points of the outermost islands by straight lines. The connected baselines enclose the territorial inland waters and seas between islands over which the country exercises jurisdiction.

3 JUNE — In an interview during "The DPI Report," a multi-network television program, Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo said that martial law had not changed the country's foreign policy which stresses the strengthening of ties with Southeast Asian countries and the broadening of relations with Socialist countries and Western Europe. General Romulo also noted that the new developments in the region made it imperative for the Philippines to make the inevitable adjustments in the light of the country's perceived interests and in accordance with the interests of Southeast Asia.

9 JUNE — Presidential Decree No. 207 was promulgated by President Marcos ratifying the 1968 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic, Road Signs and Signals. The President stressed that the adoption of these international rules is in line with the government's intensified campaign in road safety.

11 JUNE — The Muslim World League delegation, led by Datu Syed Ibrahim Alsagof, called on President Marcos following their

arrival from a fact-finding mission in Mindanao. The Muslim leaders told the President that they were impressed by the progress in the island's development and were convinced of the government's sincerity in its efforts to uplift the welfare of Muslim Filipinos. They added that local Muslim leaders spoke highly of President Marcos' concern for their welfare. The President, in response, assured the delegation that the government will continue with its program of development in Mindanao.

12 JUNE — During the exchange of toasts with the members of the Diplomatic Corps, led by Papal Nuncio Monsignor Carmine Rocco, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the observance of Philippine Independence, President Marcos conveyed the nation's gratitude to the international community for their sympathetic understanding of Philippine aspirations.

23 JUNE — In a statement made during the television program "New Life", Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo stated that the purpose of Philippine foreign policy is to promote an international environment to make conducive the realization of the country's economic and social development goals. General Romulo reasoned out that the Philippines is seeking "to identify common goals with her neighbors mainly in order to prevent the creation of a condition of conflict that will retard the attainment of the goals of the government."

28 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Australia Peter Graham Henderson presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Henderson noted the close ties of friendship between his country and the Philippines resulting from common experience in war and peace. He added that both countries share a common aspiration in playing a positive role particularly in Southeast Asian regional affairs. Likewise, the Australian envoy disclosed his government's support in ASEAN Declaration of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. In response, the President said that the Philippines would like to see the sincere efforts of all countries in Southeast Asia in bringing peace and prosperity in the region including cooperation in varied fields of mutually beneficial endeavors.

4 JULY — In an interview with newsmen on the occasion of Philippine-American Friendship Day, Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Carlos P. Romulo said that the prospects of Philippine-US relations have become brighter as a result of martial law and the establishment of the New Society. General Romulo noted that the Philippines is now able to deal and negotiate with Americans on the basis of equality and reciprocity due to two factors, namely: (1) the general trend for Philippine global trade which no longer necessitates preferences or special treatment from the United States; and (2) the more systematic scheme of investing or allocating foreign assistance.

6 JULY — Secretary for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo was instructed by President Marcos to wire the Philippine Mission to the United Nations to pledge US\$5,000.00 relief assistance in response to the urgent appeal of United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for assistance to six African countries facing famine. The six African countries threatened with famine were Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

10 JULY — Monsignor Carmine Rocco, Papal Nuncio and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his services in the spiritual and social fields. Monsignor Rocco was due for reassignment to Brazil after completing a five-year tour-of-duty, during which he had endeavored to strengthen the friendly ties and promote greater understanding between the Philippines and the Vatican through mutually beneficial undertakings.

19 JULY — Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonkhavan was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his continuing efforts in promoting friendly relations and understanding between the Philippines and Thailand. In presenting the award to the Thai Deputy Foreign Minister, President Marcos called for more frequent visits and exchanges of information affecting the region to further enhance the bonds of friendship among ASEAN member-states.

26 JULY — Outgoing Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Adel Abdel Hamid Fadel of Egypt and Luigi Martelli of Italy were conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* in recognition for their services in the field of international relations and for their constant efforts in fostering close relations between their respective countries and the Philippines.

31 JULY — Deputy Speaker of the Indonesian Parliament Mohammed Isnaeni paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During his call, Mr. Isnaeni congratulated the President for his efforts in promoting ASEAN cooperation.

6 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States William H. Sullivan presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of Ambassador Sullivan, the President expressed hope that existing relations between the Philippines and the United States will continue in the mutual spirit of understanding, goodwill and friendship.

Later in the day, President Marcos reasserted his proposal for the establishment of an Asian Forum for the peaceful settlement of disputes among Asian countries during the launching of the Philippine International Friendship Organization (PIFO) Forum in Asia at the Malacañang Heroes' Hall. The President said the fundamental character of the concept of an Asian Forum is for Asians to solve their problems through their own efforts in the spirit of peace.

7 AUGUST — Delegates to the two-day ASEAN Minister's Conference called on President Marcos to pay their respects. During their call, the President called on ASEAN member-states to maintain their internal strength and stability before talking of cooperation or dealing with other regional groupings.

12 AUGUST — A 10-man US Congressional delegation called on President Marcos following their arrival. The President took the occasion to express the nation's appreciation for the assistance and sympathy of the US government to flood victims. The President told the visiting lawmakers, who were in Manila in the course of their fact-finding tour of Asian countries, to see for themselves the changes going on in the Philippines.

16 AUGUST — A four-man Islamic mission, composed of Libyan Foreign Minister Abdulati al-Obeidi, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Omar Al Shakaff, Somalian Foreign Minister Omar Ateh Ghalib and Senegal Ambassador to Egypt Moustapha Cisse called on President Marcos. In welcoming the members of the mission sent by the Ministers Conference of the Islamic World, President Marcos said the Muslim conflict in the South is part of the overall national prob-

lem stemming from injustices brought about by a sick society which the government is seeking to restructure.

17 AUGUST — In brief remarks during the dinner tendered in honor of the members of the Islamic mission, President Marcos called for a more lasting relations between the Philippines and Islamic countries. The President also pointed out that the long years of colonization had interrupted the double tie of common origin and common destiny between them. Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Omar Al Shakaff, responding on behalf of the delegation said they came to the Philippines to help the government in whatever they can do for the benefit of Muslim Filipinos.

19 AUGUST — Members of the Islamic Mission were conferred by President Marcos the *Ancient Order of Sultan Kudarat*, a new decoration named after the Sultan of Maguindanao who inspired the Maranaws to carry on the struggle against the Spanish colonizers. Awarded were Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Omar Al Shakaff, Libyan Foreign Minister Abdulati al-Obeidi, Somalian Foreign Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib and Senegal Ambassador to Egypt Moustapha Cisse. In their brief remarks, the Islamic envoys expressed belief in the sincerity of President Marcos in uplifting the welfare of Muslim Filipinos. They also thanked the government for the hospitality extended to them during their two-day on-the-spot survey of Muslim areas in Mindanao and Sulu upon the invitation of the President.

20 AUGUST — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Belgium Bob Josef Lebacq was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his efforts in strengthening the friendly ties between his country and the Philippines. In accepting the award, Ambassador Lebacq expressed gratitude to the President and, through him, to the Filipino people for their cooperation and hospitality.

21 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada Frank Borden Clark presented his credentials as his country's first envoy to the Philippines. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Clark informed President Marcos about the desire of Canadian bankers and investors to participate in the country's economic development programs. The President assured the Canadian

envoy that the government will continue its policy of attracting foreign investors.

22 AUGUST — The Philippine government obtained a US\$4.2 million concessional loan from the United States for the development of the Tiwi Geothermal Energy resources in Tiwi, Albay. The loan agreement was signed in Malacañang by President Marcos and US Ambassador William H. Sullivan on behalf of their respective governments. The signing was witnessed by National Power Corporation General Manager Ramon Ravanzano and Director Thomas Niblock of the United States Aid for International Development (USAID).

After the signing of the loan agreement, Minister William C. Hamilton, former Charge d'Affaires of the US Embassy, was conferred by President Marcos the Philippine Legion of Honor, rank of Commander, for promoting goodwill and enhancing closer Philippine-US relations. Minister Hamilton served as deputy to former Ambassador Henry Byroade from July 1971 until the latter's recall. He then acted as charge d'affaires until the arrival of Ambassador William H. Sullivan.

22 SEPTEMBER — The Philippines and the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) established formal diplomatic relations. The Philippine-German Democratic Republic agreement was the first of the four contemplated agreements with Socialist countries which President Marcos specifically instructed Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo to negotiate. Negotiations were underway for similar accords with Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

24 SEPTEMBER — The Philippines and the Polish People's Republic established diplomatic relations in a letter of agreement signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the Philippine Mission to the United Nations in New York. The newly-established diplomatic relations, which will be at embassy level, is based on the principle of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

30 SEPTEMBER — The Philippines and Hungary established formal diplomatic relations through an agreement signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter at the Philippine Mission office in New York.

4 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil Milton Telles Ribeiro presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Ribeiro pledged to further strengthen the cordial ties existing between his country and the Philippines.

In a report to President Marcos, Ambassador Arturo Tolentino said that the archipelagic doctrine of national territory ingrained in the New Constitution has strengthened the country's position at the recent meeting of the United Nations Seabed Committee in Geneva. The Philippine position on the archipelagic concept provides that the country will exercise full dominion and sovereign rights over waters and seas between islands comprising the archipelago.

6 OCTOBER — The Philippines and Czechoslovakia established diplomatic relations, the fourth agreement the Philippines had signed with Socialist countries of East Europe. Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo signed the formal accords with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia at the Philippine Mission office in New York.

9 OCTOBER — The Philippine government adopted complete neutrality in the Middle East conflict. The decision was agreed upon in the Cabinet meeting presided by President Marcos. The Cabinet also agreed that the Philippines will exert all efforts to support the quest for peace in the troubled region.

12 OCTOBER — The Philippines and the Mongolian People's Republic formally established diplomatic relations at embassy level. The joint-communique establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries were signed at Philippine Mission to the United Nations office by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Permanent Representative T.S. Puntsagnorov of Mongolia. The Philippine-Mongolian accord is the fifth accord the Philippines had signed with Socialist countries in 1973. This new direction in Philippine foreign policy was initiated by President Marcos in an effort to open a dialogue with the Socialist World.

24 OCTOBER — Prime Minister Sheik Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh, who was on a brief stopover in Manila on his way home from Tokyo, was received by President Marcos in Malacañang. The President, with some members of his Cabinet, conducted talks with

Prime Minister Rahman on matters of mutual interest. The two leaders expressed hope that relations between the Philippines and Bangladesh would be further strengthened.

26 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India and Belgium presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang. In presenting his credentials, Indian Ambassador P.S. Naskar lauded the reforms being undertaken by President Marcos and foresaw success in the field of social and economic development. Belgian Ambassador Vandenbrande, on the other hand, noted the efforts of the Philippines in promoting global peace. In return, the President expressed hope that Philippine relations with India and Belgium will become closer.

8 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Egypt Abdel Monein Zabi El-Shenawy presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks, President Marcos reiterated the government's full support to UN Resolution 242 calling for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Arab territories seized in the 1967 Middle East conflict.

9 NOVEMBER — William Harding and Thomas M. Unwin, outgoing resident representative and deputy representative, respectively, of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), were given certificates of appreciation by President Marcos during their call at Malacañang. The UNDP had programmed a total of US\$20 million for the Philippines for a five-year period covering 1972 to 1976.

18 NOVEMBER — The Philippines and Bulgaria formally established diplomatic relations at embassy level in a joint communique signed at the Philippine Mission to the United Nations by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Guero Grozev.

22 NOVEMBER — Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. The President lauded the Czech Foreign Minister for his efforts to strengthen the relations between the Philippines and his country which had just opened diplomatic relations. Foreign Minister Chnoupek informed the President that his country is interested

in developing ties with the Philippines in line with Czechoslovakia's policy of peaceful cooperation among states with different political system.

23 NOVEMBER — In a dinner tendered in honor of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, President Marcos expressed optimism that the opening of diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia would pave the way for the intensification of trade and cultural ties between the two countries. The President also noted the fact that Czechoslovakia was the first Eastern European country to open full diplomatic relations with the Philippines. In response, Foreign Minister Chnoupek expressed the happiness of his country over its new relations with the Philippines.

30 NOVEMBER — An 11-man trade mission from the People's Republic of China was given an audience by President Marcos. In welcoming the trade mission, the President said he hoped that the visit of the trade mission would not only expand commercial relations between the Philippines and People's Republic of China but would also contribute to the unity and brotherhood throughout the world.

12 DECEMBER — Visiting officials of the Indonesia National College, led by Major General Soerparno Soerjaatmadja, were given an audience by President Marcos. In his brief remarks, the President called for stronger relations among ASEAN member-nations in the light of its recognition as a viable regional organization. He cited as an example the interest of European Economic Community in trading with ASEAN.

Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khadam of Syria was received by President Marcos following his arrival in Manila. During their talks, President Marcos said that the implementation of United Nations Security Council's Resolution No. 242 can bring lasting peace in the Middle East. The President also informed the visiting Syrian dignitary that the Philippines adheres to the basic principle of self-determination, integrity of territories and the inviolability of boundaries.

15 DECEMBER — Iran assured the Philippines of uninterrupted flow of crude oil at original delivery levels following the representations made by the President through the First Lady. The follow-

ing day, President Marcos authorized initial study of possible barter of Middle East crude oil with cement and sugar to assure stronger Philippine foothold in the region's crude oil market.

21 DECEMBER — Members of the Korean goodwill mission, led by Dr. Cha Ji Chue, chairman of the National Assembly committee on home affairs, were given an audience by President Marcos. The goodwill mission informed President Marcos about their positive impression on tremendous progress brought about by martial law. In reply, the President told the delegation that the success of the New Society was due to the overwhelming acceptance and support of the Filipino people.

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7 JANUARY — Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos upon his arrival in Manila for a three-day state visit. In his arrival statement, the Japanese Prime Minister cited the growing relationship between the two countries and the need for a dialogue in solving regional as well as global problems. President Marcos conferred the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* on Prime Minister Tanaka "as a symbol of amity, goodwill and friendship" between the Philippines and Japan.

8 JANUARY — A state dinner was tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang in honor of Prime Minister Tanaka and his party. In offering a toast, President Marcos called on Asian statesmen to develop closer relations and strive to ease tensions as well as allay lingering suspicions. In his response, Prime Minister Tanaka called for ever-increasing contacts and exchanges in all fields between the two countries.

9 JANUARY — Basic guidelines for mutual cooperation between the Philippines and Japan were agreed upon during the talks between President Marcos and Prime Minister Tanaka. Under the basic guidelines, continuous supply of raw materials to Japan will be assured. On the other hand, Japan will ensure a stable supply of fertilizers, steel and other products to the Philippines.

14 JANUARY — The application of the Kawasaki Steel Corp., one of Japan's largest, to set up a US\$100 million iron ore sintering plant in the Philippines was approved by President Marcos. The project was the first to materialize in accordance with the agreement forged by President Marcos and Prime Minister Tanaka for the acceleration of cooperation between the Philippines and Japan, particularly in economic development.

15 JANUARY — Prime Minister and Madame Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore received a warm welcome from President and Mrs. Marcos, the members of the Cabinet and the members of the Diplomatic Corps upon their arrival for a three-day state visit.

16 JANUARY — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and President Marcos held a meeting at Malacañang to discuss matters of mutual

interest to the Philippines and Singapore. Present during the talks were members of their respective Cabinets.

17 JANUARY — In a brief conference at the Manila International Airport shortly after the departure of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, President Marcos told newsmen he had conversations with the Singapore Prime Minister on matters not only on various subjects affecting bilateral relations and ASEAN but also of the entire world.

21 JANUARY — The Greek government, through Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary T.L. Chrysanthopoulos, conferred on President Marcos the "*Grand Cross of the Order of George I.*" The decoration, conferred only to heads of state, was presented to the President for his brilliant statemanship.

29 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina Eduardo Arturo Novaro was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his services in the field of international relations. The President also cited the outgoing envoy for his efforts in promoting greater understanding between the Philippines and Argentina.

30 JANUARY — Newly-appointed US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Robert S. Ingersoll paid his respects to the President at Malacañang following his arrival in Manila in the course of his familiarization tour of the region.

10 FEBRUARY — Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia, accompanied by his wife and 29 other ranking officials, arrived in Manila for a four-day state visit. President and Mrs. Marcos, ranking officials, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the local Australian community were on hand to welcome the visiting Prime Minister.

11 FEBRUARY — In an exchange of toast with Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, President Marcos expressed gratification over the prevailing atmosphere of cooperation and friendship between the Philippines and Australia. The President also took the occasion to convey the gratitude of the Filipino people to Australia for its various assistance extended to the Philippines.

12 FEBRUARY — During the talks at Malacañang, President Marcos and Prime Minister Whitlam agreed to update the trade agreement between the two countries. The Australian Prime Minister also assured President Marcos of continued supply of liquefied petroleum gas. The two leaders continued their talks covering a wide range of subjects of mutual interests during a cruise to Corregidor aboard the presidential yacht.

13 FEBRUARY — The importance of the visit of Prime Minister Whitlam was cited by President after seeing off the Australian Prime Minister and his party at the Manila International Airport. The President also disclosed that the visit of Prime Minister Whitlam was able to rectify the principal source of irritation and obstacles to cooperation between Australia and the Philippines.

18 FEBRUARY — Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon and Princess Sofia of Spain received a red-carpet welcome from President and Mrs. Marcos. The Spanish prince, Generalissimo Franco's designated heir, was the fourth state visitor to the country in two months. In Malacañang, Prince Juan Carlos was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* and Princess Sofia with the Order of Gabriela Silang. In return, the Spanish prince presented the *Grand Cross of Military Merit* to President Marcos and the Grand Cross of *Isabela Catolica* to the First Lady.

19 FEBRUARY — An agreement on technical cooperation was concluded between the Philippines and Spain during the visit of Prince Juan Carlos. The agreement, which is expected to further consolidate the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries, was signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina Mauri in behalf of their respective governments.

20 FEBRUARY — Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sofia caught a glimpse of Filipino pageantry during a fluvial procession staged on an artificial lagoon at *Nayong Pilipino*. Afterwards, a luncheon was tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos in honor of the Spanish royal couple and their official entourage.

21 FEBRUARY — The visit of Prince Juan Carlos of Spain was described by President as the "first official reacquaintance between Spain and the Philippines" since the 19th century. The President made the observation following the departure of the royal couple.

24 FEBRUARY — King Faisal of Saudi Arabia lauded President Marcos' deep concern for Filipino Muslims through the various government programs designed to uplift their economic well-being. The Saudi Arabian king made the statement during a two-hour audience of Dr. Mauyag Tamano, President of the Mindanao State University and Salipada Tamano, director of MSU's Institute of Islamic and Arabic Studies, at the royal palace in Jeddah.

28 FEBRUARY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ernesto Madero of Mexico called on President Marcos to bid farewell prior to his departure for reassignment. The Mexican envoy promised to continue his effort in promoting Philippine-Mexican relations.

5 MARCH — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico Ernesto Madero was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his constant effort in promoting Philippine-Mexican relations.

In a report to the President, Trade Secretary Troadio T. Quizon disclosed that the total trade with Socialist countries from 19 May 1972 to 19 January 1974 amounted to US\$72.2 million, with the balance of trade in favor of the Philippines.

6 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Laos Phagna Rattana Vibhittr Viphakone presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, the Laotian envoy pledged to work towards the maintenance and development of friendly relations between his country and the Philippines.

9 MARCH — Foreign Minister Omar Al Shakaff of Saudi Arabia received assurance from President Marcos on the government's commitment to the rehabilitation of Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan. The President gave the assurance during the briefing given by the Presidential Task Force for the Rehabilitation of Mindanao for the visiting Foreign Minister.

10 MARCH — A presidential decree was promulgated by President Marcos setting aside big tracts of land for exclusive ownership of Muslim communities. The President made the announcement in response to a toast offered by visiting Saudi Arabian Foreign Minis-

ter Omar Al Shakaff during a dinner tendered in his honor by the First Couple.

13 MARCH — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Omar Al Shakaff called on President Marcos prior to his departure for Jeddah. During his call, Foreign Minister Shakaff reiterated his faith in the sincerity of the government in uplifting the welfare of the Muslim Filipinos and his confidence in the ultimate return of peace and order to Mindanao. In bidding goodbye, the President requested the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister to convey his sincere greetings and good wishes to King Faisal.

16 MARCH — A luncheon was tendered by President Marcos in honor of the members of the Joint Philippine-Japanese Economic Cooperation Committee. In his remarks, the President called for closer economic cooperation between the Philippines and Japan. He also cited the close relations between the two countries as manifested by the visit of Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

1 APRIL — A four-man goodwill mission from the Khmer Republic, headed by Foreign Minister Keuky Lim, was given an audience by President Marcos. In welcoming the members of the mission, the President requested them to convey to the head of the Khmer Republic the strong support of the Philippines to the proposal for a negotiated peace in that country.

2 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Sweden Cai Torne Oskar Melin presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of the Swedish envoy, the President gave the assurance of government cooperation during his tour of duty in the Philippines.

3 APRIL — A high-level delegation from Romania, led by Madame Suzana Gidea, paid courtesy call on President and Mrs. Marcos following their arrival to look into the possibility of promoting greater cooperation and stronger friendly ties between their country and the Philippines.

19 APRIL — US Secretary of Treasury George P. Shultz called at Malacañang to exchange views with President Marcos on the prevailing world inflation, oil prices and supply, and international monetary reforms. Secretary Shultz was in Manila in the course of his tour of Asian countries.

23 APRIL — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Italy and Guatemala (non-resident) presented their respective credentials to President Marcos. In a separate ceremonies attended by members of the Cabinet, the President received the credentials of Ambassador Alberto Solera, replacing former Ambassador Luigi Martelli of Italy, and Ambassador Felipe Antonio Gandar Garcia, the first non-resident envoy of Guatemala to the Philippines.

Indonesian President Suharto assured the Philippines of continued oil supplies. The assurance was given by President Suharto during an audience with the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, who paid a visit to Jakarta as personal representative of President Marcos.

28 APRIL — The importance of exchanges of visits between friendly neighboring countries was underscored by President Marcos upon the arrival of the First Lady from her official trip to Indonesia. He added that nations cannot individually stand alone isolated from the community of nations.

29 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Czechoslovakia Rudolf Kozusnik presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the envoy's credentials, the President noted the historical parallel between the Philippines and Czechoslovakia for having gone through the same struggle for self-determination.

30 APRIL — A Soviet bank executive got an assurance from President Marcos that the Philippines was moving toward the normalization of relations with the Socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The assurance was given by the President to Viatcheslav Ivanovich Ryzhkov, director and general manager of Moscow Narodny Bank, who called at Malacañang to pay his respects to the President.

7 MAY — The visiting basketball team from the People's Republic of China was told by President Marcos that the present situation inexorably leads toward the normalization of relations between Manila and Peking.

17 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina Fernando J. Taurel presented his credentials to President Marcos. The Argentine envoy pledged to exert his utmost effort to further improve the good relations between the two countries.

24 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand Swate Komalabhuti was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his services in the field of international relations and for having been a worthy spokesman of his government and people in the Philippines. The Thai Ambassador expressed gratification to the President whom he called the "chief architect in the promotion of the close and cordial friendship" between the Philippines and Thailand.

27 MAY — An announcement was made by President Marcos about his plan to meet President Suharto on Indonesian territory to discuss bilateral matters and problems affecting ASEAN. The announcement was made by the President during an inspection tour of Mindanao.

29 MAY — A rousing welcome was given to President Marcos as he arrived in the port town of Bitung on his way to Menado, North Sulawesi (Indonesia) for an informal meeting with Indonesian President Suharto to discuss matters crucial to the solidarity of the region, notably economic cooperation. Accompanying the President for the informal talks were Executive Secretary Alejandro Melchor, Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad, Industry Secretary Vicente Paterno, and other economic technocrats.

30 MAY — After a 27-hour visit to Indonesia, the President and his party returned to the Philippines. President Marcos said he conferred with President Suharto on a wide-range of international and regional issues as well as recent developments between Philippine-Indonesian relations. They both reaffirmed the basic principle that regional problems should be solved by the peoples of the region themselves.

31 MAY — In a press interview, President Marcos expressed optimism that his informal talks with President Suharto would set a precedent for other Southeast Asian leaders to meet informally on problems affecting the region. The President likewise disclosed some areas of agreement reached with President Suharto during their talks, namely: (1) economic cooperation between the Philippines and Indonesia, including the updating of their border crossing and barter trade agreements; (2) Philippine assistance to Indonesia in the latter's manpower training program, not only on the unskilled but also on the highly skilled technician levels, especially in logging; and (3) complementation in the development of industries.

4 JUNE — Members of the Philippine delegation to the 3rd United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) called at Malacañang to get final instructions from President Marcos. The delegation led by Ambassador Arturo Tolentino will attend the conference to be held in Caracas, Venezuela from 20 June to 29 August 1974. The President attached much importance on UNCLOS in view of the Philippine proposal for the international adoption of the archipelagic doctrine which was reported to be gaining wide support.

10 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of the People's Republic of Hungary Erno Horvath presented his letters of credence to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, the Hungarian envoy said his country endeavors to develop relations with countries of different political systems on the basis of mutual benefit. For his part, President Marcos lauded Hungary in sending as its envoy a man of vast diplomatic experience.

11 JUNE — An agreement for US grant of US\$6.3 million to finance the country's family planning program was signed by President Marcos and Dr. Conrado Lorenzo, Jr., executive director of the Population Commission, in behalf of the Philippines, and by US Ambassador William H. Sullivan and Director John Hummon of the US Agency for International Development (USAID). The family planning program is designed to reduce the Philippines' population growth rate from 3.01% in 1970 to 2.57% or less by 1976.

12 JUNE — In a statement made in response to a toast given by Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani, Papal Nuncio and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the President expressed hope that the Philippines could continue to depend on the assistance of the international community in its efforts to improve the lives of its people. The President likewise extended his gratitude for the support given by the foreign envoys who called on him in connection with the 76th anniversary of Philippine Independence.

27 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand Klos Visessurakarn presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his remarks, Ambassador Visessurakarn expressed admiration on the remarkable progress and development achieved by the Philippines under the inspiring leadership of President Marcos.

Ambassador Visessurakarn replaced Ambassador Swate Komalabhuti who was recalled for reassignment after completing his tour of duty.

29 JUNE — During the luncheon tendered in honor of Lebanese Foreign Minister Fouad Naffah, the President stressed that the government is determined to pursue a full scale socio-economic program to uplift the conditions of Filipino Muslims in Mindanao. The President pointed out that he had instructed Finance Secretary Cesar Virata to use the US\$17 million loan from Kuwait exclusively for infrastructure projects in Mindanao. After offering a toast, the President conferred the *Order of Sultan Kudarat* on Foreign Minister Fouad Naffah in "recognition of his extraordinary services to the cause of Filipino nationhood," particularly during the Islamic Conference held in Kuala Lumpur.

4 JULY — A new era of Philippine-American friendship, marked by understanding and cooperation, was predicted by President Marcos during his brief remarks at a dinner on the occasion of Philippine-American Friendship Day in Malacañang. The President also noted that with the expiration of the Laurel-Langley Trade Agreement on 3 July and the forthcoming review of the two countries' economic and defense arrangements, the relations between the Philippines and the United States will continue to strengthen.

16 JULY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Toshio Urabe was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*. The President lauded Ambassador Urabe's effort in bringing rapport between the two countries.

30 JULY — Defense Minister Arthur J. Faulkner of New Zealand called on President Marcos following his arrival for a three-day official visit. Minister Faulkner informed President Marcos that he was looking into the possibility of New Zealand's setting up a permanent embassy in Manila. They also exchanged views on worldwide inflation, food and fuel shortage as well as developments in the Pacific area.

5 SEPTEMBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malaysia Datuk Ahmed Zainal Abidin was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his services in the field of international relations as a worthy spokesman of his government in the Philippines. The Chief Executive also

cited the Malaysian envoy for his efforts in promoting understanding between the two countries through mutually beneficial undertaking. In separate ceremonies, the President likewise received the letters of credence of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nepal Yaday Prasad Pant and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Maseo Sawaki.

6 SEPTEMBER — Foreign Minister Alhaji A.B. N'jie of Gambia was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his sincere efforts to promote friendly relations between his country and the Philippines. In his acceptance speech, the Gambian Foreign Minister expressed optimism that his visit will mark the beginning of closer relations between the two countries.

13 SEPTEMBER — Members of the Philippine Industry Study Mission, headed by Filemon C. Rodriguez, were given an audience by President Marcos prior to their departure for Moscow. Addressing the 12-man delegation, the President expressed hope that their visit would lead to increased trade between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. The group, which was invited by the USSR Chamber of Commerce, will not only explore the possibilities of increased trade between the Philippines and the Soviet Union but also observe production methods of possible value to the Philippines.

20 SEPTEMBER — The eventual normalization of relations between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China was disclosed by President Marcos prior to the departure of the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos for an eight-day official visit to China upon the invitation of Prime Minister Chou En-lai.

25 SEPTEMBER — The Department of Foreign Affairs, the National Economic and Development Authority and other government agencies were directed by President Marcos to implement the newly-signed trade agreement between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China. The agreement was secured during the First Lady's visit to China. Under the accord, China will sell high quality petroleum to the Philippines and buy Philippine products such as coconut oil, lumber, sugar, copper ore and other metals.

28 SEPTEMBER — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos returned home after an eight-day goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China which was highlighted by a meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

30 SEPTEMBER — A possibility of meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-Tung of the People's Republic of China was disclosed by President Marcos in connection with the report of the First Lady that the Chinese leader had expressed desire to meet him someday. The President noted that such meeting will be of considerable importance to the relations between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China.

3 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico Roberto Molina Pasquel presented his credentials to President Marcos. The new envoy succeeded Ambassador Ernesto Madero who had been recalled to Mexico earlier. In accepting the credentials of Ambassador Pasquel, the President observed the close link between the Philippines and Mexico not only in culture, language and religion but also by common interests as nations striving to develop economically and to bring social justice to the people.

4 OCTOBER — The National Security Council and the Foreign Policy Council, in a joint meeting presided over by President Marcos, decided to enter into full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. Although no specific dates were agreed, the two councils approved the sending of a mission to Peking to pave the way for diplomatic negotiations. The President disclosed that he will inform ASEAN member-states and the United States on the decisions reached by the two government bodies toward the normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

7 OCTOBER — The United States and ASEAN member-countries were formally informed by President Marcos of the decision to normalize diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. The President conveyed the decision through the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand, and the Charge d'Affaires of the Malaysian Embassy during a series of meetings at Malacañang. The Chief Executive said that although no time frame had been set for the actual establishment of diplomatic relations, negotiations will begin with the sending of a mission to Peking.

14 OCTOBER — The initial shipment of 125,000 barrels of crude oil from the People's Republic of China under the trade agreement

signed during the visit of the First Lady, was cited by President Marcos as the symbol of the desire of the Filipino people not only to establish an independent foreign policy but also to lay the foundation for the stability of the Republic. The President made the statement during the delivery of the crude oil from Peking at the Bataan Refinery in Limay, Bataan.

23 OCTOBER — Outgoing Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Baron Jobst von Buddenbrocke of the Federal Republic of Germany and Abdul Aziz Farooq of Pakistan were conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for their services in the field of international relations. In accepting the awards, the two envoys hailed the success of the reforms being undertaken by the government and expressed confidence in the ultimate success of the New Society.

26 OCTOBER — Executive Order No. 435 creating preparatory committees for the hosting of the third ministerial meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Group of 77 scheduled in Manila on February 1976, was issued by President Marcos.

29 OCTOBER — Deputy Minister for Economic Cooperation Udo Kollatz of the Federal Republic of Germany paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During the call, the President discussed with Deputy Minister Kollatz the need for technical and financial assistance for the development of local energy sources, particularly coal. The President likewise expressed hope that Germany will send technical men in coal production in order to tap coal as another source of energy along with hydroelectric and thermal power.

14 NOVEMBER — Keynoting the three-day Ninth Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of Asia at the Philippine Village Hotel, President Marcos called for "an era of accommodation based on felt needs and mutual profit among all countries in order to combat the global economic crisis." He likewise stressed the need to develop a stronger and more sustained relationship among nations in order to devise practical measures to confront a common economic peril.

19 NOVEMBER — The formal signing and exchange of letters of agreement between the Philippines and New Zealand for the development of geothermal sources of power in Leyte and Negros

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Island was witnessed by President Marcos. In his brief remarks during the signing ceremony, the President expressed gratification over the expeditious manner by which the New Zealand government responded in the desire of the Philippines to accelerate the exploration and exploitation of its geothermal sources of power.

20 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Malaysia Abdul Hamid bin Pawanchee presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of the Malaysian envoy, the Chief Executive expressed confidence that the countries in Southeast Asia will continue to help one another through organizations like the ASEAN. Ambassador Pawanchee on the other hand, noted the progress and achievements of the New Society in uplifting the welfare of the Filipino people.

27 NOVEMBER — Labor and Transmigration Minister Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, accompanied by Labor Secretary Blas F. Ople, called on President Marcos. Dr. Subroto informed the Chief Executive that his visit was in accordance with the agreement reached in the last Menado summit in which President Marcos and President Suharto agreed to initiate a conference among ASEAN labor ministers. The Chief Executive also endorsed the various programs being ironed out by the two labor officials, including: (1) possibility of cooperation in manpower training for the timber industry in Kalimantan; (2) accommodation of two or three merchant marine trainees from Indonesia, and 20 Indonesian trainees for on-the-job training in the mine; and (3) the organization of the *Samahang Filipino-Indonesia*, both in the Philippines and Indonesia.

5 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany Wolfgang Eger presented his letters of credence to the President. In accepting the credentials of Ambassador Eger, the Chief Executive assured the German envoy that the Philippines will continue with its foreign policy geared toward re-evaluation of its relations with other countries.

6 DECEMBER — Deputy Foreign Minister Sheik Ibrahim Al Sultan of Saudi Arabia was honored by President Marcos in a luncheon at Malacañang. The Chief Executive also took the occasion to convey the deep sense of loss of the Filipino people over the recent death of Foreign Minister Omar Al Shakäff. He told the visiting dignitary that the Philippines will continue its support on United Nations

Security Council Resolution demanding the return of Arab lands obtained and occupied by force.

9 DECEMBER — Frank Eugene Stewart, Australian Minister of Tourism, called on President Marcos at Malacañang to pay his respects. During his call, Minister Stewart informed President Marcos about the possible influx of Australian tourists to the Philippines with the introduction of reduced fares from Australia to the Far East. Following the call of the Australian Minister, the President conferred the *Order of Sultan Kudarat* rank of *Datu* on visiting Saudi Arabian Deputy Foreign Minister Sheikh Ibrahim Al Sultan in recognition of his extraordinary service to the cause of Filipino nationhood.

17 DECEMBER — A steering committee, headed by Finance Secretary Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Gregorio Licaros, was created by President Marcos, to supervise the hosting of the prestigious International Monetary Fund (IMF)-World Bank annual conference in Manila on 4-8 October 1976. The IMF-World Bank conference, which is of ministerial level, will be participated in by finance ministers and Central Bank governors of 126 nations, as well as by some 4,000 delegates including international bankers.

28 DECEMBER — A top-level Soviet delegation, led by Boris Stukalin, member of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics' Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee on Publishing Houses, Printing Establishments and Book Trade, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The members of the delegation were given an assurance by President Marcos on government's strong support for wider cultural cooperation between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos joined the guests and discussed various aspects of cultural cooperation between the two countries, including exchanges of documentary films.

30 DECEMBER — Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah Muizzadin Waddaullah of Brunei arrived in Manila for a four-day visit as guest of the Philippine government. Upon his arrival, Sultan Waddaullah called on President Marcos at Malacañang to pay his respects.

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9 JANUARY — Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and his wife were honored by President Marcos in a luncheon at Malacañang. Earlier, Foreign Minister Malik conveyed to President Marcos the message of President Suharto on Indonesia's support on the resolution adopted at the Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur last June on the settlement of the Mindanao problem within the context of Philippine sovereignty and integrity.

Following the luncheon, US Senators Strom Thurmond (South Carolina) and William Scott (Virginia) called on President Marcos after their arrival in Manila in the course of their fact-finding tour of US military installations in Asia. The Chief Executive briefed them on the achievements and progress of the New Society. Present during the briefing were Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, Executive Secretary Alejandro Melchor and Director-General Gerardo Sicat of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

18 JANUARY — Lord Goronwy-Roberts, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State of the United Kingdom, called on President Marcos to convey his government's wish for the continued success and prosperity of the New Society. The President briefed Lord Goronwy-Roberts on the economic development programs of the government particularly the tapping of hydroelectric and geothermal energy to minimize the country's dependence on imported fuel.

22 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Poland Zdzislaw Regulski presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, the Polish envoy pledged to further develop Philippine-Polish relations, particularly in cultural field, in order to promote greater understanding between the two countries.

12 FEBRUARY — In a speech delivered at the opening of Southern Tagalog Athletic Association in Lucena City, the President called on Arab countries as well as ASEAN member-states to help bring peace and progress in Mindanao. He likewise appealed on Muslim secessionists to resume negotiations and discuss a peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem.

20 FEBRUARY — The Philippines, through the Philippine National Oil Co., signed an agreement with the Pertamina of Indonesia for the purchase of substantial quantity of crude oil. President Marcos, who witnessed the signing, said the agreement not only symbolized the close ties between the two countries but indicated the concern which Indonesia shows for the Philippines. The agreement was signed by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, in behalf of the Philippine National Oil Company, and by General Ibnu Sutowo, President of Pertamina.

21 FEBRUARY — Foreign Minister Dong Jo Kim of the Republic of Korea was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*. In accepting the award, Foreign Minister Dong said he was deeply impressed by the signs of progress under the New Society. The Korean Foreign Minister expressed confidence that the areas of cooperation between the two countries will be further expanded, particularly in the economic and cultural fields.

Following the conferment ceremony, the President took steps to strengthen the diplomatic service by appointing and inducting into office Mrs. Leticia Shahani and Mrs. Mauro Baradi as Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania and Kenya, respectively.

4 MARCH — Foreign Minister V.J. Mwaanga of Zambia, who was in Manila for a four-day visit to promote closer relations between his country and the Philippines called on President Marcos to pay his respects. During his call, Foreign Minister Mwaanga conveyed Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda's admiration on Philippine stand in international issues of great concern to Africa, particularly on human rights. In his response, the President said that the Philippines, like all countries in Asia, always feel that their programs and aspirations run parallel to those of Africa. He also said that the Philippines is watching with great interest the developments in Africa.

11 MARCH — US Deputy Secretary of Defense William Clements, Jr. was informed by President Marcos that the government will pursue its policy to resolve the Mindanao problem through peaceful means and continue its negotiations with leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). They also exchanged views on the latest global developments, including the Middle East situation.

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Deputy Secretary Clements, who was in Manila on an official visit, was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador William H. Sullivan.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Denmark Christian Karsten presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, the Danish envoy pledged to further improve the trade and cultural relations between the Philippines and Denmark. After the presentation rites, Media Minister Douglas McClelland of Australia paid a courtesy call on the President. The Chief Executive and Minister McClelland, during their talks, shared the opinion that the Philippines and Australia should work closer together for their mutual benefit.

15 MARCH — Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile called on President Marcos to report on the signing of the border patrol agreement between the Philippines and Indonesia which was held in Jakarta. Under the agreement, which was signed by Secretary Enrile in behalf of the Philippines and Indonesian Defense and Security Minister Maraden Panggabean, the two countries will carry out operations to ensure border territories, water and air spaces are not utilized as staging areas for illegal activities, or as places of refuge for those who have committed offenses against other states. The border patrol agreement, which was envisioned during President Marcos' meeting with President Suharto in Menado, was designed to ensure the peace and security of the two countries.

19 MARCH — Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Vietnam Dr. Phan Quang Dan paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister was in Manila attending the Fifth Congress of the Eastern Regional Organization for Planning and Housing.

20 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) of Bulgaria Rumen Serbesov presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of the Bulgarian envoy, the President affirmed the government's intention to continue with the policy of normalizing relations with all countries, irrespective of race, creed, religion or ideology.

24 MARCH — Two loan agreements between the Philippines and the United States providing US\$20 million for the expansion of the government's rural electrification program and US\$15 million

for the construction of additional roads and bridges in the rural areas were signed by President Marcos and US Ambassador William H. Sullivan, in behalf of their respective governments.

1 APRIL — In a report to President Marcos, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos said that "the Muslim world fully understands the nature of the problem in Mindanao and supports the President's determination to maintain the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity." The observation was made by the First Lady upon arrival from her official visits to Algeria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The First Lady also disclosed the offer of some heads of state to extend assistance to the development of Mindanao.

9 APRIL — President and Mrs. Nicolae Ceausescu received a warm welcome from President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival for a four-day state visit. In welcoming the visiting Romanian President, President Marcos hailed the visit as the start of another era of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries which opened diplomatic relations only three years ago. The Chief Executive further stated that the visit will pave the way not only for mutual cooperation between the Philippines and Romania, but to advance the cause of peace and international understanding.

An exchange of decorations between the two heads of state was held at Malacañang. President Marcos conferred on President Ceausescu the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* while the Romanian President presented to President Marcos the "*Steaua Republicii Socialiste Romania, Clasa I.*" The President also conferred the *Order of Gabriela Silang* on Madame Elena Ceausescu while President Ceausescu likewise presented to the First Lady the "*Order of the 23rd August*" award. The *Steaua Republicii Socialiste Romania, Clasa I* award represents the star of the Romanian Republic in solid gold. It is awarded to foreign heads of state who foster the promotion of international friendship and cooperation. The *Order of the 23rd August* conferred upon the First Lady on the other hand, is awarded to the wives of foreign heads of state. The award has been established to commemorate 23 August 1944, the day the Romanian workers liberated their country from Hitler's army.

10 APRIL — President Marcos and President Ceausescu briefed one another on the economy of their respective countries for the purpose of exploring possible areas where the two economies could complement each other to their mutual advantage. In the course

of the briefings, the two heads of state witnessed the signing of a contract for the acquisition by the Philippine government of an old drilling rig by Geronimo Velasco, President of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC), and Emilian Uleia, Director-General of Industrial Export of Romania. The President likewise expressed optimism that a similar agreement with Romania for the acquisition of equipment for the exploitation of geothermal power resources will be soon finalized.

12 APRIL — The Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Romania formally laid the foundation for lasting cooperation with the signing of five documents in Malacañang. The following were the agreements signed by President Marcos in behalf of the Philippines, and by President Ceausescu for Romania, namely: (1) Joint Solemn Declaration; (2) Joint Communiqué; (3) Basic Agreement in Economic and Technical Cooperation; (4) Trade Agreement; and (5) Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

13 APRIL — The visit of President Ceausescu was hailed by President Marcos as "historic and productive" as he led government officials in bidding goodbye to the Romanian First Couple. Prior to his departure, President Ceausescu, the first Socialist head of state ever to visit the Philippines, expressed confidence that with the signing of the agreements, the foundation for a lasting cooperation and friendship between the two countries, particularly in the areas of economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields have been laid. He likewise reiterated his invitation to the President and the First Lady to make a state visit to Romania.

Earlier, President Marcos and President Ceausescu approved the contract previously entered into by the Philippine National Power Corporation and the Import-Export Enterprise of Romania. Under the contract, the Import-Export Enterprise of Romania will supply equipment and financing at concessional terms for a 50-megawatt thermal unit which can be fired with either coal or crude oil. The President said the contract is another manifestation of collaboration between the two countries in economic matters.

16 APRIL — In a major foreign policy speech at the traditional annual reunion of the University of the Philippines Law Alumni Association, the President warned that the developments in Indo-

china may signify a change in the balance of forces in Southeast Asia which may lead to an increase in insurgency and widespread stability in the region. The President added that in the light of the new developments in the region, it became more imperative for the Philippines to review its relations vis-a-vis the United States, particularly on the problem of common defense against external aggression.

17 APRIL — Malaysian Labor and Manpower Minister Datuk Lee San Choon, called on President Marcos following his arrival as guest of Labor Secretary Blas F. Ople. During the call, the President and the Malaysian official exchanged views on the new developments in the region, particularly in Indochina, and expressed deep concern for the security of Southeast Asia.

18 APRIL — The Foreign Policy Council will be convened by President Marcos to discuss the following issues, namely: (1) the discarding of the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Treaty if it does not guarantee the defense of the Philippines; (2) the taking over of US military bases in the Philippines, if necessary, and the change of administration in those bases; (3) upgrading the capability of the armed forces in order to maintain facilities for international protection; and (4) possible establishment of a neutral zone in the area to be known as Southwest Pacific area.

19 APRIL — The First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Jakarta on an important mission for President Marcos and to attend the inauguration of *Mini Indonesia Indah*, the Indonesian version of *Nayong Pilipino* upon the invitation of Madame Suharto. During her visit to Jakarta, the First Lady will convey a message of President Marcos to President Suharto regarding the advisability of holding a summit meeting of ASEAN to discuss urgent matters affecting the organization and the latest developments in Indochina.

24 APRIL — In a report to the President following her arrival from Jakarta, the First Lady said President Suharto was agreeable for an early ministerial meeting among ASEAN member-countries to pave the way for an ASEAN summit.

25 APRIL — The Foreign Policy Council, chaired by President Marcos, reviewed the three existing military agreements between the Philippines and the United States and decided that the status

quo was no longer tenable. The Council also agreed to widen its consultations with the various sectors of the society. President Marcos reiterated his stand that national survival dictates the adoption of a policy that will serve best the interest of the country.

2 MAY — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) Olaf Tellefsen of Norway and Miroslav Kreacic of Yugoslavia, presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang.

5 MAY — Saudi Arabian Minister of Education Sheikh Hassan Abdullah Al-Sheikh called on President Marcos following his arrival to lay the cornerstone of the King Faisal Institute of Islamic and Asian Studies at the Mindanao State University in Marawi City. The President assured the visiting Saudi Arabian Minister that the Mindanao problem is being resolved through a peaceful settlement.

10 MAY — Trade Secretary Troadio Quiazon, Jr., informed the President that the Philippines had been designated as one of the beneficiaries of the General System of Preferences (GSP) of Canada. The GSP is a system by which an industrialized country, like Canada, grants special treatment to imports originating from developing countries like the Philippines. Under the scheme, Philippine export products to Canada will henceforth be granted special treatment, which will either be in the form of reduced duties or total elimination of the same. The Philippines will also be entitled to the benefits of the most favored-nation tariff treatment under the Canadian GSP.

19 MAY — Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo reported to the President details of the 8th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur. The report dealt on the pacific settlement of disputes as contained in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation; the guidelines for the form, structure and personnel of the ASEAN Secretariat; and the blueprint of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality. He also reported on the Indonesian proposal to hold a summit conference which was unanimously approved by the Foreign Ministers subject to the acceptance of ASEAN heads of state. The agenda, venue and date of the summit conference was left to the discretion of ASEAN heads of state.

23 MAY — In a speech at the National Business Conference held at the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) Building in

Makati, the President declared that the Philippines will begin to make adjustments in its domestic and foreign policies in order to assure its security and survival in a highly uncertain world. He added that the government will be firm in dealing with internal dissidents, but it shall not allow ideology to be a barrier to the widening of its international relations. The President highlighted his speech by laying down the following foreign policy guidelines in foreign relations, namely: (1) to intensify relations with fellow members of ASEAN along a broader field; (2) to pursue more vigorously the establishment of diplomatic relations with Socialist states, particularly the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union; (3) to seek closer identification with the Third World with whom the Philippines shares similar aspirations; (4) to continue beneficial relationship with Japan; (5) to support the Arab countries in their struggle for a just and enduring peace in the Middle East; and (6) to find a new basis, compatible with the emerging realities in Asia, for a continuing healthy relationship with the United States.

26 MAY — Admiral Noel Gayler, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Pacific, called on President Marcos at Malacañang to discuss the question of military bases in the Philippines, the Philippine-US security arrangements and the recent developments in Indochina. Admiral Gayler was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador William H. Sullivan.

31 MAY — Malacañang announced the forthcoming visit of President Marcos to Peking upon the invitation of Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Prime Minister Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Matters of mutual interest to both countries will be discussed during the visit.

6 JUNE — US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs Philip C. Habib called on President Marcos. During the call, the President informed the visiting US official on Philippine position on the security arrangements between the two countries.

7 JUNE — Accompanied by the First Lady and members of the Cabinet, the President left for Peking for a four-day state visit. In his pre-departure statement, the President said he was going to Peking in the pursuit of the country's highest national interest.

Prime Minister Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival in Peking for a four-day state visit.

8 JUNE — A model commune in Peking's outskirts was visited by President and Mrs. Marcos. The commune, which has a population of 82,000, has an area of 10,800 hectares planted to wheat, rice, maize, cotton, vegetables and orchards. It has an average yield of 51,000 tons of cereal a year through the use of mechanized and scientific farming. From the commune, the President motored back to Peking for a meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Prime Minister Chou En-lai to discuss matters of mutual interest to both countries.

9 JUNE — A new era in Philippine-Chinese relations began with the signing by President Marcos and Prime Minister Chou En-lai of a joint communique establishing diplomatic relations. The two leaders also agreed to adopt active measures for the development of trade and economic ties between their respective countries.

Later in the day, Foreign Minister Chiao Huan-hua accompanied President Marcos and his party to the Great Wall of China. One of the world's oldest and most gigantic engineering feats, the Great Wall was constructed 2,000 years ago for defense purposes and extends 6,000 kilometers along the contours of Yinshan Mountains. From the Great Wall, the President visited the tombs of the Ming Emperors and then proceeded to the Peking Military Command where he witnessed tank maneuvers demonstrating speed and maneuverability as well as fighting accuracy.

10 JUNE — Vice Prime Minister Ku Mu accompanied President Marcos in visiting interesting historical places in Peking. Afterwards, the President and his party motored to the headquarters of the Third Division of the Peking Garrison to witness demonstrations of the capability of Chinese soldiers in combatting tank attacks, hand-to-hand fighting, and infantry attacks.

11 JUNE — A huge crowd of welcomers greeted President and Mrs. Marcos at the Manila International Airport upon their arrival from Peking. In his arrival statement, the President said his visit to Peking was another step toward the country's policy of normalizing relations with Socialist countries. He added that opening of diplo-

matic ties with the Socialist bloc will not prejudice Philippine relations with its traditional allies.

12 JUNE — The nation was assured by President Marcos that the Philippines will remain an open and free enterprise where basic rights and freedoms are inviolable. The President gave the assurance in a speech delivered at ceremonies commemorating the 77th anniversary of Philippine Independence at Rizal Park to allay fears, especially those in the provinces, following the country's recognition of the People's Republic of China. He also added that China's leaders appreciate Philippine commitment to eliminate any insurgent or subversive movement that threatens the security of the country. The President also disclosed that the Chinese leadership shared Philippine desire in upholding the country's independence and sovereignty.

20 JUNE — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain Nicolas Martin Alonso was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his efforts to strengthen the friendly ties between the Philippines and Spain.

25 JUNE — Australian Minister for External Trade Frank Crean called at Malacañang to inform President Marcos on the signing of the Philippine-Australian Trade Agreement. According to Minister Crean, the new trade agreement shows the interest of both countries in the expansion of two-way trade over a broader range of products and in increasing the level of suitable Australian investment in the Philippines. In response, President Marcos hailed the new trade agreement between the Philippines and Australia as another manifestation of increasing cooperation between the two countries.

8 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Switzerland Max Feller and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile Fernando Porta Angulo presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies attended by members of the Cabinet and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

9 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of The Netherlands Frans von Oven presented his credentials to President Marcos. The President took the occasion to convey to the Dutch envoy the appreciation of the Filipino nation for the expanding trade relations and close cooperation between the Philippines and The Netherlands. The Chief Executive likewise cited the

presence of many Filipino nurses and technicians in The Netherlands as well as the various projects being undertaken by the Dutch in the Philippines, particularly in education, as manifestations of increasing cooperation between the two countries.

10 JULY — In a speech delivered before the graduates of the National Defense College of the Philippines at Malacañang, President Marcos said the developments in Southeast Asia had compelled the Philippines to review its security relations with the United States. He also noted the possibility that the country may have to rely on itself solely for its own security and forge strong relations with its neighbors to create viable forums for peace and stability in the region.

21 JULY — Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj of Thailand arrived in Manila for a four-day state visit. President Marcos, the members of the Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and other ranking officials gave a red-carpet welcome to the Thai Prime Minister and his official entourage. Later in the evening, Prime Minister Pramoj was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Rajah*. Among those who witnessed the conferment rites were Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Executive Secretary Alejandro Melchor, Chief Justice Querube Makalintal, Information Secretary Francisco S. Tatad, Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani, and members of the official entourage headed by Foreign Minister Chatchai Choonhavan.

22 JULY — Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj and President Marcos held talks aboard the RPS "*Ang Pangulo*" en route to Corregidor during which the two leaders discussed the insurgency problems in their respective countries with particular emphasis on the illegal entry of weapons.

23 JULY — Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj pledged to strengthen the ties of friendship between the Philippines and Thailand during the return dinner in honor of President Marcos held at the Hotel Intercontinental. In his response, the President said that during his consultations with the Thai Prime Minister, they had agreed that the threats facing their countries were internal rather than external. He added that the key to the "indecisive military battles" is economic in nature, and that if plans for economic upliftment and

modernization fail, "there will be no need for any organized ideology to threaten the established institutions."

Earlier in the day, Prime Minister Pramoj and President Marcos continued their discussions over matters of interest to both countries such as the strengthening of ASEAN and close cooperation in the economic field including the harmonization of agricultural policies in the region and the establishment of a customs union.

24 JULY — The Philippines and Thailand agreed to strengthen their "growing community of interests" by expanding cooperation between themselves and with other members of ASEAN. As an initial step, Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan signed a cultural agreement leading toward a better and closer understanding of each other's culture by means of exchange of books, films and scholars as well as visits of journalists, writers and artists. President Marcos and Prime Minister Pramoj then issued a joint communique reviewing the understandings reached between them during the latter's four-day visit to the Philippines.

25 JULY — The members of the Australian Parliamentary goodwill mission, led by Speaker Gordon Glen Denton Scholes, were given an audience by President Marcos. Speaker Scholes informed the Chief Executive that he was impressed by the steps being taken by the government in the development of tourism as well as the favorable climate for foreign investment in the Philippines. The President then conveyed to the visiting lawmakers the gratitude of the Filipino nation for Australian assistance in the development of Mindanao.

29 JULY — Two loan agreements between the Philippines and the United States to increase agricultural production and improve the living conditions of small rice and corn farmers were signed by President Marcos and US Ambassador William H. Sullivan in behalf of their respective governments. The first loan, totalling US\$3.5 million, will be utilized through the Farm Services Development Corporation in the development of small scale farmer-owned and managed irrigation system. The second loan of US\$6.5 million will be used to implement the Libmanan/Cabusao Integrated Area project, which is a part of the government's Bicol River basin development project.

30 JULY — The Romanian government, through Charge d'Affaires Bogdan Baltazar of the Romanian Embassy, was requested by President Marcos to prepare an *aide memoire* on the expansion and intensification of Philippine-Romanian trade and commercial exchanges. The President made the request during the call of the local Romanian representative who conveyed to the President the gratitude of President Ceausescu for the President's expression of concern for the victims of the recent flood in Romania. The Chief Executive was also informed about President Ceausescu's desire to import 50,000 tons of Philippine sugar for delivery from September 1975 to January 1976. The Romanian President, in return, offered to sell to the Philippines agricultural machinery, tractors and rolling stocks for the Philippine National Railways.

4 AUGUST — Members of the European Parliament were assured by President Marcos that studies were being made on the possibility of organizing a Legislative Council in the Philippines. The President also told the European Parliamentarians that a state of anarchy, assassination, kidnappings and economic stalemate had compelled him to exercise his emergency powers to declare martial law and establish a crisis government. In response, Georges Spenale, President of the European Parliament, said that his group agreed with the government's plan, particularly agrarian reform, the diversification of relations with other countries and marketing outlets.

13 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil Carlos Alfredo Bernardes presented his credentials to President Marcos. In receiving the letters of credence of the Brazilian envoy, the President said that the Philippines, as a developing country, will exert all efforts to promote the interests of other developing countries.

30 SEPTEMBER — Former Prime Minister Edward Heath of the United Kingdom was the guest of honor during the inauguration of the Nutrition Center of the Philippines Building in Makati. President Marcos inaugurated the building and was assisted by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos.

8 OCTOBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Poland Zdzislaw Regulski paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his departure for Warsaw. The Chief Executive told the Polish envoy that the Philippines welcomes the normalization of relations with all friendly countries regardless of race, creed

or ideology. In response, Ambassador Regulski said that it is the desire of his government to maintain closer relations with the Philippines and that it is contemplating the establishment of a resident embassy in Manila in the near future.

29 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada John Arnold Irwin presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, the Canadian envoy informed the President that Canada is watching with interest and admiration the efforts of the Philippine government in advancing social justice and the welfare of the Filipinos.

3 NOVEMBER — The members of the Indonesian National Defense Institute were given audience by President Marcos. During their courtesy call, the President warned ASEAN member-countries against internal subversion and called for regional unity. He explained that subversion increases proportionately as the degree of stability of the affected government decreases. The Chief Executive stressed that as long as there is unity and cooperation among ASEAN countries, subversion will be easier to contain.

28 OCTOBER — Emiliano Lezeano, Director-General of Cubazucar, the Cuban agency handling all sales of Cuban sugar, called on President Marcos at Malacañang. The President said that the Philippines and Cuba had agreed on the exchange of information and technical cooperation on sugar matters, including construction of new mills, and use of new varieties, cultivation practices and sugar technology in general. The President also noted the shortage of sugar in the world market.

Later in the day, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester (England) paid a courtesy call on President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival at the Manila International Airport. The British royal couple was in Manila at the invitation of the President and the First Lady.

14 NOVEMBER — An agreement between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China for the continued supply of oil to the country was signed by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, in behalf of the Philippines and Chao Mao Chun, managing director of the China National Chemical Import and Export Corporation. In witnessing the signing of the agreement, the President expressed the gratitude of the Filipino nation to the People's Republic of China for the continuous supply of crude oil to the Philippines.

21 NOVEMBER — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Karl Moersch of the Federal Republic of Germany called on President Marcos following his arrival in Manila in the course of his two-week tour of Asian capitals. During their talks, Foreign Minister Moersch assured the President that he will convince German businessmen to invest in the Philippines.

27 NOVEMBER — Alexander Mihail, director of the Universal Tractors of Romania, called on President Marcos to pay his respects following his arrival in Manila to witness the ceremony marking the arrival of the initial shipment of 30 units of a total 900 units of medium-size farm tractors purchased by the Philippines from Romania. The importation of tractors was in accordance with the economic agreement entered into between President Marcos and President Ceausescu during the latter's state visit to the Philippines last April. Under the same agreement, the Philippine sold 50,000 tons of raw sugar worth US\$21 million, 2,000 tons of ferro-silicone worth US\$890,000 and other minor items.

4 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain Cleofe Elgorriague Liquiniano presented his credentials to President Marcos. The President took the occasion to express the country's regret over the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

6 DECEMBER — US President and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford received a warm welcome from President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival for a two-day visit. After a long motorcade from the Manila International Airport, President Marcos and President Ford held their first talks on bilateral matters and global developments at Malacañang. Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also attended the talks.

7 DECEMBER — In a joint communique issued at the end of President Ford's visit, President Marcos had President Ford declare that the alliance between the Philippines and the United States is not directed against any country but is intended to preserve their independence and promote the welfare of their respective countries as well as contribute to the peace and progress of everyone. They agreed, however, that negotiations on the subject of the United States' use of Philippine military bases should be conducted in the clear recognition of Philippine sovereignty.

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7 JANUARY — An assurance of continued strengthening of Philippine relations with every nation in the spirit of friendship, cooperation and understanding was conveyed by President Marcos to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, led by Papal Nuncio Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani, during the traditional New Year's Day celebration at Malacañang.

14 JANUARY — Former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi formally turned over to President Marcos, in behalf of the Philippine government, the Caliraya Memorial Garden dedicated to the 470,000 Japanese soldiers who died in the country during World War II. The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, Japanese Health Minister Masami Tanaka, US Ambassador William H. Sullivan and former Philippine Ambassador to Japan Jose Laurel III witnessed the turn-over ceremony.

In an interview with newsmen after the turnover ceremony, President Marcos confirmed his forthcoming state visit to Singapore before the end of January to discuss bilateral and regional matters with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

15 JANUARY — Condolence messages were sent by President Marcos to His Majesty Tunku Yahya Petra Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim YangDi-Pertuang Agung and Prime Minister Datu Hussein Onn expressing the sympathy of the Filipino nation on the death of Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak.

16 JANUARY — High ranking Malaysian officials led by Minister of Communications Malickaasagan, members of the Diplomatic Corps and officials of the Philippine Embassy headed by Ambassador Yusuf Abubakar, welcomed President Marcos and his party upon their arrival in Kuala Lumpur to pay last respects to the late Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak. In his arrival statement, President Marcos paid tribute to Prime Minister Razak as "the man who sought to dissipate tension which, in lesser hands, could have developed within our borders." The President also said that Razak sought not only to build a stable and progressive Malaysian nation but also to contribute a giant share in building a strong ASEAN.

After paying his last respects to the late Prime Minister whose remains laid in state at the Parliament House and expressing sym-

pathy to His Majesty Tunku Yahya Petra and Prime Minister Hussein Onn, President Marcos met with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj, who were also in Kuala Lumpur, to draw up a four-point agenda for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit meeting scheduled next month in Bali, Indonesia. The proposed agenda was not disclosed pending approval by the heads of government of Malaysia and Indonesia. The President likewise exchanged greetings with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, Indonesian Vice President Hamengku Buwono and Japanese Foreign Minister Koichi Miyasawa.

17 JANUARY — Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik and Philippine Ambassador to Indonesia Modesto Farolan welcomed President Marcos and his official entourage upon their arrival in Jakarta on a brief stopover to visit President Suharto who was not able to go to Kuala Lumpur due to health reasons. After exchanging pleasantries with President Suharto, the two leaders held a one-hour closed door meeting at the Istana Merdeka Palace where they discussed the four-point agenda of the forthcoming ASEAN summit meeting.

18 JANUARY — In his report to the nation upon arrival from a two-day visit to Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta, President Marcos described the forthcoming ASEAN summit in Bali, Indonesia on 23-25 February as "crucial to the survival and progress of ASEAN countries." The President added that ASEAN is the solution to many problems confronting not only ASEAN but as well as Asia and the world in general.

23 JANUARY — President Hammer de Roburt of Nauru was received by President Marcos in Malacañang. The Nauru head of state was in Manila to confer with government officials on the possibility of importing skilled labor from the Philippines.

26 JANUARY — Ambassador Marshall Green, US State Department Coordinator for Population, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Following the call of the US Department official, Director-General Knut Hammarskjold of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) was received by the Chief Executive. The IATA head was in Manila to attend the Asia-South Pacific IATA conference.

27 JANUARY — President Benjamin Sheares of Singapore welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival for a three-day state visit. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and the members of his Cabinet were also on hand to greet the Philippine First Couple. In his arrival statement, President Marcos said his visit to Singapore was intended to strengthen the ties between the two countries as well as to enhance regional cooperation.

President Marcos and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew opened their talks on bilateral and regional issues at the Istana Palace. Among those who attended the talks were Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile, Industry Secretary Vicente Paterno and Information Secretary Francisco Tatad. On the Singapore side were Deputy Prime Minister Goh Keng Swee, also the concurrent Defense Minister, and Finance Minister Hon Hui Sen.

At the state banquet tendered in honor of President Marcos, the Chief Executive emphasized the need for collective strength of ASEAN to solve internal problems of the region and to respond adequately to internal crises. He also underscored the fact that the future of ASEAN depends greatly on the initiative and self-reliance of the peoples of the region. The President also stressed that ASEAN could make-up for the economic deficiencies of the countries in the region and enable them to present a unified front in dealing with other groups like the European Economic Community.

28 JANUARY — The resumption of talks between President Marcos and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew focused on economic cooperation, security arrangements and other matters affecting ASEAN. In the evening, President Marcos tendered a return banquet in honor of President and Mrs. Sheares, and Prime Minister and Madame Lee Kuan Yew.

29 JANUARY — In a joint communique issued at the end of President Marcos' state visit, the President and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew shared the view that the big powers could play a positive and constructive role in the development of Southeast Asia based on the principles of mutual benefits, non-interference and respect for sovereignty.

In an arrival statement after a three-day state visit to Singapore, President Marcos disclosed that all major obstacles in the forth-

coming ASEAN summit had been ironed out. The President added that the pre-summit consultations among ASEAN heads of government had clarified points on which there were certain ambiguities in the viewpoints of some ASEAN leaders. He likewise spoke of strong indications that the top-level meeting of ASEAN leaders will attain its objectives through common and combined action to the problem of economic underdevelopment, social inequality and political instability in the region.

31 JANUARY — The signing of the first government-to-government contract between the Philippines and Saudi Arabia for the supply of crude oil was announced by President Marcos. The agreement was the result of oil missions earlier sent by the President to Saudi Arabia, capped by the visit in March 1975 by the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, and that of Mr. Geronimo Velasco of the Philippine National Oil Company. Similar arrangements have also been made with the governments of Kuwait, Iraq, People's Republic of China, Indonesia and Malaysia, in line with the government's policy of diversifying the country's sources of crude oil.

2 FEBRUARY — In a speech keynoting the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), President Marcos proposed the conversion of the Group of 77 into a Third World Economic System (TWES) based on the principle of self-reliance. The President, however, stressed that his economic system should not be used as an instrument of confrontation but as a vehicle for cooperation in trade and development. In his proposal, the Chief Executive pointed out that the Third World Economic System (TWES) should operate to serve the best interests of the developing world, particularly in the six major areas of urgent cooperative endeavor, namely:

1. the need for an integrated program for commodities;
2. the development of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology;
3. the expansion of the absorptive capacity of the world market for the products of the developing countries;
4. the reform of the international monetary system to suit the need of development and long-term capital movement to developing countries;

5. the extension of special efforts to help the least developed and other handicapped countries; and
6. the solidification of cooperation among developing countries for more regional or collective self-reliance.

In the evening, President and Mrs. Marcos honored the delegates to the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in a dinner at Malacañang. Among those who attended were Gamani Corea, UNCTAD Secretary-General; Indonesian Finance Minister Widjoji Nitisastro; Algerian Trade Minister Layachi Yaker and Peruvian Foreign Minister Miguel dela Flor Valle.

3 FEBRUARY — Justice Secretary Vicente Abad Santos was designated by President Marcos with full powers and authority to sign on behalf of the Philippines the Treaty of Extradition with Indonesia to be held in Jakarta on 10 February. The treaty, the first of its kind ever entered into by the Philippines with any country, covers all crimes punishable under the penal laws of both countries.

4 FEBRUARY — Algerian Trade Minister Layachi Yaker proposed the establishment of direct trade relations between the Philippines and his country during a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Algerian official's proposal called for direct trade between the two countries on a complementary basis. Yaker was in Manila attending the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in Manila.

5 FEBRUARY — A memorandum of agreement was signed by Mr. Jose Drilon, general manager of the Food Terminal Inc., in behalf of the Philippines and Ambassador Ke Hua of the People's Republic of China (PROC) for the exhibition of the latter's product in Manila this coming October. The exhibition was designed to further strengthen the existing relations and to expand trade ties between the two countries. In his brief remarks after the signing of the agreement, President Marcos said that the promotion of trade between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China is one of the basic objectives of the new Philippine foreign policy.

6 FEBRUARY — The Philippines' pledge of US\$50 million to the common fund for an integrated program for commodities was described as a very effective and substantial proof of the genuine

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interest of the government in the cause of the Third World. Former UNCTAD Secretary-General Manuel Perez Guerrero, whom the President conferred the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*, said there is nothing more important than to put the integrated commodities program into action.

Later in the day, President Marcos conveyed, through Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, the profound sympathy of the Filipino people to Guatemalan President Kjell Laugerud for what had been described as the worst series of earthquakes to hit the country. The tremors reportedly left behind between 2,500 to 3,000 persons dead, with more still being dug up from the ruins.

7 FEBRUARY — Speaking at the closing ceremonies of the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), President Marcos promised to personally deliver to the Fourth UNCTAD Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya next May the Manila Declaration of Program of Action of the Group of 77. The President made the promise in response to the unanimous resolution of the 700 delegates to the just concluded meeting. The Manila Declaration provided the position and program of action of the developing countries when they sit in conference with developed countries in Nairobi.

9 FEBRUARY — The signing of the agreement for the construction of a nuclear power plant in Bataan was witnessed by President Marcos and US Ambassador William H. Sullivan. The contract was signed by National Power Corporation General Manager Conrado del Rosario and Thomas Keogh of Westinghouse Electric Corporation. In his brief remarks, the President reiterated the government's determination to reduce the country's dependence on fuel-powered generators by exploiting its hydroelectric and geothermal sources and by construction of nuclear power plants.

11 FEBRUARY — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrive in Manila for a four-day visit in the course of his tours of Pacific countries. Waldheim, who was met at the airport by the First Lady, was accompanied by his wife and other ranking UN officials. During his call on President Marcos, Waldheim thanked the Chief Executive for his continued support of the United Nations, particularly the recently-concluded Group of 77 Ministerial Meeting. In his response, the President called on the United Nations to support

the re-structuring of the international trade scheme and equitable distribution of the world's wealth.

12 FEBRUARY — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of the Philippines for his exemplary leadership in reconciling the divergent interest of United Nations member countries.

12 FEBRUARY — Polish Deputy Trade Minister Tadevsz Zylkowski called at Malacañang to inform the President on the signing of the Philippine-Polish Trade Agreement. The Chief Executive expressed hope that the signing of the agreement will mark the beginning of continued exchanges and further strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. The trade agreement with Poland is the third such agreement entered into by the Philippines with Eastern European countries. The first was with Romania which was concluded during the state visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu in April last year and the second with Bulgaria concluded a month later.

22 FEBRUARY — Indonesian President Suharto welcomed President Marcos and his official party upon their arrival in Bali to attend the summit meeting with ASEAN heads of government. President Marcos was the first to arrive in Bali, followed by Prime Minister Hussein Onn of Malaysia, Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj of Thailand and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore. President Marcos had described the summit as "a fateful step in the historic journey of the organization." Before leaving Manila, President Marcos said he was hopeful to explore in Bali Summit the possibilities of effective cooperation among ASEAN countries on the subject of food supply in case of shortages and natural calamities, common action against crimes committed in the air or high seas, international terrorism, kidnappings and the smuggling of drugs and arms.

23 FEBRUARY — In a speech delivered at the opening ceremonies of the first ASEAN Summit, President Marcos stressed the nature of "ASEAN as a vehicle for economic cooperation and not as a military alliance." He also pointed out that "ASEAN must move forward to confront the barriers of mutual mistrust and suspicion as well as to overcome the failures of other regional organizations" such as the Association of Southeast Asia (ASA) and Malaysia-Philippines-Indonesia (MAPHILINDO).

24 FEBRUARY — The five heads of government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) signed three vital documents, signalling a new era of cooperation among member-countries. Signed by President Marcos of the Philippines, President Suharto of Indonesia, Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj of Thailand, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Prime Minister Hussein Onn of Malaysia, were the following:

1. The Declaration of ASEAN Concord wherein the member-countries agreed to consolidate the achievements of ASEAN and expand cooperation in the economic, social, cultural and political fields.

2. The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation wherein they agreed to promote peace, amity and cooperation among their peoples and settle disputes through peaceful means.

3. A joint communique which summarized the events that transpired in the two-day meeting.

The documents were signed by the five ASEAN leaders at the closing ceremonies held at the Puri Bunga room of the Pertamina complex at Kuta Beach in Bali, Indonesia.

25 FEBRUARY — Upon his arrival from Bali where President Marcos attended the two-day summit meeting of ASEAN leaders, the Chief Executive gave a report to the nation, outlining the background of the summit, highlighting its results and their relevance to the daily life and future of the Filipino people. The First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, gave a warm welcome for President Marcos and his official entourage which included Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Press Secretary Francisco Tatad, Industry Secretary Vicente Paterno, NEDA Director-General Gerardo Sicat and other ranking officials.

27 FEBRUARY — In a joint meeting of the Cabinet, the National Security Council and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), President Marcos discussed and analyzed the economic agreements entered into by ASEAN leaders. The guidelines for ASEAN economic cooperation are contained in the ASEAN Declaration of Concord, and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation, which among other things, insure the rights of the 219 million

peoples in the region to higher standards of living, more social benefits, mutual cooperation and better technology.

1 MARCH — The Philippines and the Kingdom of Jordan established diplomatic relations and agreed to exchange ambassadors at the earliest possible time. The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Zeidal Risai and Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo. The signing highlighted the two-day visit in Manila of King Hussein Ibn Talal and Queen Alia of Jordan.

20 MARCH — The members of the agricultural delegation from the People's Republic of China, led by Vice Minister Yang Likung, was given an audience by President Marcos.

31 MARCH — Deputy Prime Minister Brian E. Talboys of New Zealand was received by President Marcos at Malacañang following his arrival in Manila for a four-day official visit. The two leaders exchanged views on bilateral matters as well as political developments affecting the Pacific region and Southeast Asia.

2 APRIL — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Bernard P. Telakaratna of Sri Lanka, Jean C. Cambiotis of Greece and Ali Ahmad Popa of Afghanistan, presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies as non-resident envoys to the Philippines.

11 APRIL — The Philippines and the United States were set to begin formal negotiations on the continued use of military bases in the Philippines. The negotiations were expected to lead to an agreement that would grant the Philippines clear title to the sprawling naval base at Subic Bay and the air base at Clark Field.

The members of the USSR-Philippine Friendship Society were given an audience by President Marcos upon their arrival from Moscow. The delegation informed the President that the Soviet people viewed with keen interest the forthcoming state visit of the First Couple to the Soviet Union sometime this year.

15 APRIL — The Philippines extended recognition to the People's Republic of Angola. The President sent a cabled message to this effect to Dr. Agosthino Neto, the Angolan head of state.

18 APRIL — A congratulatory message was sent by President Marcos to Hua Kuo-feng, the newly elected Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China.

28 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania Filip Tomulescu presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of the Romanian envoy, the President cited the growing relations between the two countries as manifested by the recent state visit of President and Madame Ceausescu.

29 APRIL — A loan agreement between the Philippines and the United States providing US\$10 million for the development of secondary feeder roads and bridges in the Bicol region was signed in Malacañang by President Marcos and US Ambassador William H. Sullivan in behalf of their respective governments.

1 MAY — Upon the invitation of Queen Elizabeth II, the President and the First Lady left for London. From London, the First Couple will proceed to Nairobi, Kenya where the Chief Executive will present before the 4th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Manila Declaration containing the action taken by the Group of 77 nations during their preliminary meeting in Manila last February.

2 MAY — President and Mrs. Marcos arrived in London for a three-day visit. The presidential party made a brief stopover in Rome where they were met by the Philippine Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy Carlos Valdez, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Vatican Antonio Delgado as well as by Italian Foreign Ministry officials.

3 MAY — Prime Minister James Callaghan of the United Kingdom received President and Mrs. Marcos in his official residence at No. 10 Downing Street where they discussed bilateral matters and exchanged views on global developments. In the afternoon, President and Mrs. Marcos had tea with Queen Elizabeth II at her residence. Earlier in the day, the Chief Executive held a series of talks with British bankers and businessmen at the Claridges Hotel.

4 MAY — Prime Minister James Callaghan assured President Marcos, as he ended his visit to London, that the British government sympathized with the cause of Third World countries in seeking to narrow the gap between developed and developing countries. The British government likewise wished success to President Marcos' mission in Nairobi and expressed hope that the conference

will arrive at a solution to the problems existing between developed and developing countries.

5 MAY — Fulfilling the mission entrusted to him by the Group of 77, President Marcos arrived in Nairobi after a brief stopover in Cairo to personally deliver the Manila Declaration of Program of Action. The President was welcomed by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and Kenyan Vice President D. Arap Moi.. President Marcos later conferred with Luxembourg Prime Minister Gaston Thorn, US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea.

6 MAY — Speaking before the Fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) at the Kenyatta Conference Center, President Marcos called on the dominant powers to renounce their desire for national advantage and proclaim an end to all unequal relations. The Chief Executive also stressed that a new world economic order could be achieved by restructuring the pattern of economic and trade relations existing between developed and developing countries.

7 MAY — Kenyan President Jomo Kenyatta met with President and Mrs. Marcos at the Nakuro House. The two leaders discussed the development programs and the objective of the Third World countries to close the gap between the developed and the developing countries. They likewise expressed their mutual desire to expand relations between their respective countries.

8 MAY — After a three-day visit to Kenya, President Marcos and his party left to Seychelles, a British colony in the Indian Ocean, for refuelling en route to New Delhi.

9 MAY — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival in New Delhi. The two leaders discussed a wide range of subjects of mutual interest, including the possibility of correcting the trade imbalance between the two countries. Also touched by the President and Prime Minister Gandhi were the international situation, especially the post-Indochina period, the UNCTAD and the ASEAN.

10 MAY — The Vice President of the Union of Burma, General San Yu, welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos upon arrival in Ran-

goon for refuelling. During the eight-hour stopover, the President visited the world-famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda and laid a wreath at the Martyr's Mausoleum.

After a five-hour flight from Rangoon, President Marcos and his party arrived in Manila. In his report to the nation, the President cited the gains of his 10-day trip such as the improvement of the country's image abroad, the loans obtained from London, his address before the UNCTAD at Nairobi and others.

11 MAY — Malacañang announced the visit of President and Mrs. Marcos to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from 31 May to 7 June 1976 upon the invitation of the Presidium of the Soviet Union. The visit will pave the way for the establishment of diplomatic ties between the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Diplomatic relations have been earlier established with Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the German Democratic Republic. Last year, the Philippines formally established ties with the People's Republic of China when President Marcos visited Peking.

20 MAY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea Chi Ryang Chang was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* in recognition of his immense contribution in fostering cultural, social and economic ties between his country and the Philippines.

30 MAY — Upon the invitation of the Soviet Presidium, President Marcos and his official entourage left for an eight-day visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to formally establish diplomatic ties as well as to confer with Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev of the Communist Party, President Nikolai Podgorny of the Soviet Presidium and Chairman Alexei Kosygin of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

31 MAY — Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Deputy Prime Minister Kyrill Masurov, welcomed President Marcos and his party upon their arrival at Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport. After a brief airport ceremony, President Marcos and President Podgorny held talks at the Kremlin Palace. Also present were Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Industry

Secretary Vicente Paterno, Information Secretary Francisco Tatad, Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza and Presidential Assistant Juan Tuvera.

1 JUNE — In a state banquet given by President Podgorny in honor of President Marcos and the First Lady at the Kremlin Palace, the President made a formal bid for Soviet Union's support of the ASEAN's aspiration for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. The Chief Executive likewise described his state visit as a milestone in the evolution of Philippine relations with the rest of the world.

2 JUNE — A joint communique establishing diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed by President Marcos and President Podgorny at the Vladimirsky Hall of the Kremlin Palace. A trade agreement between the two countries was likewise signed. Finance Secretary Cesar Virata signed in behalf of the Philippine government. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries climaxed President Marcos's visit to Moscow. After the signing ceremonies, President Marcos met with Chairman Leonid Brezhnev at the Council of Ministers' Hall of the Kremlin Palace and exchanged views on bilateral and global issues.

Earlier, President Marcos visited the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Building, otherwise known as COMECON, where he was briefed on its activities by CMEA Secretary-General Nikolai Faddeev.

3 JUNE — President Podgorny bade goodbye to President and Mrs. Marcos as they left Moscow for a two-day stay in Leningrad. Prior to their departure, a return dinner was hosted by the First Couple in honor of President Podgorny at the Zolotoi Kolos Restaurant.

Mayor Mihail Filonov welcomed President and Mrs. Marcos upon arrival in Leningrad.

4 JUNE — President and Mrs. Marcos went on a sightseeing tour of Leningrad and visited the world-famous Hermitage Museum. President Marcos also laid a wreath at the tomb of a Russian soldier at the Piskarev Memorial Museum.

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5 JUNE — Upon his arrival at Volgograd, formerly Stalingrad, President Marcos laid a wreath at the Fallen Fighters Square. The Chief Executive also visited the Matayev Mound, the highest point of Volgograd and site of the famous Battle of Stalingrad.

6 JUNE — Mayor Yuri Bribanov of Tashkent welcomed President Marcos and his party upon arrival at the capital city of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. After a sightseeing tour and a visit to a collective farm, a luncheon was given in honor of President Marcos by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbek.

8 JUNE — In a report to the nation following his arrival from an eight-day visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, President Marcos underscored the Philippine policy of seeking friendship and cooperation with all nations regardless of ideology. The Chief Executive clarified that the opening of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union will not affect Philippine relations with its allies or alter the country's political and economic system. He likewise cited the economic advantage of opening ties with Socialist countries as it opens a vast market for Philippine products and provides a new source of technology.

9 JUNE — The members of the Philippine panel in the military bases talks were given instructions by President Marcos prior to the resumption of talks on 15 June in Baguio City. The Philippine panel was headed by Philippine Ambassador to the United States Eduardo Z. Romualdez with AFP Chief of Staff General Romeo Espino and former Senator Emmanuel Pelaez as members. The military bases negotiations were in accordance with the agreement between President Marcos and US President Ford during the latter's visit in 1975 that renegotiations on the use of military bases in the country will be based on the recognition of Philippine sovereignty.

10 JUNE — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina Fernando J. Taurel was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his efforts in increasing trade and cultural relations between the two countries.

11 JUNE — A 25-year agreement for cooperation between the Philippines and France for the peaceful use of atomic energy was signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France Baron Guy de

L'Etrange. The agreement will pave the way for the negotiations of contracts that will provide French services, equipment and facilities for the construction and operation of nuclear power plants in the country.

12 JUNE — An appeal to all nations to promote peace, progress, prosperity and cooperation was sounded by President Marcos during the exchange of toasts at Malacañang with the chiefs of diplomatic mission, led by Papal Nuncio Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani, on the occasion of the 78th anniversary of Philippine Independence.

15 JUNE — The Philippines and the United States resumed talks in Baguio City on the review of security arrangements between the two countries. The negotiations will focus on a proposed new agreement that will govern the use of the United States of air and naval bases in the Philippines. Ambassador Eduardo Z. Romualdez and US Ambassador William H. Sullivan headed the delegation of their respective governments.

16 JUNE — The issue of control and jurisdiction over the military bases operated by the United States in the Philippines was the main agenda in the negotiations on security arrangements between the two countries. Other major items were the issues of jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by US servicemen while on duty within the bases, compensation for the use of base lands, the duration of the lease period, and the boundaries of the areas to be used by US military forces.

24 JUNE — In a speech keynoting the 9th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting at the Manila Hilton, President Marcos urged ASEAN member-countries "to make a decisive leap toward cooperation in order to ensure peace and progress in the region." The President also expressed confidence in the organization's capability to meet the demands of the changing world.

Attending the 9th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting were Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Minister for Foreign Affairs Adam Malik of Indonesia, Minister for Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmed Rithaudeen of Malaysia, Minister for Foreign Affairs S. Rajaratnam of Singapore, and Minister for Foreign Affairs Bichai Rattakul of Thailand.

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25 JUNE — In a dinner hosted by President and Mrs. Marcos in honor of the foreign ministers and delegates attending the 9th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, President Marcos emphasized the aim of ASEAN in promoting self-reliance in the region through collective cooperation and its avowal not to become a military power.

26 JUNE — The five ASEAN Foreign Ministers, Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines), Adam Malik (Indonesia), S. Rajaratnam (Singapore), Ahmed Rithaudeen (Malaysia) and Bichai Rattakul (Thailand), signed the ASEAN Declaration for Mutual Assistance on Natural Disaster and the Declaration of Principles to Combat the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs. The agreements are intended to help each other in times of distress and to wage a concerted campaign against drug abuse.

28 JUNE — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, on a brief stopover in Manila after a two-week visit to Japan and the People's Republic of China, was met by President Marcos at the Manila International Airport. During their brief talks, Fraser expressed full support for the policy of ASEAN against the domination of any great power in the region. Also present during the talks were Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, and Australian Ambassador to the Philippines Gerald Nutter.

6 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Joachim Pallard of Gabon, and Yung Kyoo Kang of the Republic of Korea presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang Palace. Ambassador Pallard's presentation of credentials preceded the visit of President Omar Bongo of Gabon who was scheduled to visit the country 8-11 July 1976.

8 JULY — President El Hadji Omar Bongo of the African Republic of Gabon and his wife arrived in Manila for a four-day state visit. Bongo is the first African head of state to visit the Philippines. President Marcos, the First Lady, Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Industry Secretary Vicente Paterno and Ambassador Pacifico A. Castro, Foreign Office Expert on African Affairs, gave a warm welcome to the Gabonese President. President Marcos hailed the visit as a pioneering effort in establishing a bridge of friendship between the Philippines and Gabon. During the state dinner at Malacañang, President Marcos and President

Bongo agreed to draw up a cooperation scheme between their respective countries as well as between Asian and African countries.

9 JULY — President Bongo was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by the Far Eastern University.

10 JULY — An agreement formalizing the ties of cooperation and friendship between the Philippines and Gabon was signed by President Marcos and President Bongo aboard the presidential yacht "*Ang Pangulo*." Under the agreement, the two countries will intensify cooperation in economic, social, cultural, scientific, technical and technological areas. After the signing ceremony the President announced the appointment of Monico R. Vicente, assistant secretary for administration of the Department of Foreign Affairs, as the Philippines' first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Gabon. Among those who witnessed the signing were Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, the First Lady, Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Industry Secretary Vicente Paterno and Chariman Gerónimo Velasco of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC). On the Gabonese side were Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Okumba D'Okwatsegue, Minister of Transportation George Rawiri and Ambassador Joachim Pallard.

11 JULY — A joint communique designed to further strengthen the relations between the Philippines and Gabon was signed by President Marcos and President Bongo at the conclusion of the latter's state visit. Bongo assured the President of his country's support to the Philippine bid for full-membership in the Non-Aligned Movement and help correct misconceptions on the Muslim situation in Mindanao. He likewise promised to look into the possibility of selling crude oil to the Philippines.

Later in the day, Vietnamese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Phan Hien called on President Marcos to convey the greetings and messages of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong. During their talks, the President expressed desire to establish diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He also extended an invitation to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to visit the Philippines.

13 JULY — A joint communique was signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien establishing diplomatic relations between the Philip-

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pinas and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the basis of equality, peaceful co-existence and cooperation for mutual advantage. Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Natural Resources Secretary Jose Leido, Jr., and other members of the Vietnamese delegation witnessed the signing of the joint communique.

14 JULY — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Jamiluddin Hassan of Pakistan and Napoleon Franco Casanova of Panama (non-resident) presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang Palace.

15 JULY — Dr. Hermann Schmitt, Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Germany's Bundestag (Parliament), paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During their talks, the German official expressed admiration over the reforms and infrastructure projects being undertaken by the government's desire to assist the Philippines and the ASEAN in their respective economic programs.

A cultural agreement between the Philippines and Hungary was signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Hungarian Ambassador Erno Horvath. The agreement is expected to further promote the friendly and close relations between the two countries.

29 JULY — Sebastian Cardinal Baggio, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Bishops of the Vatican, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Cardinal Baggio was in Manila as guest of Jaime Cardinal Sin and Papal Nuncio Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani.

2 AUGUST — Former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, accompanied by President and Mrs. Marcos, visited the War Memorial in Palo, Leyte. The former Australian Prime Minister was a member of the bomber squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force that landed in Leyte during the Second World War.

6 AUGUST — A US\$30 million loan from the United States to finance the country's rural electrification and waterworks systems was signed by President Marcos and US Ambassador William H. Sullivan in behalf of their respective governments.

Earlier, US Deputy Secretary of State Charles W. Robinson and Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Arthur W. Hummel called at Malacañang to discuss with President

Marcos issues affecting relations between the Philippines and the United States.

After the call of US Department officials, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Director-General Edouard Souma was received by President Marcos. Souma, who was in Manila to address the 13th FAO regional conference for Asia and the Pacific, lauded the government's "*Masagana 99*" program.

7 AUGUST — A message of gratitude was conveyed by President Marcos to President Bongo for Gabon's support to the Philippine efforts to solve the Mindanao conflict during the Islamic Conference. The message was conveyed during the call on President Marcos of Jean Baptiste Ngomoobiang, President Bongo's adviser on African and international affairs.

9 AUGUST — In a keynote address at the opening of the 13th FAO regional conference for Asia and the Pacific, the President called on Asian countries "to undertake a coordinated program to develop production of crops commonly produced in an effort to save the region's teeming millions from hunger." The Chief Executive likewise hailed the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for its efforts to increase food production in the region.

14 AUGUST — In a speech before a meeting of business and civic leaders in Bacolod City, Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo lauded President Marcos' long-term but sweeping review of Philippine foreign policy since 1966. Among the Chief Executive's foreign policy guidelines mentioned were the following:

1. intensification along a broader field of Philippine relations with ASEAN;
2. establishment of diplomatic relations with Socialist countries;
3. closer identification with the Third World;
4. continuation of beneficial relations with Japan;
5. support for Arab countries' struggle for a just and enduring peace;

6. maintenance of a healthy relationship with the United States compatible with the emerging realities in Asia;
7. peaceful co-existence with the Indochinese peoples; and
8. support for the United Nations in its search for peace.

21 AUGUST — Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers Amadou Karim Gaye called on President Marcos in Zamboanga, during the Chief Executive's inspection tour of the area, to offer assistance for the rehabilitation of places destroyed by earthquakes and tidal waves. Secretary-General Gaye was accompanied by Ambassadors Pacifico Castro and Lininding Pangandaman, Philippine envoys to Algeria and Saudi Arabia, respectively.

23 AUGUST — In an exchange of toasts with the members of the delegation from the 7th Islamic Conference, President Marcos expressed confidence that the Islamic Conference will extend assistance towards the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao conflict. He likewise conveyed to Libyan Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Dr. Ali Al-Treki, who was also a member of the mission, an invitation to Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khaddafy to visit the Philippines. Earlier, the Libyan Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs extended a similar invitation to the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, to visit Libya.

24 AUGUST — Bolivian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Hernando Garcia Vespa paid a courtesy call at Malacañang to convey to President Marcos the Bolivian government's sincere sympathy to the earthquake and tidal waves victims in Mindanao.

25 AUGUST — Romanian Vice Minister for Science and Technology V. Groza, accompanied by Philippine Ambassador to Romania Leticia Ramos-Shahani, called on President Marcos to pay respects after signing the Philippine-Romanian Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Groza informed the President that the agreement covers technological cooperation on rice, coal, forest products and industries.

2 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Jordan Kader Shammout presented his credentials to President Marcos.

1 OCTOBER — The role of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), also known as World Bank, in helping countries in times of economic difficulties, was stressed by President Marcos in a speech during a luncheon in honor of World Bank President Robert McNamara and IMF Managing Director Johannes Witteveen. The Chief Executive expressed optimism that the forthcoming joint annual meeting of IMF-WB in Manila will be marked by mutual cooperation, understanding and realization of global interdependence.

Finance Secretary Cesar Virata and US Secretary of Treasury William Simon signed at Malacañang the Philippine-United States Tax Treaty in behalf of their respective governments. The treaty seeks to avoid double taxation on incomes of Filipino firms and individuals in the United States and US firms in the Philippines. President Marcos, who witnessed the signing ceremony, hailed the treaty as a symbol of the prevailing atmosphere of mutual accommodation, friendship, amity and understanding between the Philippines and the United States.

An expression of gratitude was conveyed by President Marcos and the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, to Ambassador Ke Hua, in behalf of the People's Republic of China, for holding the Chinese archaeological and trade exhibitions in Manila.

2 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Senegal Assane Bassirou presented his credentials to President Marcos as his country's first envoy to the Philippines.

4 OCTOBER — The five-day 31st joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank formally opened at the Philippine International Convention Center with President Marcos delivering the keynote address. In his speech, the President called for increased assistance to the poor nations of the world to combat poverty and warned that unless remedial measures are taken to ease the plight of the poor nations, the world would lapse again into another crisis.

Among those who attended the opening session were New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon, concurrently Finance Minister, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Central Bank Governor Gregorio Licaros,

IMF Managing Director Johannes Witteveen, IMF Chairman Mohamad Imady, World Bank Chairman Sadek Ayoubi, World Bank President Robert McNamara, Argentine Finance Minister A. Martinez de Hoz, Mali Finance Minister Founke Keita, Sierra Leone Finance Minister Koroma, Peruvian Finance Minister Luis Barua Castañeda, Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clerq, Moroccan Finance Minister Abdel Kader Benshimane, Togo Finance Minister Yao Grunitzky and other representatives from 129 member-countries.

6 OCTOBER — The need for the establishment of an equitable and fair trade terms between the developed and the developing countries to improve the latter's economies was emphasized by President Marcos during the exchange of toasts at dinner given by him and the First Lady in honor of the delegates to the joint annual meeting of IMF-World Bank.

Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khaddafy extended an invitation to President and Mrs. Marcos to visit Libya. The invitation was conveyed by Libyan Treasury Minister Zarronga Ragab, a delegate to the IMF-World Bank meeting, during his call on President Marcos. Minister Ragab also informed the President that Col. Khaddafy requested him to convey his thanks for the invitation extended to him by President Marcos to visit the Philippines.

14 OCTOBER — The Philippine-Hungarian Trade and Economic Agreement was signed by Trade Secretary Troadio Quiazon, Jr. and Hungarian Deputy Trade Minister Sandor Udardi. The agreement will pave the way for an increased and direct trade exchanges between the two countries in line with President Marcos' policy of opening diplomatic and commercial ties with Socialist countries.

19 OCTOBER — Prime Minister Michael Somare of Papua New Guinea was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos upon his arrival for a five-day state visit. Prime Minister Somare and his party were honored by President and Mrs. Marcos at a state dinner in Malacañang after the exchange of decorations between the two leaders and their ladies.

20 OCTOBER — Prime Minister Michael Somare was conferred by the Lyceum of the Philippines the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities.

22 OCTOBER — A joint communique was signed by President Marcos and Prime Minister Michael Somare defining broad economic cooperation between the Philippines and Papua New Guinea in the fields of technology, education, health, agriculture and scientific fishing. During their talks, the two leaders discussed a wide range of subjects and other matters of mutual interests, particularly economic cooperation among Pacific countries.

30 OCTOBER — The Department of Foreign Affairs announced the Philippine ratification of the United Nations Convention on Special Missions and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on Special Missions Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes. President Marcos signed the instruments of ratification on 15 October 1976. The convention pertains primarily to the rights, privileges and immunities of the members of the special missions sent by one state to another with the consent of the latter, previously obtained through diplomatic or mutually acceptable channel.

4 NOVEMBER — The First Lady of Egypt, Mrs. Jihan El Sadat, was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos upon her arrival for a four-day visit. The President cited the visit of the Egyptian First Lady as a symbol of growing friendship between the Philippines and Egypt.

5 NOVEMBER — The First Lady of Egypt, Mrs. Jihan El Sadat, was conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities by the Philippine Women's University. Addressing the audience during the conferment rites, Mrs. Sadat stressed the importance of trust and unity in solving global problems. She reiterated that peace, not war, is the solution to difference among nations.

6 NOVEMBER — French Minister for External Trade Andre Rossi called on President Marcos following his arrival in Manila for an official visit. During his call, Minister Rossi informed President Marcos of his government's intention to improve trade relations with developing countries. He added that France is considering the entry of additional Philippine export products to place the trade exchanges between the two countries on a "balanced basis."

8 NOVEMBER — Sri Lankan Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike and her party arrived in Manila for a five-day state visit. President Marcos and the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Mar-

cos led government officials and the members of the Diplomatic Corps in welcoming the Sri Lankan Prime Minister. President Marcos paid tribute to Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the world's first lady Prime Minister, in championing the cause of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Third World. The President also lauded her sponsorship of a UN resolution establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

9 NOVEMBER — Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike agreed to work for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia to help advance the solidarity of the Third World. The Sri Lankan Prime Minister made the statement during the state dinner tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang. She also praised President Marcos' role in articulating the establishment of a new international economic order during the Group of 77 Ministerial Meeting in Manila and the 4th Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Nairobi.

10 NOVEMBER — An agreement for the export of sugar to Sri Lanka was reached during the talks between President Marcos and Prime Minister Bandaranaike. The two leaders also agreed to expand and accelerate cultural exchanges as well as economic and trade relations between their respective countries. The President observed that the ASEAN Declaration for a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia strengthens and reinforces the United Nations resolution, which was authored by the Sri Lankan Prime Minister, establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

11 NOVEMBER — A joint communique was signed by President Marcos and Prime Minister Bandaranaike at the conclusion of the latter's state visit stipulating, among other things, an exchange of economic missions to study areas of economic and technical cooperation. She also extended an invitation to President and Mrs. Marcos to visit Sri Lanka.

Later in the day, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Libya and the United States for an official mission. She will be in Libya as guest of Col. Khaddafy and to discuss various matters of mutual interest to the two countries. Among the members of her 11-man delegation were Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Manuel Collantes, Ambassadors Pacifico A. Castro and Lininding Pangan-

daman, Philippine envoys to Algeria and Saudi Arabia, respectively, Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon, General Fabian Ver and others.

15 NOVEMBER — The First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, arrived in Tripoli, Libya to begin a mission of peace and friendship aimed at ending the Mindanao problem. The First Lady was met by Mrs. Soha Khaddafy, wife of Col. Moammar Khaddafy, and Libyan Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Al-Treki.

16 NOVEMBER — Libya pledged to help the Philippine government in solving the Mindanao problem. The assurance was conveyed to the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos during her meetings with the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council Col. Moammar Khaddafy and Prime Minister Abdussalam Jaloud.

18 NOVEMBER — A joint communique establishing diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Libya was signed by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and Libyan Foreign Minister Dr. Ali Al-Treki. Two other agreements, an agreement for economic, scientific and technical cooperation and a cultural agreement, between the Philippines and Libya was signed by Industry Secretary Vicente Paterno and Foreign Minister Al-Treki. After the signing ceremonies, President Marcos and Col. Moammar Khaddafy exchanged greetings via telephone in which the Libyan leader confirmed the agreements reached between the two countries.

4 DECEMBER — The instruments of ratification of the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and the cultural agreement between the Philippines and Libya was signed by President Marcos.

7 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran Abbas Nadjm presented his credentials to President Marcos.

8 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom William Bentley presented his credentials to President Marcos. In receiving the British envoy's credentials, President Marcos hailed the support of the United Kingdom in promoting closer relations between the European Economic Community and the ASEAN.

12 DECEMBER — Defense Undersecretary for Civil Relations Carmelo Barbero left for Tripoli as head of the five-man Philippine panel for peace talks with leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). The other members of the panel were Ambassadors Pacifico A. Castro and Lininding Pangandaman, Philippine envoys to Algeria and Saudi Arabia, respectively, Simeon Datumanong and Abdul Karim Sidri. The peace talks between the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was agreed upon during the visit of the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos to Libya.

16 DECEMBER — The Philippine panel and the Moro National Liberation Front opened formal peace talks in Tripoli. Among those who attended the peace talks were Defense Undersecretary Carmelo Barbero, Nur Misuari as well as Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Al-Treki, Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Abdul Karim Gaye and representatives from Senegal, Somalia and Saudi Arabia. Barbero expressed hope that the negotiations will yield a solution to the Mindanao problem.

17 DECEMBER — Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khaddafy assured President Marcos, through a wire message, that he will personally supervise the negotiations between the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

20 DECEMBER — Prime Minister Tanin Kraivixien of Thailand arrived in Manila for a three-day state visit. President Marcos led government officials, members of the judiciary, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the local Thai community in welcoming Prime Minister Tanin Kraivixien. President Marcos hailed the visit of the Thai Prime Minister as another unique opportunity for consultations among ASEAN member-countries.

21 DECEMBER — The Philippines and Thailand agreed to cooperate in solving each other's internal security problem and bolster their economic relations. The Philippine-Thai Commitments were contained in a joint communique signed by President Marcos and Prime Minister Kraivixien.

23 DECEMBER — A ceasefire agreement was reached during the negotiations between the Philippine panel and the Moro National Liberation Front. President Marcos immediately directed the Armed Forces to cease all military operations in Mindanao in observance of the agreement.

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7 JANUARY — The participation of the Filipino nation in the continuing effort to promote world peace was assured by President Marcos during the exchange of toasts with the members of the Diplomatic Corps led by Papal Nuncio Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani on the occasion of the traditional New Year's reception at Malacañang.

13 JANUARY — Defense Undersecretary for Civil Relations Carmelo Barbero was instructed by President Marcos to work out an accord between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Reform Liberation Movement to assure the speedy settlement of the Mindanao conflict.

14 JANUARY — Some 150 Japanese veterans, widows and orphans of World War II were given audience by President Marcos. During their call, the President cited the importance of a conference between ASEAN member-countries and Japan. He added that an agreement on economic cooperation between ASEAN and Japan will benefit the countries in the region.

15 JANUARY — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore arrived in Manila for a five-day visit aimed at exchanging views with President Marcos on economic cooperation between their respective countries as well as ASEAN.

Earlier, two delegations from the Islamic Conference and the Moro National Liberation Front, headed by Kasen Zuheri, assistant secretary general for cultural affairs, and Dr. Thambyapha Manjoorsa, respectively, called on President Marcos to express their optimism for the speedy and peaceful settlement of the Mindanao conflict.

19 JANUARY — A joint communique was signed by President Marcos and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew specifying the areas of bilateral cooperation and joint projects between the Philippines and Singapore.

20 JANUARY — In an interview with newsmen after the departure of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his party, President Marcos aired hope that the summit meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and the five heads of government of ASEAN will be held as soon as possible.

21 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France Raphael Touze presented his credentials to President Marcos. In receiving the credentials of Ambassador Touze, President Marcos called for a closer cooperation between ASEAN and the European Economic Community, of which France is an active member.

24 JANUARY — The acceleration of the development programs in Mindanao was ordered by President Marcos as the ceasefire agreement between the government troops and the Moro National Liberation Front went into full effect.

27 JANUARY — The 10-man Czech trade mission, headed by Ludvik Cerny, was given audience by President Marcos. During the courtesy call, Mr. Cerny informed the President of the potential products the Philippines can export to his country. The President, in response, expressed optimism for a prosperous economic and cultural relations between the Philippines and Czechoslovakia.

28 JANUARY — Dr. Cihad Tevetoglu, Assistant Secretary for political affairs of the Islamic Conference, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. In welcoming Dr. Tevetoglu, the President reiterated the gratitude of the Filipino nation for the participation of the Quadripartite Committee in the Tripoli talks and the Islamic representatives in the implementation of the ceasefire agreement.

1 FEBRUARY — Datu Senu Abdul Rahman, secretary-general of the United Malaysia National Organization, called at Malacañang to felicitate President Marcos for his success in the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem. Datu Rahman was accompanied to Malacañang by Malaysian Ambassador Abdul Hamid bin Pawanchee.

4 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Hungary (non-resident) Peter Kos presented his credentials to President Marcos. The President, in receiving the credentials of the Hungarian Ambassador, expressed hope that trade relations between the Philippines and Hungary will be further strengthened during the tour of duty of Ambassador Kos.

6 FEBRUARY — Saudi Arabian Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowment Sheikh Abdul Wahab Wase called at Malacañang to con-

vey to President Marcos his country's continued support towards the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao conflict.

Earlier, the President sent a letter of gratitude to President Suharto for Indonesia's role in providing a moderating influence within the Islamic Conference during the initial stage of negotiations for the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem.

9 FEBRUARY — In exchange of toasts at a luncheon given in honor of the visiting Saudi Arabian Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowment Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wase, President Marcos recalled the harmonious relationship existing between the two countries. The Chief Executive cited the assistance given by Saudi Arabia during the oil crisis in 1974. Following the luncheon, the President conferred the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Datu* on Sheikh Abdul Wahab Wase for his efforts in achieving unity among Christian Filipinos and their Muslim brothers.

A message of condolence and sympathy was conveyed by President Marcos to King Hussein of Jordan over the sudden death of his wife Queen Alia who died in a helicopter crash. Queen Alia accompanied her husband, King Hussein, on a two-day visit in the Philippines last year.

16 FEBRUARY — An expression of gratitude was conveyed by President Marcos to the Libyan government and the Islamic Conference for their initiatives in effecting a ceasefire and peaceful negotiations between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front. The Chief Executive conveyed the Filipino nation's gratitude before the members of the Diplomatic Corps during the 38th anniversary of the Philippine Navy.

18 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia Air Marshal Soedarmono presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Soedarmono pledged to reinforce the existing ties of mutual understanding and promote the areas of cooperation between the two countries.

24 FEBRUARY — The achievements of ASEAN a year after the Bali Summit was cited by President Marcos in an address at the special session of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers marking the first anniversary of the Bali summit meeting. The Chief Executive also discussed

the tasks and challenges facing the organization. Later on, the President witnessed the signing of the ASEAN Preferential Trading Agreement by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmed Rithaudeen, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam and Thai Foreign Minister Upadit Pachariyangkun.

1 MARCH — Both parties in the Tripoli Peace Talks were asked by President Marcos to exercise the highest form of statemanship to achieve the autonomy for the 13 provinces and 10 cities in Southern Philippines in accordance with the Constitution. The President made the appeal during his speech at the 72nd commencement exercises of the Philippine Military Academy as new problems cropped up in the second round of talks in Tripoli. However, the Chief Executive expressed optimism that the talks between the representatives of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front, with the help of Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khaddafy, will lead to the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem.

10 MARCH — The First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, left for Libya upon instructions of President Marcos to persuade Col. Khaddafy to use his good offices in salvaging the stalemated peace negotiations between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front.

23 MARCH — The National Security Council was convened by President Marcos following reports from the First Lady that a tentative agreement had been reached for the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem.

25 MARCH — The peace formula on the Mindanao problem agreed upon by the Philippine government and Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khaddafy was disclosed by President Marcos. Details of the peace plan, which is expected to end the Mindanao problem, were contained in the report submitted by the First Lady following her arrival from Libya.

26 MARCH — A proclamation was issued by President Marcos declaring autonomy in 13 provinces in Southwestern Philippines. The Chief Executive described it as a major step towards bringing peace in the region. He likewise created a provisional regional government in the areas of autonomy covered by the tentative agreement

reached in Tripoli last December. The declaration of autonomy and the creation of the provisional regional government were pursuant to the peace plan agreed upon by the Philippine government and Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khaddafy.

5 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sweden Knut Fridolf presented his credentials to President Marcos. Following the presentation rites, the President received Foreign Minister Adolfo Moilina Orantes of Guatemala who paid his respects and conveyed the gratitude of his government for the expression of sympathy of the Philippines to his country following the disastrous earthquake last year which rendered about one million people homeless.

14 APRIL — The Philippines and Australia signed a cultural agreement which, among other things, provides for the exchange of professors, scholars, journalists, artists and representatives of social, education and scientific institutions. Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Australian Minister for External Affairs Andrew Peacock signed the agreement in behalf of their respective governments.

15 APRIL — The 14 man trade mission from Abu Dhabi was given an audience by President Marcos. During the call, the President expressed his desire for the expansion and balancing of trade between the Philippines and Abu Dhabi. As a start, the Philippines will buy some of its crude oil requirements from Abu Dhabi to help erase the US\$7.5 million trade deficit Abu Dhabi incurred with the Philippines in 1976.

20 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Moustafa Dreiza presented his credentials to President Marcos as his country's first envoy to the Philippines. In receiving the credentials of the first Libyan envoy, the President said the Filipino nation is deeply grateful to Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khaddafy for his role in the negotiation of the Tripoli Agreement. The President added that the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem will not only lead to ultimate peace and prosperity in the South but in the entire country as well.

25 APRIL — President Marcos, accompanied by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, left for a four-day visit to Japan which, the President said, “has far and wide implications to the country’s national development to the cooperation as well as harmony in the region.” In a brief departure statement, the President said that urgent bilateral, regional and international questions require him to hold consultations with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda of Japan. Among the matters to be taken up by the President in his round of talks with Prime Minister Fukuda are the revision of the bilateral Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation and the expanded economic cooperation between the two countries.

Prime Minister and Madame Takeo Fukuda honored President Marcos and the First Lady at welcome ceremonies held at the spacious courtyard of the Akasaka Palace. Also at the rites were the Philippine First Couple’s daughters Imee and Irene, members of the Cabinet and other Philippine government officials who accompanied them in their visit. It was President Marcos’ second state visit to Japan since 1966.

26 APRIL — Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda assured President Marcos that Japan will import more from ASEAN member-countries to correct trade imbalances with some of them. The President and Prime Minister Fukuda held the first of two conferences at the Akasaka state guesthouse.

The President and the First Lady visited the Philippine pavilion at the 12th Tokyo International Trade Fair. Thousands of Japanese and foreign visitors gathered at the Philippine pavilion to observe Philippine Day at the 20-hectare Harumi permanent fair grounds. The Philippine Day observance was also highlighted by the visit to the pavilion of Crown Prince Akihito.

27 APRIL — In a luncheon speech before Japan’s economic leaders at the Hotel Okura in Tokyo, President Marcos stressed the basic needs for a readjustment of the entire economic relationship between Japan and the Philippines in order to conform closely to the vital interest of both countries.

29 APRIL — In his report to the nation following his arrival from a state visit to Japan, President Marcos described the visit as “most timely and proper as well as very fruitful” not only for the Philippines but also for ASEAN. The President also reported to the nation

on the Japanese government's commitment to strengthen Philippine-Japan relations through arrangements for transfer of technology, Japanese assistance to Philippine industries and measures to correct the trade imbalance between the two countries.

30 APRIL — A package of loans and grants amounting to US\$25 million from the Japanese government was disclosed by President Marcos. The loans, which were concluded during the President's state visit to Japan, were entered into by the government and the Overseas Economic Fund of Japan to finance the Cagayan integrated agricultural development project, the Abulong river hydroelectric project in Kalinga-Apayao, as well as the Cagayan and the South Superhighway interchange. In addition to the loan, the Japanese government granted a US\$300,000 aid for the improvement in milling and post-harvest techniques in two pilot farms in Mindanao and Leyte.

3 MAY — The decision to comply to the machinery of peace in spite of provocations from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) was announced by President Marcos before a special session of the Batasang Bayan at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC). The President added that the MNLF, in choosing to ignore the provisions of the Tripoli accord and the Marcos-Khaddafy agreement, had gone back to its original demand for independence which no self-respecting nation can entertain.

5 MAY — Two foreign diplomats spoke highly of the Philippines' active role in efforts to promote the interests of developing countries, to diversify relations among nations, and to establish a new international economic order. The comments came from Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Abdo Othman Mohammed of Yemen, and Jokas Brajovic of Yugoslavia, who were both received by the President at Malacañang.

24 MAY — In an interview with newsmen, the President disclosed that the government will continue to comply with the provisions of the Tripoli Agreement leading to the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem.

28 MAY — Prime Minister and Madame Lee Kuan Yew arrived in Manila for an overnight stay before proceeding to Japan where he will make a state visit. During the stopover, President Marcos and

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Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew exchanged views on bilateral and regional issues of interest to both countries.

29 MAY — A diplomatic offensive will soon be launched in Africa and the Middle East to strengthen Philippine ties with countries in those two regions. This was disclosed by President Marcos in an interview after the departure of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore. The President cited the fact that many African countries had worked hard to moderate the position adopted by the Islamic Conference in Tripoli on the Mindanao issue.

16 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Kiyohisa Mikanagi presented his credentials to President Marcos. The Chief Executive, in his brief remarks, expressed satisfaction over Japan's interest in the ASEAN and the growing relations between the Philippines and Japan.

20 JUNE — The third ministerial session of the United Nations World Food Council convened at the Philippine International Convention Center with President Marcos delivering the keynote address. The President, in his speech, urged the developed countries to assist the Third World in solving food problems. He also noted the alarming discrepancy in the increase of food production and the rate of population growth among developing countries. Those present during the opening session were Agriculture Secretary Arturo Tanco, US Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, Canadian Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, USSR chairman of State Planning Committee Vladimir Mordinov and other representatives from 43 countries.

28 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Maurice Baker of Singapore and Karen Kouska of Czechoslovakia (non-resident) presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang.

29 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany Wolfgang Eger called at Malacañang to convey to President Marcos the greetings of President Walter Scheel and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The West German envoy also informed the President to his government's desire to further expand trade relations with the Philippines.

14 JULY — The sending of another delegation to Africa to follow up the initiatives towards establishing ties with the African states

was approved by President Marcos. The decision was made during the meeting of the National Security Council at Fort Bonifacio convened by the President to hear Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo's reports on the meeting of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) in Libreville, Gabon, and the 10th ministerial meeting of ASEAN in Singapore which he had attended.

29 JULY — Farouk Kaddoumi, chief of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) political department and member of the PLO delegation who came to Manila on a two-day visit, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During the call, the Chief Executive reiterated the desire of the Philippines to see lasting peace in the Middle East as he expressed understanding of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

3 AUGUST — A warm welcome was accorded to President Marcos upon his arrival in Kuala Lumpur to attend the second summit meeting of the ASEAN heads of government. The summit meeting will review the development and progress of ASEAN in its first ten years and to examine the progress in the implementation of the program of action adopted at the first summit meeting in Bali on 23-24 February 1976. The members of the Cabinet who accompanied the President to Kuala Lumpur were Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Economic Planning Secretary Gerardo Sicat, Industry Secretary Vicente Paterno and Trade Secretary Troadio Quiazon.

4 AUGUST — The withdrawal of the Philippine claim to Sabah was announced by President Marcos during his speech at the opening ceremony of the second summit meeting of ASEAN heads of government in Kuala Lumpur. The President expressed optimism that the withdrawal of Sabah claim will be a permanent contribution to the unity, strength and prosperity of ASEAN.

5 AUGUST — The transformation of Southeast Asia from a region haunted by mistrust and suspicion to a region of cooperation and solidarity has been hailed by President Marcos as the most notable achievement of ASEAN. This observation was made by President Marcos during his statement at the closing session of the two-day ASEAN summit meeting.

At the conclusion of the two-day summit meeting, President Marcos, together with Indonesian President Suharto, Singapore Prime

Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Thai Prime Minister Tanin Kraivixien and Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn, issued a final communique which provides the reaffirmation of their commitment to the ASEAN Declaration and the Declaration of ASEAN Concord as the basis for ASEAN cooperation.

6 AUGUST — The foreign correspondents covering the summit meeting in Kuala Lumpur were briefed by President Marcos on the economic and political reforms being instituted under the New Society. The Chief Executive also denied the report of the International Commission of Jurists that prisoners in the Philippines were being tortured.

7 AUGUST — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda of Japan and Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand met with President Marcos during ASEAN dialogue with its trading partners after the conclusion of the two-day summit meeting in Kuala Lumpur. The goal of ASEAN dialogue with developed countries is to build up a long term, complementary economic relationship that will be beneficial to all concerned as well contribute to the growth and progress of the region.

8 AUGUST — In a press briefing at the Kuala Lumpur Hilton, President Marcos disclosed that "the key to peace in Mindanao" is the withdrawal of the Philippine claim to Sabah. He added that although withdrawal of claim will not automatically put an end to hostilities, peace will eventually return to Mindanao.

11 AUGUST — Addressing the nation upon his arrival from a nine-day sojourn that took him to Kuala Lumpur and neighboring Sabah and Labuan, President Marcos said that a tripartite arrangement between the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia will be an effective means of preventing eruptions of violence, transshipment of arms, and other disorders in the area. The Chief Executive added that the tripartite arrangement will be completed as soon as details of a Philippine-Malaysia agreement on border crossing and border patrol are reached and formally signed.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Robin Gillet, called on President Marcos at Malacañang. He later presented to the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos a parchment scroll from the Corporation of London, the city's governing body.

16 AUGUST — Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, together with his wife Mie, daughter Matsutani Reiko, and some members of his Cabinet arrived in Manila for a 24-hour state visit. President and Mrs. Marcos led government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in welcoming the Japanese Prime Minister and his official entourage. Manila was the last stop of Prime Minister Fukuda in his tour of Burma and ASEAN capitals.

17 AUGUST — Concrete commitment from Prime Minister Fukuda for wider access of Philippine products on Japanese market was sought by President Marcos during their talks at Malacañang. The President pointed out that a wider market for Philippine products in Japan will help in correcting the balance of trade between the two countries which is heavily in favor of Japan.

18 AUGUST — Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda of Japan left Manila leaving behind him a package of loans and grants amounting to \$106.9 million to finance economic development projects. He also assured the President that the Japanese government will further study other proposed projects for which the Philippine government is seeking the cooperation of Japan. Prime Minister Fukuda's pledge to help in the financing of the country's impact projects was contained in a communique which he issued shortly before flying back to Tokyo to end his tour of Burma and the ASEAN countries.

The President said that the \$344-million deficit of the Philippines in its trade with Japan will be reduced by \$100 million this year and every year thereafter. This optimistic view was expressed by the President in an interview with newsmen at the Manila International Airport shortly after the departure of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda of Japan. He pointed out that the visit of the Japanese Prime Minister and the reorientation of Japan's policy towards her ASEAN neighbors will enable the Philippines to launch a trade offensive in Japan.

24 AUGUST — Governor General Sir John Kerr of Australia was received by President Marcos and the First Lady at Malacañang. Governor General Kerr said he agreed with the President that the trade barriers between the Philippines and Australia be ultimately removed to benefit both countries.

8 SEPTEMBER — The three-day ASEAN-US dialogue opened at the Philippine International Convention Center to explore areas

where they can cooperate with each other in seeking solutions to economic problems involving ASEAN-US relations as well as the relations between the industrialized countries and the Third World. Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo headed the ASEAN group while US Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper led the US delegation. Among the subjects included in the agenda were: the stabilization of earnings from ASEAN commodity exports, easier access of ASEAN manufactured products to the United States and other industrialized markets, and access to capital on concessional terms.

9 SEPTEMBER — The members of ASEAN and US delegations were given separate audience by President Marcos at Malacañang. The President, during the exchange of views on regional and international developments, urged the United States to remove all barriers on its trade relations with ASEAN. Among those who called on President Marcos were Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Finance Secretary Cesar Virata, Trade Secretary Troadio Quizon, Economic Planning Secretary Gerardo Sicat, US Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper, Indonesian Trade Minister R. Prawiro, Malaysian Trade Minister Datuk Abu Samah and Singapore Minister for Finance Goh Trok Tong.

10 SEPTEMBER — The ASEAN and the United States, represented by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Richard Cooper, signed an agreement improving access of ASEAN products to the markets of industrialized countries, including the United States, through liberalization of trade policies. They also declared their common stand against protectionism in favor of an open, non-discriminatory system of global trading.

11 SEPTEMBER — The members of the Diplomatic Corps called on President Marcos at Batac, Ilocos Norte to felicitate him on the occasion of his 60th birth anniversary.

14 SEPTEMBER — A cultural agreement between the Philippines and Yugoslavia was signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Yugoslav Jokas Brajovik. The agreement calls for exchanges of books and periodicals, films, art works and cultural exhibits as well as performers, scholars and members of cultural, art and educational institutions.

18 SEPTEMBER — The members of the Philippine panel on military and economic talks with the United States, headed by Secretary Romulo and Secretary Enrile, received instructions from President Marcos prior to the resumption of Philippine-US negotiations. The issues on rental, sovereignty, control and jurisdiction over offenses committed by US servicemen were the main agenda of the talks.

22 SEPTEMBER — US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke called at Malacañang to convey to President Marcos the greetings of President Carter. Holbrooke was in Manila to discuss with President Marcos some issues pending at the Philippine-US talks on security arrangements.

29 SEPTEMBER — Indonesian Mining Minister Mohammed Sadeli called on President Marcos. During the call, President Marcos assured the Indonesian official that the Philippines will help in stabilizing the price of copper in the world market.

23 SEPTEMBER — The question of Philippine sovereignty over the military bases in the country was discussed by President Marcos and US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke. The talks between the President and the US State Department official ended the two-day exploratory discussions preparatory to the resumption of negotiations on Philippine-US security arrangements.

1 OCTOBER — Mohammed Tewfik Oweida, head of the five-man Egyptian fact-finding team which visited Mindanao, expressed satisfaction over the rehabilitation and development programs being undertaken in Muslim areas. The Egyptian official made this statement during his call on President Marcos.

Kacem Zuheiri, Deputy Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Chief Executive, during their talks, conveyed to Zuheiri the desire of the government to resume talks with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to settle peacefully the Mindanao problem.

2 OCTOBER — US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance reaffirmed full sovereignty of the Philippines over the military bases in the country. The US position was conveyed by Vance to the First

Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos during their talks at the UN Plaza Hotel in New York City.

3 OCTOBER — Chilean Mines Minister Enrique Valenzuela Blanquiere was assured by President Marcos that the Philippines will consider supporting their effort to stabilize copper prices in the world market. The assurance was conveyed to the Chilean official during his call to Malacañang.

6 OCTOBER — US President Jimmy Carter received a personal message from President Marcos, through the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos during the latter's call at the White House.

7 OCTOBER — The failure of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to elevate the issue of secessionist movement to the United Nations was disclosed by President Marcos in an interview in Naga City. The MNLF's failure was credited by President Marcos to the joint efforts of the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo in holding talks with the heads of state and Foreign Ministers of the Islamic Conference attending the United Nations General Assembly session.

17 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Libya Moustafa Dreiza deplored the Patikul massacre as a gross violation of the Tripoli Agreement. The massacre resulted to the death of Brigadier General Bautista and 34 officers as well as enlisted men of the Philippine Army. The Libyan envoy also indicated the deep commitment of his country in seeking a peaceful solution to the Mindanao problem.

3 NOVEMBER — The private sectors in ASEAN countries were urged by President Marcos to continue having dialogues with their respective governments to ensure their participation in the implementation of ASEAN projects and programs. The appeal was sounded by President Marcos in his keynote address at the 3rd conference of ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the Philippine International Convention Center.

7 NOVEMBER — The commemoration program of the Philippine-Soviet Union Friendship Society was attended by President and Mrs. Marcos. Others who attended the program were Labor Secretary Blas Ople, chairman of the Philippine-Soviet Union Friend-

ship Society; Vladimir Shatalov, member of the Supreme Soviet; and Valery Butrin, Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy.

11 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States David Newsom presented his credentials to President Marcos. After the presentation rites, Ambassador Newsom handed over to President Marcos a letter from President Carter agreeing on the immediate resumption of negotiations on the three treaties between the Philippines and the United States, namely: Military Bases Agreement, Mutual Defense Treaty and Military Assistance Pact. President Carter's letter was in reply to the message sent by President Marcos, through the First Lady.

15 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Vietnam Vu Tien presented his credentials to President Marcos. The Chief Executive expressed confidence that the accreditation of the first envoy from Hanoi will strengthen the economic, cultural and friendly relations between the two countries.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Dr. Hildegard Hamm-Brucher of the Federal Republic of Germany called on President Marcos. The West German Foreign Minister, who was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador Wolfgang Eger, reaffirmed his government's desire to extend assistance in the country's economic and development programs.

16 NOVEMBER — The Philippine and the US governments agreed in principle on the installation of Filipino commanders in all military bases and facilities in the country. The agreement was reached between President Marcos and US Ambassador David Newsom, head of the US negotiating panel on Philippine-US talks on security arrangements.

22 NOVEMBER — A 50-man delegation from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan was given an audience by President Marcos. The Chief Executive, in his welcome remarks, urged Japan to increase its trade with ASEAN countries as well as support ASEAN economic and development projects.

27 NOVEMBER — Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labor Organization (ILO), paid a courtesy call on President Marcos following his arrival in Manila to preside over the

16-nation advisory meeting of the ILO. Mr. Blanchard was accompanied to Malacañang by Labor Secretary Blas Ople.

28 NOVEMBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Pakistan Jamiluddin Hassan was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his services in international relations.

2 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil Lauro Soutello Alves presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his remarks at the presentation rites, the President cited the Philippine-Brazilian agreement for the supply of iron ore to the Philippine Sinter Corporation, proof of the growing relations between the two countries.

4 DECEMBER — The export of 25,000 tons of rice to Indonesia was approved by President Marcos. The Chief Executive, in approving the rice export, said the move was pursuant to Philippine commitment to assist ASEAN member-countries especially in time of need.

6 DECEMBER — Chairman Erich Honecker of the State Council and Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) arrived in Manila for a three-day state visit. Honecker, who was accompanied by Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Foreign Minister Oskar Fisher, was welcomed by President Marcos, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps as well as other ranking government officials. In their brief remarks at the airport ceremony, President Marcos and chairman Honecker expressed the view that friendly relations between nations, regardless of differences in ideology and political systems, are necessary in maintaining global and international relations.

7 DECEMBER — Trade and commodity agreements between the Philippines and the German Democratic Republic were signed during the second day of Chairman Honecker's visit. Acting Foreign Affairs Secretary Jose D. Ingles and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer signed the Trade Agreement while Trade Secretary Troadio Quiazon, Jr., and Politburo member Gunther Mittag inked the Commodity Agreement. The signing of the two agreements, which climaxed

the talks between President Marcos and Chairman Honecker, were witnessed by the two heads of state. Under the trade agreement, the Philippines and the German Democratic Republic agreed to expand direct trade covering 11 major export products from each country. The commodity agreement, on the other hand, provides in detail the implementation of the trade accord.

9 DECEMBER — The resumption of trade relations between the Philippines and Cuba was ordered by President Marcos following the call of a Cuban trade mission headed by Director Amadeo Blanco of the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry. Although the Philippines established diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1975, no trade transaction transpired between the two countries.

14 DECEMBER — US Secretary of the Navy W. Graham Clayton was honored by President Marcos in a luncheon at Malacañang.

15 DECEMBER — An agreement on technical cooperation between the Philippines and Brazil leading to the manufacture of steel in the country using local wood charcoal and coconut shell was signed by Industry Secretary Vicente Paterno and Brazilian Mines Minister Shigeaki Veki. President Marcos witnessed the signing of the agreement at Malacañang. Under the agreement, the two countries will conduct a joint feasibility study for the establishment of a pig iron plant in the Philippines with a capacity of 100,000 metric tons a year. The plant will utilize charcoal from local wood and iron ore from Brazil.

21 DECEMBER — Wilhelm Haferkamp, Vice-President and Commissioner for External Affairs of the European Economic Community (EEC), paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Haferkamp was in Manila in the course of his tour of the ASEAN capitals to look into the possibility of greater cooperation between the ASEAN and EEC.

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5 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Valerian Vladimirovich Mikhailov presented his credentials to President Marcos as his country's first envoy to the Philippines. President Marcos, in his brief remarks, vowed to pursue with greater vigor the development of economic and trade relations with all Socialist countries. He likewise hailed the appointment of the first Soviet envoy to the Philippines as a step in bolstering the already cordial relations between the two countries.

7 JANUARY — Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. After their talks on global and regional developments, the two leaders signed a statement embodying the pledge to settle peacefully any disagreement that might exist between the Philippines and Vietnam.

9 JANUARY — US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke called at Malacañang to discuss with President Marcos issues pending at the Philippine-United States talks on security arrangements.

Earlier, the Philippines and Vietnam signed two agreements designed to further enhance the relations between the two countries. The two agreements were the agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation signed by Foreign Affairs Secretary Carlos P. Romulo and Vietnam Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and the Trade Agreement which was signed by Trade Secretary Troadio Quiazon Jr. and also by Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister. President Marcos witnessed the signing of both documents.

11 JANUARY — US Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs Ms. Patt Derian, accompanied by US Ambassador David Newsom, called on President Marcos. During her call, President Marcos assured the State Department official that the Philippine government respects human rights since it is part of the country's national tradition. The Chief Executive then enumerated government programs designed to improve the living conditions as well as to bring about equality and freedom for every individual.

20 JANUARY — Brig. Gen. Musa Shehu Yar Adua, Chief of Staff of the Supreme Council and second highest official of Nigeria, was received by President Marcos. The Nigerian official discussed with the Chief Executive various bilateral issues, particularly Philippine technical assistance to Nigeria.

7 FEBRUARY — The members of the Japanese economic mission, headed by Ambassador Toshio Urabe, were given an audience by President Marcos. Urabe, who is a former Japanese envoy to the Philippines, was in Manila to discuss with Philippine officials on the possible expansion of trade relations between the two countries.

14 FEBRUARY — Another export of 10,000 metric tons of rice to Indonesia was approved by President Marcos. The Chief Executive said the rice export was in keeping with the spirit of ASEAN cooperation contained in the agreement signed by the five ASEAN heads of government during their summit meeting in Bali, Indonesia in February 1976.

20 FEBRUARY — Thai Prime Minister Kringsak Chomanan arrived in Manila for a four-day state visit. The Thai Prime Minister, concurrently Minister of Interior and Supreme Commander of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, was welcomed by President Marcos, the First Lady, the members of the Cabinet and the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Among the members of Prime Minister Chomanan's party were Minister for Foreign Affairs Upadit Pachariyangkin, Industry Minister Kasame Chatikavanj, Deputy Interior Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and others.

President Marcos conferred the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* on Prime Minister Chomanan and the *Order of Gabriela Silang* on Madame Virat Chomanan at Malacañang. The two leaders, in exchanging toasts during the state dinner, reaffirmed their friendship and commitment to the principles and declarations of ASEAN.

21 FEBRUARY — Regional cooperation among ASEAN countries and the political developments in Southeast Asia were the main topics during the talks between President Marcos and Prime Minister Chomanan. They also discussed measures to increase trade relations between their respective countries.

22 FEBRUARY — Prime Minister Chomanan aired the view that peace and stability in Southeast Asia depend on the settlement of the Indochinese conflict. The statement was made by the Thai Prime Minister during the luncheon tendered in his honor at the Philippine Military Academy in Fort del Pilar, Baguio City.

23 FEBRUARY — The Philippines and Thailand, in a joint communique issued by President Marcos and Prime Minister Chomanan, deplored the protectionist policies of some developed countries by creating barriers against the entry of Philippine and Thai products into their markets. The two leaders agreed to negotiate for the removal of barriers set up by some developed countries. They likewise expressed hope for an end to the armed conflict between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

11 MARCH — The Duke of Kent, accompanied by British Ambassador William Bentley, called on President Marcos. The Duke, who is also the Vice Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, hailed President Marcos' economic policy.

Following the call of the Duke of Kent, the Malaysian King, Yang di Pertuan Agong, was received by President Marcos at Malacañang.

12 MARCH — Vice Prime Minister and Vice Chairman of the Communist Party of the People's Republic of China Li-Hsien-nien was welcomed by President Marcos, the First Lady, the members of the Cabinet, the members of Diplomatic Corps and other government officials. Among the members of the Chinese Prime Minister's official entourage was Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

During the exchange of toasts at the state banquet, Vice Prime Minister Li-Hsien-nien pledged support to the ASEAN goal of economic prosperity and neutrality. President Marcos, on his part, predicted that Vice Prime Minister Li's visit will further strengthen the harmonious relation between the two countries.

14 MARCH — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China aboard the presidential yacht "*Ang Pangulo*." The agreement will serve as an umbrella for future technical and

scientific exchanges. President Marcos and Chinese Vice Prime Minister Li-Hsien-nien witnessed the signing of the document.

The two leaders also exchanged on regional and international issues affecting their countries, including China's role in assisting Third World countries in their economic development programs.

16 MARCH — US Ambassador David Newsom assured President Marcos that he will convey to President Carter the Philippine position on military bases for immediate consideration. The assurance was given by Ambassador Newsom, recently appointed Undersecretary of State for political affairs, during his call on President Marcos to discuss various issues relating Philippine-US talks on security arrangements.

24 MARCH — Outgoing US Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary David Newsom paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his return to Washington D.C. to assume the post of Undersecretary of State for political affairs. Newsom held the position of US Ambassador to the Philippines for only five months.

12 APRIL — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China Ke Hua paid a farewell call on President and Mrs. Marcos prior to his departure for reassignment. Ambassador Ke Hua, the first envoy sent by his country to Manila, was responsible for initiating mutually beneficial relations between his country and the Philippines.

13 APRIL — J. Burke Knapp, senior Vice President of the World Bank, called on President Marcos following his arrival in the country to look into the progress of World Bank assisted projects.

14 APRIL — The export of 10,000 metric tons of rice to Malaysia was approved by President Marcos pursuant to the ASEAN spirit of unity and cooperation.

19 APRIL — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, accompanied by External Affairs Minister Andrew Peacock, arrived in Manila for a brief stopover on his way to Hongkong and Tokyo.

2 MAY — US Vice President Walter Mondale arrived in Manila for a three-day official visit. President Marcos, the First Lady, the mem-

bers of the Cabinet and the members of the Diplomatic Corps welcomed the US Vice President and his official party. Mondale was the first top US official under the Carter administration to visit the Philippines. President Marcos and Vice President Mondale, during their remarks at the airport ceremony, stressed the urgency of solving bilateral problems on security and economic matters in a spirit of understanding and mutual interest.

3 MAY — Issues affecting the economic and security relations were the main agenda of talks between President Marcos and Vice President Mondale. They also discussed the human rights issue in the course of their talks. The Chief Executive told Vice President Mondale that steps are being taken by the government to protect the rights and dignity of the Filipinos.

President Marcos and Vice President Mondale signed a memorandum of understanding on four loan agreements amounting to US\$18.7 million and a grant of US\$1.55 million.

4 MAY — The Philippines and the United States agreed on four basic principles that will be reflected in the amendments to the 1947 Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement. The four basic principles, contained in a joint statement issued by President Marcos and Vice President Mondale, were the following:

- 1) The United States reaffirms Philippine sovereignty over military bases;
- 2) Each base shall be under the command of Filipino commander;
- 3) The United States shall be assured effective command and control over US personnel, employees, material, the facilities authorized for their use within the military bases and unhampered military operation involving their own forces as provided for in the agreement.
- 4) A complete and thorough review every five years from the date of the amendments until the termination thereof.

21 MAY — Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev and Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah were welcomed by President Marcos and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival for a three-day visit.

In the evening, a state dinner was given in their honor by the President and the First Lady.

The offer of President Suharto and Prime Minister Hussein Onn to help in the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao conflict was welcomed by President Marcos. However, the President noted the difficulty of holding another talks with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in view of its fragmentation to small bands and the rivalry among its top leaders.

22 MAY — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo was instructed by President Marcos to proceed to Washington D.C. to hold talks with US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The talks will focus on the pending Philippine-US negotiations for new bilateral agreements on military bases and trade between the two countries.

7 JUNE — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo returned from a two-week official trip to the United States with assurances from top US officials, that the US government will make every effort to understand the Philippine position in the on-going talks on security arrangements between the two countries.

8 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States Richard W. Murphy presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of the US Ambassador, President Marcos said the Philippines values its relationship with the United States as much as the United States values its relationship with the Philippines. Ambassador Murphy, who succeeded David Newsom, now Undersecretary of State for political affairs, was US envoy to Mauritania and Syria from 1971-1974 and 1974-1978, respectively.

12 JUNE — Development diplomacy as the basis of Philippine position in the negotiations of treaties and agreements with other countries was stressed by President Marcos during his speech at the inaugural session of the Interim Batasang Pambansa. The inaugural session was also highlighted by President Marcos' oath taking as Prime Minister before Chief Justice Fred Ruiz Castro.

18 JUNE — A disappointment was expressed by President Marcos following the raid conducted by New York police in the Philippine Center in violation of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and

Consular Immunities. The President said "the incident will not help those who try to maintain the friendship between the Philippines and the United States." The Philippine Center houses the country's Consulate-General in New York and its mission to the United Nations.

23 JUNE — The objectives of Philippine foreign policy were spelled out by President Marcos during his speech at Malacañang on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The objectives cited by President Marcos were:

- 1) to assert and protect the sovereignty, independence, integrity and security of the Philippines;
- 2) to contribute to the accelerated development of the country;
- 3) to promote regional and global stability.

28 JUNE — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Moscow to promote cultural ties with the Soviet Union and to attend the 6th International Tschaikovsky Music Competition as special guest. The First Lady was in Moscow in 1972 on a goodwill mission and in 1976 when she accompanied President Marcos on a state visit.

6 JULY — Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and the First Lady, as President Marcos' personal representative, discussed issues affecting Philippine-Soviet relations. The First Lady was accompanied to the Kremlin by the Philippine Ambassador to the Soviet Union Luis Moreno-Salcedo and Labor Minister Blas Ople.

8 JULY — A cultural agreement between the Philippines and the Soviet Union was signed by the First Lady and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The agreement will promote the study of each other's languages and literature at appropriate educational institutions through the exchange of higher or post graduate students and professors, organization of special courses and seminars, and exchange of literature and many materials.

14 JULY — Bangladesh Minister for Foreign Affairs Muhammad Shamsul Huq called on President Marcos following his arrival for talks with government officials on regional and international issues.

28 JULY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos discussed recent political and economic developments in the Philippines with US President Carter and Vice President Mondale. Also present during the meeting were Philippine Ambassador to the United States Eduardo Romualdez, US Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs David Newsom and Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke.

5 AUGUST — Japanese Minister of State for External Economic Affairs Nobuhiko Ushiba called on President Marcos to exchange views on bilateral economic relations between Japan and the Philippines as well as other ASEAN countries. Minister Ushiba was accompanied to Malacañang by Japanese Ambassador Kiyohisa Mikanagi.

12 AUGUST — The First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos represented President Marcos at the funeral of Pope Paul VI who died 7 August at his summer residence in Castel Gandolfo.

15 AUGUST — The First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos reported to President Marcos the highlights of her meeting with US President Jimmy Carter and Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin. The First Lady had separate meetings with the US President and the Soviet Prime Minister during her visits to Washington D.C. and Moscow as personal representative of the President.

21 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Switzerland Richard Gaechter presented his credentials to President Marcos as first resident envoy of his country to the Philippines. In accepting the credentials of Ambassador Gaechter, the President hailed the assignment of the first resident Swiss envoy as a manifestation of the growing awareness of Switzerland to the enhanced position of the Philippines in Southeast Asia.

29 AUGUST — A parliamentary delegation, headed by Speaker Querube Makalintal, was formed by President Marcos to represent the Philippines in the installation of Albino Cardinal Luciani, Archbishop of Venice, as Pope John Paul I.

3 SEPTEMBER — Dr. Lazar Mojsov, Deputy Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia and President of the United Nations General Assembly, was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his outstanding achievements in international law. Dr.

Mojsov was in Manila to attend the 58th conference of the International Law Association.

5 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of New Zealand Barbara Angus presented her credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks, the President expressed gratification over the growing commitment of New Zealand in the economic development of the Philippines. The President earlier received the credentials of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sierra Leone Lloyd Kojo Randall as non-resident envoy to the Philippines.

15 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China Chen Hsin-jen presented his credentials to President Marcos. In his brief remarks at the presentation rites, President Marcos affirmed the country's readiness to work with the People's Republic of China in promoting economic development among developing countries.

16 SEPTEMBER — Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam arrived in Manila for a five-day visit. President Marcos and Mrs. Marcos led government officials as well as members of the Diplomatic Corps in welcoming the Vietnamese Prime Minister. Among those in Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's official entourage were Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Phan Hien.

17 SEPTEMBER — Regional and bilateral issues, particularly in areas of trade and technological cooperation were the main topics discussed during the talks between President Marcos and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.

President Marcos, in his remarks during the exchange of toasts at the state dinner in honor of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and his party, underscored the need for wider cooperation among countries in Southeast Asia regardless of differences in social and political systems.

18 SEPTEMBER — Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong received from President Marcos seed samples of outstanding varieties developed at the University of the Philippines in Los Baños.

19 SEPTEMBER — A joint statement was issued by President Marcos and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, which provides, among other things, an agreement to solve all differences between their countries through peaceful means and in spirit of friendship.

2 OCTOBER — A requiem mass for the late Pope John Paul I, who passed away after a 34-day reign, was attended by President Marcos and the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos as well as by some members of the Cabinet. Monsignor Claudio Celli, Charge d' Affaires of the Papal Nunciature, officiated at the mass.

10 OCTOBER — A 15-man delegation from the People's Republic of China, headed by Vice Minister for Economic Relations Shih-lin, was given an audience by President Marcos. The Chinese delegation was in Manila to confer with government officials on the implementation of the technical and scientific agreement signed during the visit of Vice Prime Minister Li-Hsien-nien.

18 OCTOBER — A congratulatory message was sent by President Marcos to Karol Cardinal Wojtyla of Krakow, Poland on the occasion of his election as the 264th spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church. Cardinal Wojtyla will assume the name of Pope John Paul II.

19 OCTOBER — Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary of Democratic Kampuchea, concurrently Foreign Minister, was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. After the exchange of pleasantries, President Marcos and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary exchanged views on economic, social and political issues in Southeast Asia.

20 OCTOBER — A joint statement was issued by President Marcos and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary pledging, among other things, to settle differences between them by negotiation. They also agreed to cooperate in economic and cultural field for mutual benefits.

25 OCTOBER — US Senator Daniel Inouye, chairman of the subcommittee on foreign relations of the appropriations committee, called on President Marcos and discussed the rental aspect of the military bases in the Philippines. They also exchanged views on various issues affecting Philippine-US relations.

4 NOVEMBER — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo arrived in Manila for a one-day visit. President and Mrs. Marcos, together with the members of the Cabinet, as well as the members of the Diplomatic Corps, welcomed the Mexican head of state and his official entourage. President Portillo, during his talks with President Marcos offered technological and scientific assistance in the exploration and development of Philippine oil resources. The President, in return, welcomed the generous offer of the Mexican President. The Chief Executive also recalled the historical ties between the two countries as shown by the Manila-Acapulco galleon trade and the sovereign power of the Viceroy of Mexico who ruled the Philippines on behalf of Spain until 1821.

24 NOVEMBER — President Hammer de Roburt of Nauru was received by President Marcos. The two heads of state discussed the possibility of opening trade relations between their respective countries.

29 NOVEMBER — The members of a US Congressional delegation, headed by Representative Mark Andrews of West Virginia, were given an audience by President Marcos. During their call, the President informed the US lawmakers that despite the opening of Philippine diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, the country's relations with the United States will remain in good terms. However, the President added that new developments in Southeast Asia require re-adjustment in Philippine-US relations.

1 DECEMBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Saudi Arabia Aquil Mohammed Aquil was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his exemplary services in the field of international relations. Ambassador Aquil had just completed his six-year tour of duty in the Philippines.

4 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mohammed Ismail Kahim of Somalia and Akram Zaki of Pakistan presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang. President Marcos, in his brief remarks at the presentation of credentials of the Somalian and the Pakistani envoys, welcomed the broadening of relations between the Philippines and the two countries.

15 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta Jose Ma. Soriano presented his credentials to President Marcos. Ambassador Soriano's previous rank was Minister. The Chief Executive hailed the elevation of the legation into a full diplomatic mission as a new era in the relations between the Philippines and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

19 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States Richard Murphy delivered a letter from US President Jimmy Carter formally informing the Philippine government on the normalization of ties between the United States and the People's Republic of China.

20 DECEMBER — The beneficial effects of the normalization of ties between the United States and the People's Republic of China were cited by President Marcos during the joint meeting of the General Military Council, the National Security Council and the Foreign Policy Council at Malacañang. The President said that such normalization will enhance the economic and security interest of the countries in the region, particularly the ASEAN member-states.

31 DECEMBER — The Philippines and the United States agreed on a six-point amendment to the 1947 Military Bases Agreement climaxing more than two years of negotiations. The announcement was made after a meeting in Malacañang between President Marcos and US Ambassador Richard Murphy. The six-point amendment were contained in a joint statement issued after the meeting. The amendments to the 1947 Military Base Agreement include:

1. the reaffirmation of Philippine sovereignty over the bases;
2. the installation of a Philippine commander in each of the bases;
3. significant reduction in areas used by the US armed forces within Philippine military bases;
4. assumption of Philippine forces of responsibility for perimeter security;

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5. a thorough review of the agreement every five years, including its implementation, objectives and duration; and
6. the assurance of unhampered military operations of the United States.

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2 JANUARY — The National Security Council, presided over by President Marcos, reviewed the proposed six-point amendments to the 1947 Military Bases Agreement.

5 JANUARY — A US Senatorial delegation, led by Senator Samuel Nunn, chairman of the armed services subcommittee on military manpower, was given an audience by President Marcos. During their call, the President exchanged views with the US Senators on bilateral issues, particularly the proposed six-point amendments to the 1947 Military Bases Agreement.

7 JANUARY — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and US Ambassador Richard Murphy, on behalf of their governments, signed the notes embodying the six-point amendments to the 1947 Military Bases Agreement. In addition to the amendments, the United States pledged to grant a US\$500 million in military aids and credits. The amount included US\$50 million as military assistance, US\$250 million as military sales credit and US\$200 million as security support assistance. The signing and exchange of notes were witnessed by President Marcos, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, the members of the Cabinet and the *Batasang Pambansa* as well as the members of the negotiating panels of both parties.

15 JANUARY — The three objectives which were attained by the Philippines under the amendments to the 1947 Military Bases Agreement were cited by President Marcos during his address before the *Batasang Pambansa*. Among the objectives mentioned by the President were the recognition of Philippine sovereignty over the military bases, the strengthening of national security and the promotion of national economic development.

23 JANUARY — A delegation of Japanese Ambassador Kiyohisa Mikanagi was given an audience by President Marcos. The Japanese lawmakers called on President Marcos to seek Philippine support to the objectives and activities of the Asian Parliamentary Union.

30 JANUARY — Indian Minister for External Affairs Shri Samarendra Kundu paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Chief Executive, during the call, welcomed the Indian official's proposal for greater economic cooperation between his country and the

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Philippines. Following the call of the Indian official, British Deputy Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Hugh Cortazzi paid his respects to President Marcos. In receiving the British dignitary, the President expressed hope for further expansion of trade relations between the Philippines and the United Kingdom.

1 FEBRUARY — Prince and Grand Master Fra Angelo de Mojana di Cologna of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos upon his arrival for a five-day visit. President Marcos and Fra Angelo, during their talks at Malacañang, agreed to formalize their cooperation in charitable works for the poor in the country. They also discussed measures to facilitate the flow of assistance to the Philippines. The President also expressed appreciation for the assistance of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta to the Tala Foundation in Novaliches and the Culion Leper Colony in Palawan. An exchange of decorations followed after their talks.

12 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Egypt Mohammed Farouk El Hennawi presented his credentials to President Marcos.

16 FEBRUARY — The ceremony at Clark Air Field marking the turn-over to the Philippine government of the US network of air, naval and related installations in the country was witnessed by President Marcos, the First Lady, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, Speaker Querube Makalintal and US Ambassador Richard Murphy. President Marcos, in his speech during the turn-over ceremony, said that the Philippines regained its dignity and pride by the reaffirmation of its full sovereignty over the military bases in the country. The reaffirmation of Philippine sovereignty is one of the six-point amendments to the 1947 Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement.

18 FEBRUARY — An invitation from President Marcos to Pope John Paul II to visit the Philippines was conveyed by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos during her audience with the Pontiff at the Vatican.

20 FEBRUARY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, as personal representative of the President, was received by Austrian Chancellor Dr. Bruno Kreisky. Earlier, the First Lady had an audience with Mayor Leopold Gratz of Vienna at the Rathaus

(City Hall) and Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschluger at the Hofburg Palace.

27 FEBRUARY — Former Panamanian President General Omar Torrijos paid a courtesy call on President Marcos following his arrival for a private visit.

2 MARCH — A message from President Marcos was conveyed by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos to King Hassan II of Morocco during her audience with the King. The First Lady was in Rabat, Morocco as personal representative of the President to ask support from King Hassan II, who will host this year's Islamic Conference. King Hassan II assured the First Lady of his support in finding a peaceful solution to the problem.

19 MARCH — US Defense Assistant Secretary Michael Armacost paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Armacost was in Manila in the course of his tour of ASEAN countries and Japan.

2 APRIL — Proclamation No. 1835 was issued by President Marcos setting aside 7 May as the date of election for the 21 members of the Sangguniang Pampook in Regions 9 and 12.

4 APRIL — Ambassador Pacifico A. Castro of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and international law adviser to the Philippine panel that negotiated the Tripoli Accord said the scheduled election for members of the Sangguniang Pampook (regional assembly) in Regions 9 and 12 was in accordance with the Tripoli Agreement which provides for the establishment of a legislative assembly and an executive council in the areas of autonomy. He added that the next step will be the appointment by President Marcos of members of the Lupong Tagapagpaganap ng Pook (Executive Council). The election is expected to pave the way for the settlement of the Mindanao problem.

16 APRIL — An agreement between the Philippines and Kuwait for the supply of one million tons of crude oil annually for a period of three years was signed at Malacañang by Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco and Chairman Ahmed Mutair of the Kuwait National Petroleum Corporation. President Marcos witnessed the signing ceremony.

24 APRIL — The members of the Cabinet were asked by President Marcos to cooperate with their respective Ministries to ensure the success of the 5th UNCTAD meeting scheduled in Manila from 7 May to 1 June 1979. The President stressed the importance of the conference in view of the high-level representations from the 167 participating countries.

25 APRIL — The First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez-Marcos was named by President Marcos as chairman of the 45-man Philippine delegation to the UNCTAD V conference which will begin on 7 May. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo was named co-chairman with Finance Minister Cesar Virata as vice-chairman.

27 APRIL — US Ambassador Dick Clark, US State Department Coordinator for refugee affairs, called on President Marcos at Malacañang. Ambassador Clark conveyed to the President the willingness of the US government to increase the number of refugees entering US mainland. The President, in turn, informed Ambassador Clark that the Philippine government was willing to work with other nations to help solve the international refugee problem.

30 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Kiyoshiza Mikanagi called at Malacañang to inform President Marcos on the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira whose visit will coincide with the fifth session of UNCTAD next month.

2 MAY — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was urged by President Marcos to liberalize its conditions for development assistance to developing countries through the re-examination of the loan procurement terms. The appeal was made by President Marcos during the 12th annual meeting of the ADB board of governors. He also lauded ADB's support to the rural development, land utilization as well as water management programs of the countries in the region.

6 MAY — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos following his arrival in Manila to attend the opening session of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development V (UNCTAD) on 7 May at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC).

7 MAY — In a speech delivered at the opening session of the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), President Marcos called on the UNCTAD to break the vicious cycle of crises that had been confronting the Third World and hasten the establishment of a new international economic order. The President also voiced the hope that pragmatic accommodation, not confrontation, will start a momentum that will lead to the solution of present UNCTAD problems.

8 MAY — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos upon his arrival in Manila as head of the 19-man Australian delegation to the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

9 MAY — Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived in Manila to attend the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The Japanese Prime Minister, who was welcomed by the First Couple, will hold talks with President Marcos on regional and bilateral matters. Other dignitaries who arrived for the UNCTAD V meeting were World Bank President Robert McNamara and former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

President Marcos ordered the lowering of import duties on 100 commodities in a move to further expand the preferential trade agreement between the Philippines and other ASEAN member-countries. The directive of President Marcos was the Philippine response to earlier concessional tariffs allowed by other ASEAN countries which individually offered to grant liberal tariffs to 100 commodities during the 7th meeting of the ASEAN committee on trade and tourism in Singapore last year.

The security implications of the present regional and international developments as well as bilateral questions including trade and aviation were discussed by President Marcos and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. The Australian Prime Minister also assured President Marcos of continuous supply of uranium for the country's power reactor and its assistance in developing alternative energy. Deputy Foreign Minister for Special Trade Relations R.V. Garland and Australian Ambassador Richard Woolcott were also present during the talks.

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10 MAY — The new Philippine-Japan Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation was signed by President Marcos and Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in Malacañang. Among those who witnessed the signing ceremony were Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Onoda, and Natural Resources Minister Jose Leido, Jr. After signing the treaty, the two leaders expressed hopes for fresh opportunities to expand Philippine-Japan economic relations.

11 MAY — The trade agreement between the Philippines and Australia was ratified by President Marcos and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. The trade agreement will give Philippine exporters better access to Australian markets. Earlier, a joint communique was issued by President Marcos and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser reflecting Australian commitment to Southeast Asia and support to ASEAN. They also expressed hopes for an early settlement of the Indochina conflict and a more constructive role of the Soviet Union in Asia-Pacific region.

13 MAY — US Permanent Representative to the United Nations Andrew Young, who was in Manila to address UNCTAD V, was honored by President and Mrs. Marcos in a luncheon at Malacañang.

14 MAY — Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Director-General Edouard Saouma paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Saouma was in Manila to attend UNCTAD V meeting.

15 MAY — The two schemes proposed by Dr. B. Sen, Secretary-General of the Asian and African Consultative Group to hasten the establishment of a new international economic order was endorsed by President Marcos during the call of Dr. Sen at Malacañang. The two schemes which had been earlier proposed by Dr. Sen are: (1) rapid industrialization to bring about a new international economic order through regional cooperation, and (2) transfer of arbitration of commercial disputes from the International Chamber of Commerce to national institutions.

20 MAY — Foreign Minister Tong Jin Park of the Republic of Korea paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Korean Foreign

Minister, who was in Manila to address the fifth session of UNCTAD, was accompanied to Malacañang by Korean Ambassador Yang Kyoo Kang.

21 MAY — The efforts of the government in strengthening commercial relations with other countries were reported by President Marcos to the Batasang Pambansa. In a speech before the members of the legislative body, the President mentioned trade talks being carried out by the government with at least 12 delegation, led by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, which were attending the UNCTAD V meeting. The President also reported the signing of Philippine-Japan Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation as well as the ratification of the trade agreement with Australia.

30 MAY — The leaders of the Group of 77 informed President Marcos at a breakfast meeting in Malacañang that the developing countries were united in fostering economic cooperation among themselves. Some of the delegates from the Group of 77, composed of Third World countries, expressed optimism on the outcome of UNCTAD V meeting.

31 MAY — The leaders of the Group of 77, through the initiative of President Marcos, decided to organize a 15-man committee to work out a mechanism that will guarantee economic cooperation among its members. The committee will be composed of five members each from the Group of 77 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. In a meeting at Malacañang, the conferees also agreed: (1) to remain united in the face of crucial issues; (2) to support the Arusha Declaration irrevocably. (The Arusha Declaration was forged by developing countries before UNCTAD V so that a common stand can be arrived at); and (3) to proceed in exploring all possibilities of multi-lateral cooperation action within the Group of 77 in all levels of activity such as agriculture, industry, science and technology without weakening their position on the restructuring of international trade and the elimination of protectionism.

Moroccan Foreign Minister and President of the recently concluded Islamic Conference Mohammed Boucetta called at Malacañang to inform President Marcos on his King Hassan II's commitment in the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem. Later, the Moroccan Foreign Minister was honored at a Malacañang luncheon.

310 Diplomatic Agenda of Philippine Presidents

3 JUNE — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo formally closed the four-week session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Secretary-General Gamani Corea of the UNCTAD said the Manila Conference had given impetus to a continuing process of negotiations between the rich and the poor nations in the 1980s.

4 JUNE — The recently concluded UNCTAD was cited by President Marcos for making the first realistic approach to the problems of trade protectionism and energy. He added that UNCTAD V will also be remembered for formally creating the Common Fund (for commodities) and for launching the integrated commodities program, aside from extending the existence of the General Scheme of Preferences. The Chief Executive, having been active in bringing together the various blocs, expressed satisfaction with the strength of unity in the Group of 77.

24 JUNE — The Philippines expressed concern over the massive influx of refugees from Vietnam. President Marcos instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take up the refugee problem with the resettlement countries and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

28 JUNE — Yugoslav Vice-President Fadilj Hodza arrived in Manila for a five-day official visit. The President and the First Lady, setting aside protocol, welcomed Hodza and his party at the Manila International Airport.

3 JULY — The visit of Vice-President Fadilj Hodza of Yugoslavia paved the way for direct trade between the two countries. President Marcos said he had instructed the Ministry of Trade to conduct direct trade with Yugoslavia by getting rid of European middlemen.

12 JULY — Former Prime Minister of Japan Takeo Fukuda was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. During their talks, the President and the former Japanese Prime Minister exchanged views on the world situation, particularly the economic problem posed by the energy crisis, the Indochinese refugees, and Japan-ASEAN relations.

16 JULY — Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia called on President Marcos. During their talks, the President,

briefed the Czech Foreign Minister on the refugee problem in South-east Asia. He also expressed confidence that the visit of Chnoupek will further strengthen the relationship between the two countries.

17 JULY — President Suharto of Indonesia was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos upon his arrival for a 21-hour visit. After the exchange of pleasantries, they were flown by helicopters to Puerto Azul in Ternate, Cavite. President Marcos, during their talks, requested President Suharto to increase his country's oil shipments to the Philippines from 20,000 barrels a day to 33,000 barrels and offered to pay the oil shipments with rice.

The Philippines and Czechoslovakia concluded an agreement aimed at the expansion of bilateral trade between them. The agreement was signed by Trade Minister Troadio T. Quiazon, Jr. and Czech Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The agreement also proposed the establishment of a joint trade commission headed by the trade ministers of both countries which will serve as a venue for discussion of common problems affecting trade.

18 JULY — Indonesia agreed to increase its oil exports to the country from 20,000 barrels a day to 25,000 or an annual increase of 1,825,000 barrels. At the same time, the Philippines agreed to enter into a joint venture to develop Indonesian natural gas deposits, wherein the Philippines will receive 200,000 metric-tons of gas for conversion into liquefied petroleum gas or other finished products. President Marcos, in sending-off President Suharto, disclosed that the oil and natural gas deals were among the main achievements of his talks with the Indonesian leader.

30 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Canada Edward Lucien Bobinski presented his credentials to President Marcos. Following the presentation rites, Vice Speaker Maarten William Schakel of the Dutch Parliament paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Vice Speaker Shakel, who was in Manila on a private visit, was accompanied to Malacañang by Philippine Ambassador to The Hague J.V. Cruz.

6 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Turkey Celal Eyiceoglu paid a farewell call on President Marcos following completion of his four-year tour of duty in the country.

11 AUGUST — A 500 hectare naval station in Ulugan Bay, Palawan was designated by President Marcos as a temporary processing center for Vietnamese refugees. It is the country's second refugee processing center after Tara Island, also in Palawan.

21 AUGUST — A Philippine task force on refugee assistance and administration under the Ministry of Human Settlements, with the Minister as chairman, was created by President Marcos. The task force, intended to hasten the resettlement of Indochinese refugees, includes 11 other Cabinet members — the ministers for foreign affairs, national defense, public works, public highways, local governments, natural resources, health, agriculture, education and culture, transportation and communications, and social services.

21 AUGUST — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania Filip Tomulescu was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* in recognition of his services in the international field.

31 AUGUST — The Philippines was unanimously accepted as Observer with all the privileges of a member in the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned countries which will open on 3 September in Havana, Cuba. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs attributed the acceptance of the Philippines as an observer, despite the rejection of the applications of other countries, due to policy statements made by the President that the Philippines does not wish to see any of the superpowers holding a dominant position in the region.

2 SEPTEMBER — US Vice-President Walter Mondale hailed President Marcos' response to an international call for the setting-up of processing centers for Indochinese refugees. Few weeks ago, the President directed the establishment of the second refugee processing center at Ulugan Bay in Palawan and the creation of a refugee task force composed of Cabinet members to hasten the resettlement of refugees.

19 OCTOBER — The Philippine government was assured of funding support from the US government for the Indochinese refugee processing centers being put up by the Philippine government. The assurance was conveyed by Ambassador Richard Clark, US Coordinator for refugee affairs during his call at Malacañang. Mrs. Marcos informed Ambassador Clark that the cost for the operation of the

processing centers had been agreed upon by the Philippine government and the Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

23 OCTOBER — The members of three foreign delegations that called at Malacañang were assured by President Marcos of the government's interest in tapping their countries' scientific and technical knowledge in furthering economic cooperation. He thanked the Finnish trade delegation led by Minister for Foreign Trade Esko Rekola, the French agricultural delegation led by Agriculture Minister Jacques Fouchier and the Rhode Island trade delegation headed by Lt. Gov. T. Diluglio for their efforts to promote economic and agricultural cooperation between their countries and the Philippines.

26 OCTOBER — US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke called at Malacañang to discuss with President Marcos the situation along the Thai-Kampuchea border. The US official, who had just arrived from a personal inspection of Thailand's troubled areas, briefed the President on the border conflict, the plight of the Kampuchean refugees and the action taken by the United States to help Thailand cope with the situation.

Deputy Prime Minister Brian Talboys of New Zealand was received by President Marcos. During their talks, Deputy Prime Minister Talboys assured President Marcos on his government's support to the ASEAN. He added that the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict, which threatens the peace and security of Southeast Asia, underscores the political interests shared by New Zealand and the ASEAN countries.

27 OCTOBER — A message of condolence and sympathy, in behalf of the Filipino nation, was sent by President Marcos to the family of the late President Park Chung Hee of the Republic of Korea.

30 OCTOBER — The Philippines and the United States concluded the ten years of tariff and trade negotiations with the signing in Malacañang of a new agreement reducing duties on Philippine exports by 65 percent while granting only 5.7 percent duty reductions for US exports to the Philippines. The agreement also provides for the opening of more opportunities and market abroad for local products. The new trade agreement, concluded within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, was signed in the presence of the President by

Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes for the Philippines and by Ambassador Richard W. Murphy for the United States.

Prince Philipp of Liechtenstein who headed a fact-finding mission from several countries, called on the President at Malacañang. The group will set up a wood processing plant in Mindanao using timber by-products. The mission was composed of bankers, financiers, technicians, and industrialists from Germany, Sweden, Liechtenstein and France.

13 NOVEMBER — The agreement for the construction and operation of the refugee processing center in Bataan was signed between the Philippines and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The First Lady and Minister of Human Settlements Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, who is chairman of the Task Force on Refugees, signed the agreement for the Philippines, while UNHCR Resident Representative Manfred Paeffgen signed for the world organization. Under the agreement, the Philippines will build and operate the refugee processing center while the UNHCR will provide the funding and make direct disbursements, as well as keep an accounting of all expenditures.

26 NOVEMBER — The Philippines will undertake programs to improve the country's trade relations with Western Europe. President Marcos made this remark during a luncheon toast in honor of Crown Prince Albert of Belgium and members of his economic mission at Malacañang. He said the Philippines is diversifying its trade relations and is aware of the need for foreign investments and technology. He welcomed the arrival here of the Belgian economic mission to look for possibilities for trade with the Philippines.

10 DECEMBER — In a letter to President Marcos, Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who had just returned from talks with the Chinese leaders in Peking, assured the President that the growing cooperation between the two countries would be economic in nature and would not be extended to the military field. The Japanese prime minister also assured the President that financial assistance to China amounting to 50 billion yen this fiscal year would not in any way diminish Japan's economic assistance to the ASEAN countries. This assurance was conveyed to the President by Deputy Foreign Minister Yasue Katori who called at Malacañang.

12 DECEMBER — Minister of Communications Zeng Sheng of the People's Republic of China called on President Marcos. In receiving the Chinese Minister, who is an official guest of the Philippine government, the President said there should be more exchanges of officials between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China in order to promote closer understanding between the two countries. He also took the occasion to thank the visiting official in publicizing the Philippines, especially the Philippine Air Lines flights which "are always full" and for the hospitality accorded by the people of China to Philippine visitors, including the President and the First Lady. With the minister were Directors Zhang Yung of Protocol, Qi Xinhua of Industry, Dong June of Inland River Transportation; Li Zhiran, Ren Jinghua and Shuo Rumei.

19 DECEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Todor Petkov Ditchov (non-resident) of the People's Republic of Bulgaria presented his credentials to President Marcos. In receiving the credentials of the new envoy, the President reaffirmed the country's policy of peaceful co-existence with other countries of the world and the promotion of closer understanding between the Philippines and Bulgaria.

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7 JANUARY — The establishment of an Asia-Pacific Forum on Economic Cooperation was proposed by President Marcos. He also offered the initial support of the Philippines, until an institutional arrangement is made. The Chief Executive made the proposal in his keynote address at the UNCTAD Asian Regional meeting on Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries (ECDC) at the Philippine International Convention Center.

9 JANUARY — Outgoing Ambassador Guillermo Corona of the United Mexican States was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*. The award was presented in recognition of the envoy's services in the field of international relations as the representative of his government and people in the Philippines.

13 JANUARY — In an interview with newsmen, President Marcos said that the Philippines, through ASEAN, would initiate a move to have the ranging conflict between Thailand and Vietnam settled through peaceful means. He also added that he had directed the Philippine representative to the United Nations to initiate resolution for the UN General Assembly to debate on the matter of Afghanistan.

14 JANUARY — Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos P. Romulo was presented by President Marcos a picture of himself with the inscription "To General Romulo, the best foreign minister the Republic ever had." Minister Romulo celebrated his 81st birth anniversary with a mass held at the Santuario de San Antonio at Forbes Park and was followed by a breakfast for senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Hotel Intercontinental.

15 JANUARY — United States Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator on Refugee Affairs Victor Polinieri called on President Marcos at Malacañang. He informed the President that he was very much impressed by the plans and operations of the processing center in Bataan which could very well be the model for the refugee processing centers in Thailand where there are between 300,000 to 600,000 displaced Khmers, Laotians and other displaced people in border refugee camps. Polinieri arrived from Thailand where he observed the enormity of the refugee problem and met with the people handling the refugee problem. He was accompanied to Mala-

cañang by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs John Negroponte, Ambassador Richard Murphy, and staff personnel of the U.S. State Department and local embassy.

17 JANUARY — United States Senator S.I. Hayakawa (R-California), called on the President at Malacañang together with Ambassador Richard W. Murphy. The visiting senator informed the President that he was impressed by the efficiency with which the Philippine government was handling the refugee problem and was also surprised by the reservoir of goodwill which the people of the Philippines have, not only for the United States but also for Americans.

18 JANUARY -- Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan Hideho Tanaka presented his credentials to President Marcos. Ambassador Tanaka succeeds former Kiyohisa Mikanagi as Japan's envoy to the Philippines. In accepting the new envoy's letters of credence, the President expressed the hope that Japan will continue to pursue a policy of close cooperation with the Philippines, and to play an important role in promoting peace, stability and progress throughout the world, particularly in Asia. Present at the ceremony were the First Lady, Cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Following the ceremony, the President received Speaker Al Haj Abdul Bakeer Markar of the Parliament of Sri Lanka, together with his wife, who called to pay his respects. The presiding officer of the Sri Lankan Parliament visited Cotabato and Zamboanga City and lauded the government's efforts to maintain peace and order and implement a massive development program including resettlement projects to help Filipino Muslims. He was accompanied to Malacañang by R.N. Seneviratne, acting Secretary-General of the Sri Lankan Parliament and Ambassador Franas Wanigasekera.

20 JANUARY — A United States congressional delegation headed by Rep. Lester L. Wolff (D-New York) was given an audience by President Marcos. The Chief Executive informed the US lawmakers that American presence in the Pacific is welcomed depending on its intentions and policies. Addressing the 16-man delegation at Malacañang, the President discussed, among others that: 1) During the meeting of the Group of 77 on Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries (ECDC) he had proposed formation of a

permanent regional forum for discussions and consultations in Asia; 2) The Mindanao situation is no longer a problem to the government and Col. Khadaffy of Libya and the secretary-general of the Islamic Conference have informed the government of their desire to participate in the final settlement; and 3) Violation of human rights is not an issue in the Philippines since the government is very strict about the care of prisoners.

21 JANUARY — The establishment of the refugee center in Bataan was hailed by President Marcos as an international commitment of the Filipino people. Speaking at the inauguration and blessing of the center in Barrio Sabang, Morong, Bataan, he expressed gratification over the chance for the Philippines to be of some help and to show its compassion towards displaced people of a neighboring country, Vietnam. He pointed out that the sprawling 300-hectare processing center, which is the biggest in Asia, is a joint project of the Philippines and the United Nations and financed from contributions of different countries. The President was accompanied by the First Lady who is chairperson of Task Force on Refugee Assistance and Administration, US Ambassador and Mrs. Richard W. Murphy and Japanese Ambassador and Mrs. Hideho Tanaka.

23 JANUARY — Top government advisers were directed by President Marcos to update "contingency plans" in the light of ominous development in Southeast Asian region and the Near East. At the two-hour closed door joint session of the National Security Council and the National Economic and Development Authority held at Malacañang, the President and his key advisers were: 1) Briefed by the National Intelligence and Security Agency under Gen. Fabian Ver on developments in critical areas or points of tension around the world, particularly in the Near East (Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan), Indo-China (Vietnam, Kampuchea and Thailand) and South America, and the possible impact of these developments in the Philippines; 2) Given background information by Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles on various treaties entered into by the Philippines with other countries, particularly the Manila Pact of 1954 and the possible implications of Philippine commitments under this agreement in the face of a "security threat" to the region; and 3) Briefed by Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco on possible twists and turns of the oil situation and a possible trade war.

23 JANUARY — Indonesian Foreign Minister Mocktar Kusumaatmadja was conferred by the President the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of

Datu, for service in the field of international relations. Earlier, the President and the Indonesian Foreign Minister conferred for 45 minutes on matters of mutual interest, particularly on security. Sitting on the meeting were Minister for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo and Indonesian Ambassador Soedarmono.

26 JANUARY — Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos following his arrival for a four-day visit. At Malacañang, the visiting Chancellor confirmed a \$150-million loan for Philippine community development plus another loan of still undetermined amount for any deserving project having a laudable social effect on the country. They also discussed the geopolitical situation in Europe and the Middle East as well as trade relations, economic and cultural exchanges, technology transfers, and other topics.

27 JANUARY — The Philippines and New Zealand governments sealed a five-year energy agreement in simple signing rites in Malacañang. The President signed the Memorandum of Understanding between the two governments for the Philippines and Prime Minister Robert Muldoon in behalf of New Zealand. The formal signing took place shortly after the two chiefs of state conferred in the Palace a few hours after Prime Minister Muldoon arrived in Manila.

29 JANUARY — The First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez-Marcos accorded Bruno Kreisky, Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria, a warm send-off. The head of state who was in the country for a four-day visit, started his last day in the country with an early breakfast with the First Couple at the Maharlika Guest House where he and his party were billeted during their stay. The two heads of state exchanged their farewells at the Maharlika threshold after which they went in two different directions. The President started his trip northward to Laoag, Ilocos Norte to cast his vote in his hometown. Chancellor Kreisky, accompanied by the First Lady, headed south for the Manila International Airport.

30 JANUARY — The First Lady and Minister of Human Settlements Imelda Romualdez-Marcos expressed gratitude to Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon for supporting the geothermal energy development program of the country. The First Lady, in the absence of the President, led the official send-off for Prime Minister Muldoon

at the Manila International Airport, who left after a four-day state visit.

5 FEBRUARY — Earlier in the morning, the President received Habib Al Chatti, secretary-general of the Islamic conference, who came on a courtesy call. Chatti is in the country to observe the progress of various development projects being undertaken by the government to uplift living conditions in Mindanao, particularly in Muslim communities there. The President thereafter instructed Ambassadors Pacifico A. Castro and Lininding Pangandaman to escort Chatti in his visit to Zamboanga City and Cotabato City.

7 FEBRUARY — Education ministers of Southeast Asia were asked by President Marcos to take proper steps with the world crisis on education. He made this call in his keynote speech before the 15th Conference of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Council (SEAMEC) at the Manila Hotel. Expressing confidence in the ministers' ability to cope with the problems on the agenda, he counselled them to bear international developments in mind in their deliberations. He added that although nations have learned to live with crisis in the last 40 years, every crisis imposes new problems and burdens on the nations' education goals.

9 FEBRUARY — Habib Al Chatti, Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference, was informed by President Marcos that the government would meet with whoever representative who could guarantee enforcement of whatever agreements arrived at provided there are no pre-commitments to be imposed. He told Chatti that "the Philippines does not wish to give a status of belligerency to the Moro National Liberation Front because from the country's point of view, they are Filipino nationals and not belligerent. The two men agreed that the Mindanao issue should finally be settled.

12 FEBRUARY — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen called on the President at Malacañang and had an exchange with him on the latest world developments. In the 50-minute meeting, the Malaysian Foreign Minister gave the President his personal assessment of the Kampuchean and Afghanistan situation as well as his recent meeting with Vietnamese leaders in Hanoi. With Minister Rithauddeen were Malaysian Ambassador Yusof Zainai and former Ambassador Abdul Hamid bin Pawanchee.

10 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Vietnam Hoang Hoan Nghinh presented his credentials to President Marcos. The Chief Executive hailed the assignment of the new envoy soon after former Ambassador Vu Tien's departure as a manifestation of the importance the government of Vietnam attaches to its relations to the Republic of the Philippines.

12 APRIL — Malacañang announced President Marcos' acceptance of the invitation of the American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA) to address the opening session of its three-day convention in Honolulu on 21 April. The President's trip to Honolulu, the second since 1966, will give opportunity to the Chief Executive to meet an estimated 150,000 Filipinos in Hawaii. American Newspaper Publishers Association is composed of publishers from the US, Canada, Bahamas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, West Indies, Guam and Bermuda. American Newspaper Publishers Association speakers in previous years included the late US President John F. Kennedy, former US Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, Queen Elizabeth II of United Kingdom, and former US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. As keynote speaker of the convention, President Marcos will have an opportunity to tell the American press the Philippine attitude towards the US and the role of ASEAN in maintaining stability in Southeast Asia.

13 APRIL — Madame Maria Pia Fanfani, wife of former Italian Prime Minister and now Senate President Amintore Fanfani, called on President Marcos. Madame Fanfani was in Manila as guest of the First Lady.

17 APRIL — United Nations General Assembly President Salim Ahmed Salim and Hongkong Governor Sir Murray Maclehoze arrived in Manila for official visits. The First Lady and Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo led government officials and the members of the diplomatic corps in welcoming the visiting dignitaries.

19 APRIL — Upon the invitation of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, President Marcos left for Honolulu. The Cabinet members travelling with President Ferdinand E. Marcos were Solicitor General Estelito Mendoza, Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin, Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, Director Gregorio Cendaña of the National Media Production Center and Presidential Assistant Juan Tuvera. The First Lady led Cabinet and other government offi-

cials, and members of the Diplomatic Corps in giving President Marcos a warm send-off.

20 APRIL — Former US Secretary of State Dean Rusk as personal representative of President Carter, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke and Hawaii Governor George Ariyoshi gave a warm welcome to President Marcos and his party upon their arrival in Honolulu. In his arrival statement, President Marcos expressed interest in knowing definite positions of the United States on various world conflicts, particularly in South-east Asia.

21 APRIL — US President Jimmy Carter assured President Marcos that the US government will comply with its commitment on the use of the military bases in the Philippines. The assurance was contained in a letter given to President Marcos by former US Secretary of State Dean Rusk as personal representative of the US government. President Marcos and Rusk also discussed the military bases agreement with the latter expressing optimism that the Philippines will get the full rental as pledged by his government.

Prime Minister Andreis Van Agt of The Netherlands made a brief stopover in Manila on his way to Japan after a state visit to Indonesia.

22 APRIL — The need for strong and effective leadership for Third World countries to fight subversion and insurgency was underscored by President Marcos during his speech at the 94th annual convention of American Newspaper Publishers Association at the ballroom of the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel. The President also stressed that developing countries should be allowed to establish their own brand of democracy to prevent anarchy and civil disorder. He likewise clarified misconceptions about martial law in the Philippines.

23 APRIL — Admiral Robert Long, commander-in-chief of the US Pacific command, briefed President Marcos on the strategic and technical aspects of the various global conflicts. Earlier, President Marcos laid a wreath at the Memorial of War Dead at the National Cemetery of the Pacific.

25 APRIL — US businessmen were briefed by President Marcos on the favorable investment climate in the Philippines. President

Marcos mentioned the presence of more than 200 multinationals in the country which are involved in manufacturing, banking and mining projects. The Chief Executive also pointed out that attraction of foreign investments to the country is one of the cornerstone of Philippine industrial strategy.

27 APRIL — Princess Margaret of United Kingdom and sister of Queen Elizabeth II arrived in Manila for a five-day visit. The First Lady, Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, Speaker Querube Makalintal, British Ambassador William Bentley and Philippine Ambassador Manuel Stilianopolous welcomed Princess Margaret.

28 APRIL — In his report to the nation, President Marcos cited the gains of his seven-day visit to Hawaii. Among the gains mentioned by President Marcos were the clarification of misconceptions on martial law in the country, increased support of Filipinos overseas and assurance of US capability to avert a global war. The First Lady, Speaker Querube Makalintal, Chief Justice Enrique Fernando led Cabinet ministers, military officials, members of the Batasang Pambansa, the judiciary, the Diplomatic Corps and the private sector in giving a warm welcome to President Marcos and his party.

30 APRIL — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was urged by President Marcos to consider the major problems affecting the development efforts of Third World countries in Asia and the Pacific as part of its development strategy for the 1980s. The appeal was sounded by President Marcos during his address before the 13th annual meeting of ADB board of governors at the Philippine International Convention Center. The Chief Executive added that ADB's assistance to the major problems confronting developing countries in the region can go a long way in maintaining peace and security in Asia and the Pacific.

5 MAY — A message of condolence and sympathy of the Filipino nation was sent by President Marcos to Lazar Kilisevski, acting president of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the death of President Josip Broz Tito.

7 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany Hildegunde Feilner presented her credentials to President Marcos.

15 MAY — Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda arrived in Manila for a one-day visit to discuss with President Marcos bilateral and regional security matters. The visit was part of the continuing consultations among ASEAN heads of government in the light of new global and regional developments. Accompanying Thai Prime Minister was Minister for Foreign Affairs Siddhi Savetsila.

During their conference at Malacañang, President Marcos informed the Thai Prime Minister on the highlights of his talks with US officials in Honolulu, particularly the briefing given by Admiral Robert Long, commander-in-chief in the Pacific, on the US capability to assert its power in case of global conflict.

16 MAY — In a joint press conference, President Marcos and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda agreed on the need for members of ASEAN to hold a summit conference to discuss and exchange views on various problems confronting the region. The Thai Prime Minister also hailed ASEAN's efforts in finding a political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

23 MAY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Korea Yung Kyoo Kang was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* following the completion of his four-year tour of duty in the Philippines.

23 MAY — President and Mrs. Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh arrived in Manila for a three-day state visit. They were welcomed by President Marcos, the First Lady, members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps upon their arrival. During their talks in Malacañang, the two leaders agreed to widen economic and technological cooperation between their respective countries. The Bangladesh President noted the growing relations of his country with ASEAN Member-States. He added that since Bangladesh forms a bridge between South Asia and Southeast Asia, it is the duty of his country to take an active part in the development of closer cooperation between the two regions.

President Marcos and President Ziaur, during the exchange of toasts, underscored the need for wider cooperation among nations in the region to maintain political stability and economic prosperity.

26 MAY — The signing of the trade and cultural agreements between the Philippines and Bangladesh was witnessed by President Marcos and President Ziaur Rahman. The signing of the agreements climaxed the talks between President Marcos and President Ziaur Rahman who was in the Philippines in the last leg of his tour of ASEAN countries.

29 MAY — The Philippines pledged to help Bangladesh in its second five-year development program. The announcement was made by President Marcos and President Ziaur during a joint press conference. The Bangladesh President also expressed interest in importing machinery, textile products and cement from the Philippines.

20 JUNE — The Philippines and Japan concluded three agreements with exchanges of notes taking place simultaneously in Tokyo and Manila. Minister for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo and Japanese Ambassador Hideho Tanaka signed the Protocol of Exchange of the instruments of ratification for Philippine-Japan Tax Treaty and the Protocol of Exchange on the agreement covering Japan's US\$166 million loan. The signing ceremony was held at Minister Romulo's residence. At the same time, Ambassador Carlos Valdez and Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Saburo Okita signed in Tokyo the Protocol of Exchange of the instruments of ratifications of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the two countries.

24 JUNE — Prime Minister Tupuola Efi of Western Samoa arrived in Manila for a four-day state visit. He was accompanied by his wife, Madame Tupuola Efi and several Samoan officials. The visit of Tupuola is expected to broaden the framework of relationship between the Philippines and Western Samoa. During an exchange of toasts at the state dinner in honor of the Western Samoan Prime Minister and his party, President Marcos pressed for intra-regional cooperation to enable the nations in the Pacific region to cope with the global economic crisis and forestall any aggressive design by the super-powers.

25 JUNE — The Philippines and Western Samoa agreed to take steps to further broaden the ties between the two countries. During the talks between the President and Prime Minister Tupuola Efi, the two leaders explored possible areas of cooperation in agriculture, fisheries and mineral resources development. The Western Samoan

Prime Minister, in the course of their talks, indicated his desire to tap Philippine technical expertise, particularly in agriculture. The President also briefed Tupuola on the country's political structure and the successful oil exploration program. Prime Minister Tupuola Efi, in response, expressed admiration on President Marcos' leadership in undertaking such reforms and development projects. He also mentioned the suitability of some of the country's development programs in Western Samoa.

27 JUNE — Prime Minister Tupuola Efi was assured by President Marcos of Philippine assistance in the economic and social development of Western Samoa. The assurance was contained in a joint statement issued by the two leaders at the end of the four-day state visit of Prime Minister Tupuola Efi. The pledge of Philippine assistance was in response to Tupuola's desire to avail of Philippine technology in boosting his country's agricultural development.

1 JULY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos was designated by President Marcos to lead the Philippine delegation to the funeral of the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira on 9 July. The other members of the delegation were former Ambassador to Japan Roberto Benedicto and Ambassador Carlos J. Valdez.

9 JULY — Madame Adam Malik, wife of Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. Madame Malik, who was in Manila as head of the 45-member cultural group, was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador Soedarmono.

12 JULY — The signing of the agreement for the construction of the rail system as a joint venture of the Construction Development Corporation of the Philippines and a Belgian consortium was witnessed by President Marcos, the First Lady and Belgian Ambassador Wilfried de Pauw. Transport Minister Jose Dans and the CDCP President signed the agreement for the Philippines while Raymond Triviere signed in behalf of the Belgian consortium.

Oil Minister Mana Saeed Al-Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates arrived in Manila for an official visit. In his arrival statement, Minister Otaiba assured the Philippines of a continued supply of petroleum products to meet the country's oil requirements. Otaiba was in Manila upon the invitation of President Marcos.

16 JULY — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Bo Erik Kalfors of Sweden and Klaus Snellman of Finland (non-resident) presented their respective letters of credence to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang. The President hailed the appointments of the two envoys as manifestations of the growing importance of the Philippines to European countries.

22 JULY — The Philippine readiness to join hands with other ASEAN nations to meet “the scourge that strike terror” among the people in the area was disclosed by President Marcos in his keynote address at the ASEAN Health Ministers’ meeting. The President added that the Philippines will make available all its resources in organizing such an effort. Among those who attended the meeting were Indonesian Health Minister Soewardjono Surjanigrat; Malaysian Health Minister Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan; Singapore Minister of Health Toh Chin Chye; Thai Public Health Minister Thongyod Chitaveera and Health Minister Enrique Garcia of the Philippines.

24 AUGUST — Chinese Cultural Minister Huang Zhen arrived in Manila for a week-long visit. The Chinese official was met by the First Lady at the airport.

26 AUGUST — An agreement between the Philippines and China for exchange programs in arts, education and sports was signed by the First Lady and Chinese Culture Minister Huang Zhen. The signing of the agreement was hailed by President Marcos as part of the joint efforts of the two countries in promoting bilateral relations.

2 SEPTEMBER — Finland donated P1 million and the services of two Finnish companies as consultants in undertaking the study on forest development as a non-conventional source of energy. President Marcos and the First Lady witnessed the signing of the agreement by Minister Melencio Magno of the National Science Development Board (NSDB) and Kimmo Pulkkinen, Charge d’Affaires of the Embassy of Finland. The purpose of the study is to refine and improve the technology of planting fast-growing trees. Finland, which does not produce oil, has the most advanced technology in tree-farming as an alternative source of energy. With the signing of the agreement, the Manila Seedling Bank will start full scale planting next year at the rate of 500 hectares a year.

5 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iraq Wahbi Abdul Razak Fattah presented his credentials to Presi-

dent Marcos as non-resident envoy to the Philippines. In accepting the Iraqi envoy's credentials, the President announced the strengthening of the country's diplomatic offensive in the Middle East with the opening of a new embassy in Iraq and the assignment of high-caliber diplomats to Arab countries. The President also cited the importance of the Middle East as the Philippine principal source of oil and manpower market.

8 SEPTEMBER — Visiting Japanese Minister of International Trade Rokusuke Tanaka assured President Marcos that any increase in the military spending will not make Japan a military power. President Marcos agreed with Minister Tanaka and added that Japan has the right to provide for the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. During their meeting, the President and the Japanese official also agreed that cooperation in the development of energy, and small and medium-scale industries should be given impetus in the region. Also taken up was the possibility of expediting the operation of the country's integrated steel mill which will use Japanese equipment and the conclusion of an air agreement between the two countries to allow Philippine Airlines to fly to the United States via the Tokyo route.

11 SEPTEMBER — Prime Minister and Madame Julius Chan of Papua New Guinea called on President Marcos at Malacañang to felicitate the Chief Executive on his 63rd birth anniversary. The Papua New Guinea Prime Minister and his wife were in Manila on a private visit.

16 SEPTEMBER — A three-man Norwegian parliamentary mission, headed by Finn Kristensen, called at Malacañang to inform President Marcos of the Norwegian government's desire to participate in the country's energy development program. The Norwegian delegation was accompanied by Charge d'Affaires John Grieg.

23 SEPTEMBER — Dr. Ali Attiga, Secretary-General of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), called at Malacañang to inform President Marcos that the Philippine energy program deserves Arab assistance. Attiga said he was impressed with the country's efforts in harnessing energy sources, including oil exploration and use of coal, hydro-electric, geothermal and solar energy. He also assured the President that he would look at various funds that may be available from Arab sources to assist the Philip-

piners. OAPEC, formed in 1968, groups Arab oil producers belonging to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and formulates oil policy within Arab lands. Its members are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Syria and Egypt.

27 SEPTEMBER — An appeal to world tourism officials to help bridge the gap of misunderstanding between peoples in the face of fast developing crises and difficulties was aired by President Marcos during his keynote address before the World Tourism Congress at the Philippine International Convention Center. The President said that though this appeal for world unity may seem repetitious, "it does not become less of an imperative, because the nations so far have not heeded the call." About 1,000 delegates from 115 countries led by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras attended the conference.

2 OCTOBER — Tourism Ministers Roger Sakukura and Begum Vigorum Nisa Noon of Zambia and Pakistan, respectively, called on President Marcos at Malacañang to pay their respects. The two tourism officials were in Manila as heads of their respective delegations to the World Tourism Conference.

5 OCTOBER — The Philippines and Japan will discuss measures to improve trade relations between the two countries. President Marcos made this statement in an interview with newsmen wherein he announced his invitation to Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to visit the Philippines. The visit will pave the way for more dialogues to eliminate current irritants between the Philippines and Japan. Among the topics to be discussed will be:

- 1) The promise to transfer some of Japan's light industries to the Philippines and other members of ASEAN;
- 2) The unfulfilled commitment of Japan to support regional industrial projects of the Philippines and other ASEAN countries;
- 3) The request of the Philippines for Japan to ease its excessively protective trade policies.

11 OCTOBER — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Mexico as special envoy of President Marcos on a goodwill, cultural and economic mission. Mexico's First Lady Carmen Lopez

de Portillo had visited the Philippines twice and repeatedly invited Mrs. Marcos to Mexico.

13 OCTOBER — The US\$30 million loan from the People's Republic of China for the purchase of 500 mini-hydro power plants was approved by President Marcos. The President, in a simple ceremony at Malacañang, exchanged documents on the US\$30 million loan and supply agreement with Chinese Ambassador Chen Hsin Jen.

15 OCTOBER — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo pledged to sell oil to the Philippines at a preferential price. The assurance was given to the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos by the Mexican President during their meeting at the Presidential Palace. Portillo said the long standing and friendly ties between his country and the Philippines were a strong consideration. He also noted the special friendship between Mrs. Marcos and Mexico's First Lady Mrs. Carmen Romano Lopez Portillo. Details of the deal will be worked out by official negotiators led by Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin for the Philippines and Jorge Diaz Serrano, chief of the Mexican state-owned oil company Petroleos Mexicano (PEMEX) and Industrial Development Secretary Jose Andres de Oteyza for Mexico.

16 OCTOBER — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos approved a joint venture for the establishment of a petrochemical plant in the Philippines. A petrochemical plant is one of the main industrial projects President Marcos finds suitable in the country. President Marcos brought up the idea of a partnership in a petrochemical plant with President Portillo when he visited the country last year and got an encouraging response from the Mexican President.

25 OCTOBER — Major General Piet Haryono, personal emissary of Indonesian President Suharto, called at Malacañang to assure President Marcos that Indonesia will ask other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to step up oil supplies for needy countries of ASEAN. Among the five member-countries, only Malaysia and Indonesia produce oil. Piet said his government is always willing to supply oil to other ASEAN countries but added that due to previous commitments, it has no more oil to spare. During his three-day stay in the country, Piet also discussed with government officials matters related to the development of Indonesia's geothermal potential as another source of energy. Indo-

nesia will study the Philippine experience in geothermal exploitation and geothermal technology for power generation.

27 OCTOBER — The negotiation of new oil agreements to enable the country to meet its energy requirements despite the prolonged Iran-Iraq conflict was disclosed by President Marcos during his speech at the Batasang Pambansa. The Chief Executive told the legislative body that the latest oil contract made was with Mexico, referring to the oil deal concluded by the First Lady during her visit to Mexico. He also added that similar agreements have been concluded with China, Kuwait, Malaysia, Indonesia and Saudi Arabia.

2 NOVEMBER — Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman and Deputy Communications Minister Tinnakorn Phankrami arrived in Manila for a brief stopover. The Thai officials were aboard the inaugural flight of Thai International from Bangkok to Noumena, New Caledonia with Manila as stopover point.

5 NOVEMBER — A congratulatory message was sent by President Marcos to US President-elect Ronald Reagan on his landslide victory over incumbent President Jimmy Carter. Reagan, who was then governor of California, was in Manila in September 1969 during the inauguration of the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

13 NOVEMBER — In a speech keynoting the 49th general assembly of the International Police Organization at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC), President Marcos condemned nations that coddle terrorists and vowed to spare no effort in combatting terrorism. He added that a government that compromises with terrorist challenges can only expect itself to become a regular victim of such crime. The President also noted the insincerity of some governments, despite their official condemnation of international terrorism, in facing terrorist threats.

17 NOVEMBER — Australian Minister for External Affairs Anthony A. Street called on President Marcos. In welcoming the Australian official, President Marcos warmly noted the continuing moves toward closer relations between Australia and ASEAN. Afterwards, President Marcos honored Minister Street and his wife in a luncheon.

18 NOVEMBER — Papal Nuncio Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani called on President and Mrs. Marcos to formally inform the First

Couple on the forthcoming six-day visit of Pope John Paul II to the country next February. Jaime Cardinal Sin, who accompanied Monsignor Torpigliani to Malacañang, said the Pontiff will officiate at the beatification of 16 "blesseds" of various nationalities, including Filipino martyr Lorenzo Ruiz. Pope John Paul II, who is the spiritual leader of more than 650 million Roman Catholics around the world, is also the head of the state of Vatican.

25 NOVEMBER — The ASEAN Law Association (ALA) was called upon by President Marcos to create an intergovernmental committee to adopt a regional constitution. The call was made by the President during the first general assembly of ALA under President Edgardo Angara at Philippine International Convention Center. The President told the delegates that the accord reached at Bali in 1976 permitted member-countries to strengthen ASEAN machinery for political cooperation. However, the President explained that the immediate need in the region nowadays is a united and stronger collaboration to give ASEAN a clearly defined international personality.

29 NOVEMBER — Indonesia will use Philippine refineries to refine crude oil, specifically to produce kerosene. For this purpose, Indonesia will ship 22,000 barrels of crude oil a day to the local refineries. This scheme was disclosed by President Marcos as he gave the assurance that there will be no energy crisis anymore in the country due to the 120-day oil reserve and the efforts to tap new sources of crude oil. Under the arrangement, Indonesia will buy the kerosene produced from the crude oil it ships here. All other products from the crude oil will be retained for domestic use in the country.

12 DECEMBER — Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr. Saadoun Hammadi called on President Marcos at Malacañang. In welcoming the Iraqi Foreign Minister, President Marcos said the Philippines will seek an active role in finding a "just and lasting solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict." He added that it would be possible for the country to participate actively in this effort by virtue of its membership in the United Nations Security Council.

The decision of the Saudi Arabian government to renew the contract of the Philippines to import crude oil was disclosed by President Marcos during his speech at the ceremonies commemorating the 7th anniversary of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC). The President then read a telegram from Saudi Arabian Oil Minister

Ahmed Zaki Yamani which, in effect, "reinstated the Philippines in good graces of the Saudi Arabian government." The renewal of the government-to-government contract restored a 10,000 barrel daily supply for the Philippines.

24 DECEMBER — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos came home laden with gifts for the Filipino people — oil from Saudi Arabia and strengthening of relationship with the incoming administration of US President-elect Ronald Reagan. After a 20-day trip, the First Lady reported that her talks with the incoming Reagan administration assured the Philippines of the continued good relationship with the United States.

On negotiations for oil, the First Lady said she:

- Succeeded, with the help of Prince Fadh, Prince Saud, and Ambassador Shobokshi, Saudi Arabian ambassador to the Philippines, in asking King Khalid of Saudi Arabia to restore the supply of oil to the Philippines. The country gets 50 percent of its oil needs from Saudi Arabia.
- Negotiated with Middle East suppliers of crude oil in the United States for a steady supply of crude oil for the country.
- Sought the cooperation of the American Petroleum Institute for the acceleration of the drilling program in the Philippines.

Obtained the assistance of scientists of the National Academy of Sciences in the United States for the broadening of applicable technology in the development of local energy resources.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani said he hopes that the friendly relations between the Philippines and his country will grow stronger and deeper. Yamani expressed this hope after the conferment on him by President Marcos of the ancient *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Datu*, in recognition of his invaluable services as one of the world's most distinguished statesmen. In accepting the "great honor," Yamani said he would "try his best to translate his feelings into action rather than words, and will go home with best memories of my visit to this great country and the overwhelming hospitality extended to me and my wife."

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8 JANUARY — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki arrived in Manila for a three-day visit to discuss with President Marcos measures to boost economic cooperation between the Philippines and Japan. President and Mrs. Marcos led government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in welcoming the Japanese Prime Minister and his party. Among the members of the official entourage were Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito, Agriculture Minister Takao Kameoka and Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Isutumo Kawara.

9 JANUARY — Prime Minister Suzuki said his government will study the proposal to reduce tariff rates on some Philippine exports and to ease visa rules for Filipinos. The Japanese Prime Minister also mentioned four areas where his country will cooperate with ASEAN: food production, energy, promotion of medium and small-scale industries, and cultural and social interaction. Suzuki added that Japan fully supports the ASEAN position regarding the conflict in Kampuchea. On the issue of high tariff imposed on Philippine banana export, it was agreed that a further study should be made for implementation in 1982.

10 JANUARY — Prime Minister Suzuki promised to extend all assistance and cooperation to accelerate the economic development of the Philippines. Suzuki's pledge to assist in the economic development of the country, particularly in its energy and industrial development programs, was contained in joint statement he and President Marcos issued at the end of his three-day visit. As a manifestation of the Japanese government's desire to expand cooperation with the Philippines, Suzuki also disclosed the extension of a US\$200 million economic loan and the granting of aid and technical cooperation amounting to US\$100 million for the setting up of an ASEAN project for human resources development.

15 JANUARY — Outgoing Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Joachim Pallard of Gabon and Mohammed Yusof bin Zainal of Malaysia were conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for their services in international relations.

21 JANUARY — Shahid Husain, Vice-President of the World Bank for East Asia and Pacific Affairs called at Malacañang. In welcoming the World Bank executive, President Marcos informed Husain that

the significant growth of Philippine economy during the past years is due to the political stability of the country.

23 JANUARY — Saudi Arabian Prince Saud bin Naif Abdul Aziz was honored by President and Mrs. Marcos in a luncheon at Malacañang. The President, during the exchange of toasts, cited the recent decision of Saudi Arabia to renew oil deliveries to the Philippines. He then thanked the royal family of Saudi Arabia for treating the Philippine oil requirement "with sympathy and understanding."

President Marcos joined world leaders in congratulating President Reagan on his inauguration. The President noted Reagan's call for the renewal of American greatness, saying it was a welcome message not only for the United States but also for the whole world.

15 FEBRUARY — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said that the recently concluded Non-Aligned Conference in New Delhi had reaffirmed once more the condemnation of the invasion of Afghanistan and Kampuchea and reiterated the decision of the 35th United Nations General Assembly in the resolutions adopted confirming the violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

17 FEBRUARY — Pope John Paul II arrived in Manila to begin a 12-day pastoral visit to the Far East. President Marcos, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, Papal Nuncio Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani, Cardinals Sin and Rosales, the members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps as well as Catholic priests and other ranking officials welcomed the visiting Pontiff. President Marcos said the historic visit of Paul John Paul II "raised fresh hope for the elimination of the weakness of society not only in the country but in the whole world as well." In the afternoon, Pope John Paul II motored to Malacañang for a formal audience with President and Mrs. Marcos.

18 FEBRUARY — Pope John Paul II presided over the beatification of Lorenzo Ruiz at the Rizal Park. President and Mrs. Marcos led a gigantic crowd of one to two million people in witnessing the beatification rites. In the evening, Pope John Paul II had an audience with the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Apostolic Nunciature. The Pontiff, in his address, ruled out ecclesiastical interference in political affairs as he clarified the role of the Church in the pursuit of peace, justice and human advancement.

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19 FEBRUARY — Pope John Paul II visited the cities of Cebu, Davao, Bacolod and Iloilo where he officiated masses. During his homily, the Pontiff assailed divorce and abortion, and at the same time upheld celibacy for the members of the clergy.

20 FEBRUARY — Pope John Paul II, after his triumphant visit of the South, proceeded to Legazpi City where he officiated another mass at the Peñaranda Park. From Legazpi City, the Pontiff flew to Morong, Bataan to visit the refugee processing center.

21 FEBRUARY — Pope John Paul II, addressing the peoples of Asia over Radio Veritas, underscored the need for industrialized nations to extend assistance to less-developed countries, particularly in Asia, to help forge international solidarity.

22 FEBRUARY — Pope John Paul II ended his successful six-day visit with the hope that the Filipino people will remain faithful forever to Christianity and that justice and freedom will reign throughout the Philippines. Earlier, the Pontiff flew to Baguio City where he officiated a mass before a huge crowd led by local government officials.

23 FEBRUARY — Monsignor Bruno Torpigliani, Papal Nuncio and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, together with Jaime Cardinal Sin, called at Malacañang to convey to President and Mrs. Marcos the Roman Catholic Church's gratitude for the government's full support to the pastoral visit of Pope John Paul II.

6 MARCH — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, speaking at the annual dinner for the members of the Diplomatic Corps, spoke of growing tensions in Afghanistan, Latin America, Africa and South-east Asia. He also said that the uneasy state of global peace may come apart and a new cold war may take shape.

7 MARCH — Admiral Maurice Weisner (ret.), former Commander-in-Chief of the US Navy in the Pacific, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The President informed the retired US naval official that the strength of ASEAN lies in the spirit of cooperation among ASEAN member-countries in almost every field such as the breaking of tariff barriers on 1,000 items, cultural and exchanges and others.

19 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Turkey Nazif Cuhruk presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of the Turkish envoy, the President lauded Turkey as a dependable partner in the search for peace, understanding and harmonious relations among nations.

US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State John Negroponte, accompanied by US Ambassador Richard Murphy, called on President Marcos. During the call, the President told the visiting US Department official on his satisfaction with the policies of the Reagan administration, particularly in revitalizing alliance with friendly nations. Negroponte was in Manila on the first leg of his visit to ASEAN member-countries.

20 MARCH — Justice Lionel Keith Murphy of Australia paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Justice Murphy was accompanied to Malacañang by Chief Justice Enrique M. Fernando and by Justice Minister Ricardo C. Puno.

19 APRIL — Former Venezuelan President Rafael Coldera and his wife were honored by President and Mrs. Marcos in a luncheon aboard the presidential yacht *Ang Pangulo*. Coldera, who was Venezuela's president from 1969 to 1974, is the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

20 APRIL — The Mexican delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, headed by Senator Joaquin Gamboa-Pascoe, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The delegation was accompanied to Malacañang by Mexican Ambassador Joaquin Bernal.

21 APRIL — In a speech at the opening session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) at the Philippine International Convention Center, the President called for global reforms to maintain international peace and stability. The President stressed that unless an effective structure to bring about order to international relations is established, "the world will continue to move irrevocably towards incineration of all nations."

23 APRIL — The delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) were honored by President and Mrs. Marcos at a dinner in Malacañang. IPU President Rafael Coldera and IPU Secretary General Pio Carlo Terenzio, in behalf of IPU delegates, expressed appreciation

to President Marcos for the support given by the government in hosting the IPU meeting.

26 APRIL — Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa arrived in Manila for a six-day official visit and to attend the 4th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements. President and Mrs. Marcos led government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in giving a warm welcome to the visiting Sri Lankan Prime Minister.

27 APRIL — Speaking at the opening of the fourth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements at the PICC, the President said the involvement of all government agencies in human settlement programs and the cultivation of self-reliance among the Filipinos differentiate the Philippine concept of human settlements from those of the Western countries. After his speech, the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos was elected chairman of the 4th session of UN Commission on Human Settlements with Dr. Gerhard Kosel of the German Democratic Republic, Dr. Janos Szabo of Hungary and E.R. Sckhonyana of Lesotho as vice-chairmen.

28 APRIL — Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa of Sri Lanka, during their talks at Malacañang, informed President Marcos of his country's desire to join ASEAN. Premadasa also vowed to support the Philippines, politically and economically, in the Non-Aligned Movement. On the Kampuchean issue, the President and the Sri Lankan Prime Minister reiterated their respective countries' support of the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. In the evening, a state dinner was given by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang in honor of the Sri Lankan Prime Minister and his official party.

29 APRIL — The delegates to the 4th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UNCHS) led by Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, UN Undersecretary-General and Executive-Director of UNCHS, were honored by President and Mrs. Marcos in a luncheon at Malacañang. The President, in his brief remarks, told UNCHS delegates that the Philippine government is attending to the needs of human settlements program of the country as well as the training of future leaders.

30 APRIL — Prime Minister Premadasa, in his remarks during the exchange of toasts at the return dinner he tendered in honor of President and Mrs. Marcos at the Philippine Plaza, lauded the Chief Executive's leadership in undertaking vital reforms in the society and the government. In response, the President expressed hope that ASEAN member states and the countries in the Indian subcontinent will cooperate for the attainment of peace and stability in the region.

5 MAY — The signing in Malacañang of a bilateral manpower agreement between the Philippines and Qatar was witnessed by President and Mrs. Marcos. Labor Minister Blas Ople and Qatar Labor Minister Ali Ahmed Al-Ansari signed the agreement for their respective governments.

10 MAY — Members of the Brazilian trade and cooperation mission, led by Paulo Arso Flecha de Lima, were given an audience by President Marcos. In his brief remarks, President Marcos said he looks forward to increased transfer of Brazilian technology to the Philippines. He also expressed interest in the manufacture of pig iron and sugarcane alcohol. The President added that although trade relations between the two countries favor Brazil, exchange of technology will be in favor of the Philippines because Brazil has long experience in the use of alcohol as an energy substitute for petroleum.

28 MAY — Saudi Arabian Prince Faisal bin Yazid Abdullah Al Saud was honored by President Marcos at a luncheon in Malacañang. The Chief Executive, in his brief remarks, cited the indebtedness of the Philippines to Saudi Arabia "not only on the current tension arising from the supply of fuel but from the friendship and cooperation of the royal family have shown in the various forums of the world." He likewise praised Saudi Arabian Ambassador Shobokshi for his "understanding and sympathy to the efforts of the Philippine government to bring integration and unification" in Mindanao.

1 JUNE — Special Envoy and Former Prime Minister Ahmed Osman of Morocco was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. The former Moroccan Prime Minister conveyed to the President a personal message from King Hassan II.

3 JUNE — Deputy Trade Minister Vicente Valdepeñas, in a press briefing, said the Philippine delegation to the recently-concluded

11th ASEAN Economic Ministers' Meeting in Jakarta proposed the elimination of all tariffs within the region to make ASEAN a free trade area. The proposal calls for the gradual reduction of existing tariff rates on all ASEAN products over a 10-year period. For the first three years, a 25 percent tariff cut is proposed to be implemented. These reduced tariff rates will be further slashed during the succeeding years until they reach zero by the 10th year.

10 JUNE — Philippine Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Iraq J.V. Cruz and Ambassador Pacifico A. Castro, as head of a Special Mission, reported to President Marcos the rejection by the 12th Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference the plea of self-exiled Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) leader Nur Misuari for support on the creation of an independent Muslim republic in Mindanao. Ambassador Cruz said the 12th Islamic Conference, which was held in Baghdad, passed a resolution instructing Secretary-General Habib Chatti "to make new contacts" with the Philippine government regarding the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement of 1976. The resolution also asked Chatti to report within three months to the four-nation committee — Saudi Arabia, Libya, Senegal and Somalia — created to oversee the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement. Ambassador Cruz added that the most important aspect of the resolution is the reaffirmation of the commitment of the Islamic Conference to the Tripoli Agreement as the basis to the peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem and not to secession as advocated by the MNLF. Under the Tripoli Agreement, any settlement to the Mindanao problem must recognize the national sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines.

15 JUNE — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo expressed hope that the 14th ASEAN Ministerial Conference, at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC), will pave the way for the withdrawal of foreign troops in Kampuchea and the restoration of Kampuchean independence and sovereignty. Minister Romulo, chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, noted with satisfaction the preparations for the International Conference on Kampuchea in New York on 13 July, in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations.

17 JUNE — The importance of the proposed international conference on Kampuchea for the continued peace and stability of the region was stressed by President Marcos during his address at the opening of the 14th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meeting. Noting the

presence of observers from friendly countries, the President called for their assistance through trade "if their interest is to help ASEAN develop." The Chief Executive added that stability and justice in ASEAN countries depend largely on their ability to build up their economies through trade, which likewise affects their capacity to meet both internal and external threats. Attending the 14th ASEAN Ministerial meeting were Foreign Ministers Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines), Siddhi Savetsila (Thailand), Suffiah Dhanabalan (Singapore), Ahmad Rithauddeen (Malaysia) and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Indonesia). During the two-day meeting, the Foreign Ministers will discuss strategy for the UN-sponsored international conference on Kampuchea next month.

18 JUNE — US Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr., was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. Haig, who was in Manila to attend the ASEAN-US dialogue, told President Marcos that the United States will continue to cooperate in the development efforts of the Philippines in the spirit of true and equal partnership. The President and the US Secretary of State discussed Philippine-US military relations particularly certain matters that provide irritants between the two countries. Also touched by the President and Haig was the political situation in Asia, with emphasis on Kampuchea.

The ASEAN Foreign Ministers, in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the two-day meeting, urged the sending of UN peace-keeping forces to Kampuchea as a step to a political settlement of the Indochinese conflict. The communique also called for the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Kampuchea under the supervision of UN peace-keeping forces. The Foreign Ministers also signed the Basic Agreement on ASEAN Industrial Complementation (AIC).

19 JUNE — The Post Ministerial Dialogue of ASEAN Foreign Ministers, with their counterparts from the US, New Zealand, Canada, Australia, Japan and the European Economic Community, opened at the PICC. The dialogue is designed to bring wider cooperation between ASEAN and other countries. Attending the Dialogue were the five ASEAN Foreign Ministers, namely: Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines), Siddhi Savetsela (Thailand), Suffiah Dhanabalan (Singapore), Ahmad Rithauddeen (Malaysia) and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Indonesia), US Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr., Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Mark MacGuigan, New Zealand Foreign Minister Brian Talboys and EEC President

Christopher van der Klaauw. Later in the day they paid a courtesy call on President Marcos.

25 JUNE — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Indonesia Air Marshal Soedarmono was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* for his efforts in promoting friendly relations between the Philippines and Indonesia.

26 JUNE — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, joint sponsors of the North-South Dialogue, extended a formal invitation to President Marcos to attend the Cancun Summit meeting in October. The dialogue will aim to thresh out differences between the developed and the developing countries, particularly in their economic relations.

Malacañang announced the forthcoming arrivals of the following dignitaries to attend the inauguration of President Marcos on 30 June, namely; Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik, US Vice President George Bush, New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister Duncan McIntyre, Deputy Chairman Gerald Goetting of the State Council of German Democratic Republic, Vice President Ivan Kalin of the Soviet Presidium and others.

30 JUNE — President Marcos was sworn in by Chief Justice Enrique Fernando at the Quirino Grandstand. Among the top dignitaries present at the ceremony were Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, US Vice President George Bush, Vice Chairman Yang Shangkun of the standing committee of the People's Republic of China and Ivan Kalin, President of Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. In his inaugural address, President Marcos announced the birth of the New Republic. He likewise appealed for national unity in solving problems confronting the nation.

1 JULY — Foreign dignitaries, who attended the inauguration of President Marcos as the first President of the Philippines under the modified parliamentary system of government, were assured by the President "that the New Republic will seek to further strengthen Philippine relations with other countries." The assurance was made by President Marcos to foreign dignitaries who called on him prior to their departures for their respective countries.

6 JULY — President Chun Doo Hwan of the Republic of Korea arrived in Manila for a four-day state visit. Chun, accompanied by his wife and a party of 18, was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos. Also on hand to meet the Korean President were members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps.

President Marcos and Korean President Chun Doo Hwan agreed to broaden cooperation between their two countries and to pursue "the search for freedom, peace and prosperity in East Asia." The need for more effective cooperation among Asian nations was stressed by the two leaders during their talks at Malacañang. The two leaders also recalled the 1950 Korean War, and the participation of the Philippine Expeditionary Forces in fighting Communist invaders.

7 JULY — The Philippines and the Republic of Korea signed an agreement calling for exchange of professionals, experts and research workers, joint studies and researches, and sharing of scientific and technological information.

8 JULY — A joint communique was issued by President Marcos and Korean President Chun Doo Hwan which provides for the further expansion and diversification of trade and economic relations between the two countries. They also agreed to negotiate agreements on investment guarantee and on double taxation. They likewise called for a new round of global negotiations on international economic cooperation to improve the world economic situation.

10 JULY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Valerian Mikhailov was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his services in international relations.

18 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Vietnam Hoang Hoan Nghinh called at Malacañang to convey the best wishes of his government to President Marcos on his election as the first President of the Philippines under a modified system of parliamentary government.

23 JULY — The Philippines acceded to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol to the Convention. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, who attended the recent International Conference on Kampuchea held in New York, deposited the Philippine instrument of ratification at the Office of UN

Undersecretary for Legal Affairs. Minister Romulo, in his brief remarks, cited the numerous actions of President Marcos in helping the welfare of refugees such as the creation of a special task force on refugees and the establishment of refugee processing centers.

2 AUGUST — Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, in a speech at the opening session of the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Cancun, Mexico, said that the Cancun Summit can unite the necessary political will and confidence to move the international community further ahead in establishing a new international economic order.

5 AUGUST — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States Richard Murphy paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his return to Washington D.C. Ambassador Murphy was appointed US envoy to Saudi Arabia.

6 AUGUST — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of the People's Republic of China arrived in Manila for a four-day state visit. President and Mrs. Marcos led government dignitaries, diplomatic officials and members of the Chinese community in welcoming the Chinese leader. The members of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's official entourage included Li-Qiang, Minister of Foreign Trade; Han Nianlong, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; Chen Chu, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council; Xiao Xiangian, Deputy Director of the first Asian Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others.

7 AUGUST — Visiting Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang assured President Marcos that China will continue to supply the Philippines with crude oil at concessional prices. The oil accommodation was secured during their initial talks which dealt mainly on the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between their countries. The oil deal was one of the three issues which President Marcos discussed with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. Other issues discussed were the possibility of Philippine purchases of high-grade coal from China and increased Chinese importation of Philippine coconut oil, mineral ores and other key exports, especially non-traditional products. In the evening, a state dinner was tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos in honor of the visiting Chinese Prime Minister.

8 AUGUST — Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang told President Marcos that China will not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and neither will it seek to impose its policies in Asia. The

President, in return, expressed satisfaction over Zhao's assurances and added that the Chinese Prime Minister's statement will remove misunderstandings about China's real intention in the region. In the course of their meeting aboard the presidential yacht *Ang Pangulo*, the two leaders likewise talked of other areas of cooperation to enhance the economies of their respective countries.

9 AUGUST — The First Lady and Minister of Human Settlements Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Nairobi, Kenya to attend the United Nations Conference on energy. From Nairobi, the First Lady will proceed to Washington D.C. to sign a US\$145 million loan agreement to finance the country's educational program and the *Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran* (KKK). The KKK is a top economic priority project initially funded at 1 billion to provide employment and livelihood opportunities in the rural areas.

12 AUGUST — The First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos called for the establishment of a "new international human order" where all peoples and nations unite and work together for the harmonious balance of nature. The First Lady presented the proposal before some 5,000 delegates from 154 countries in the first UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at the Kenyatta International Convention Center.

14 AUGUST — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi called for increased economic and technological exchanges between Kenya and the Philippines during the one-hour dialogue with the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos at the state guesthouse. It was the First Lady's second meeting with the Kenyan leader. She first met him when Moi was still Vice President during the visit of President Marcos in 1976 to address UNCTAD.

1 SEPTEMBER — In New York, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos told Philippine chiefs of mission assigned to the United States, Canada and Mexico to look for markets for Philippine products in support of the *Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran* (KKK). She said the KKK, the national livelihood program formulated by President Marcos, seeks to generate more job opportunities and improve the quality of life of the Filipino people. Mrs. Marcos also cited the market potential in the United States, Canada and Mexico for hand-made and handcrafted Philippine products. She then asked the Filipino diplomats to work closely with the minis-

tries of foreign affairs, industry and trade, and human settlements in the search for new markets for Philippine products. Present at the meeting were, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo; Ambassador Victorino Paredes (Mexico); Consuls General Ernesto Pineda (New York); Trinidad Alconcel (Honolulu); Honorio Cagampan (Toronto); Ernesto Querubin (Seattle); Romeo Fernandez (Ottawa); Vicente Romero (Vancouver); Ambassador Alejandro Yango (United Nations) and Eduardo Romualdez, (Washington D.C.); and Consuls General Rodolfo Sanchez (Chicago); Rodolfo Severino (Houston); and Romeo Arguelles (San Francisco).

4 SEPTEMBER — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Jacob Aviad of Israel and David George Holborow of New Zealand presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang. After the presentation rites, Sri Lankan Agriculture Minister Edward Senanayskera called on President Marcos to discuss bilateral relations, particularly in the field of food production.

5 SEPTEMBER — The Philippine position on various issues that may be taken up at the North-South dialogue scheduled 22-23 October in Cancun, Mexico was taken up by President Marcos and his key advisers during a meeting at Malacañang. Twenty-two world leaders, including President Marcos, will attend the Cancun Summit scheduled next month.

13 SEPTEMBER — Prince Khalid of Saudi Arabia paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. The Saudi Arabian prince, who visited Mindanao, praised the government's efforts in uplifting the welfare of Filipino Muslims.

16 SEPTEMBER — The Philippines will continue to diversify its markets for export products and sources of investments to reduce dependence on its traditional partners. President Marcos made the remarks during the exchange of toasts at a luncheon tendered in honor of the Duke of Gloucester of the United Kingdom. The British royalty was in Manila as head of the British Consultants' Bureau which seeks to enter into consultancy with the government and private firms for various development projects in the country.

17 SEPTEMBER — President Fidel Castro of Cuba invited President Marcos to visit Havana. The invitation was extended through

Deputy Prime Minister Jose Roño, head of the 12-man Philippine delegation to the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Union which convened in Havana.

23 SEPTEMBER — The Philippines and the United States reached agreement on an extradition treaty which will provide more effective cooperation between the two countries in their fight against crime. Solicitor General Estelito P. Mendoza, who negotiated the treaty, initialled the agreement in behalf of the Philippines. It will be the third extradition treaty the Philippines had negotiated with foreign countries. The first two were with Indonesia and Thailand.

US Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci called on President Marcos. During the talks, the President told the visiting US official that internal subversion and infiltration are the security problems being confronted by developing countries, particularly in Southeast Asia. Carlucci was in Manila in the course of his tour of US military installations.

28 SEPTEMBER — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. Kurt Merkel of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Ahmed Hassan Diria (non-resident) of Tanzania presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang. Dr. Merkel had served as chief of mission in Nicosia, Cyprus and director of the cultural relations division of the GDR foreign ministry. Ambassador Diria, on the other hand, is based in Tokyo and served as Tanzanian High Commissioner to India in 1971 and ambassador to Japan from 1977 to the present.

29 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Yuri Alekseevich Sholmov presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of the Soviet envoy, the President expressed optimism in the maintenance of global peace. He also urged the community of nations to set up an effective machinery to enforce international agreements among parties concerned.

The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Baghdad upon the invitation of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. Mrs. Marcos will discuss with the Iraqi President pending issues on bilateral relations between the two countries.

2 OCTOBER — Iraq pledged to sell oil to the Philippines at “friendship” prices. This was the assurance given to the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos by Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeh Abdul Karim. During her first day in Iraq, the First Lady also signed a trade agreement with Trade Minister Hassan Ali to promote and diversify trade relations between the Philippines and Iraq. She likewise obtained a promise of Housing and Construction Minister Mohammad Fadhil Hussain Al Habboubi to hire capable Filipino construction companies for big Iraqi projects. The First lady was also assured that a big Iraqi delegation will visit the Philippines soon to survey the market for consumer goods for Iraqi industrial needs. This will serve as a big boost to KKK program.

3 OCTOBER — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein assured the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos of his full support and cooperation to the Philippine government in vital matters such as oil supply, employment of Filipino workers and expansion of trade. President Hussein and the First Lady met at the Iraqi Presidential Palace for two hours. The First Lady was in Baghdad for a four-day visit as personal representative of President Marcos.

5 OCTOBER — Close partnership and friendship between the Philippines and Iraq has eliminated any possible support in Iraq for Filipino secessionist groups. The assessment was made by President Marcos after the arrival of the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos from Iraq. The President added that one of the reasons for the reorientation and redirection of Philippine foreign policy towards the Middle East is the complete elimination of the base of secessionist movement.

7 OCTOBER — Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco, California called on President Marcos. In welcoming the first lady mayor of San Francisco, President Marcos cited the Philippine-US ties “which have reached a new height under the Reagan administration. Mayor Feinstein, in her response, paid tribute to the President and the First Lady for their efforts in transforming Manila a “City of Man.” Mayor Feinstein was in Manila on a goodwill visit and to formalize a sister-city agreement with Mayor Ramon Bagatsing of Manila.

8 OCTOBER — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in Manila from Melbourne, Australia for a two-day state visit. She was

met by President and Mrs. Marcos, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps and other ranking government leaders. Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Manila was the last leg of her 16-day tour of Pacific countries. She had earlier visited Indonesia, Tonga and Australia. Her visit to Manila was in response to an invitation by President Marcos who made a stopover in New Delhi on his way home from UNCTAD conference in Nairobi, Kenya in 1976.

During the exchange of toasts at the state dinner given by the President at Malacañang, the two leaders reaffirmed their pledge for closer cooperation to strengthen ties between their countries, and to contribute peace and prosperity to the region.

ASEAN Energy Ministers currently meeting in Manila paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The callers were Energy Ministers Geronimo Velasco (Philippines), Dr. Subroto (Indonesia), Leo Moggie (Malaysia), Thinakorn Bhandhogram (Thailand) and Lee Yock Suan (Singapore).

Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica and his wife arrived for a one-day visit. Seaga, who attended the Commonwealth of Nations conference in Melbourne, was met by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Roño, and Secretary General to the Prime Minister, Ambassador Pacifico A. Castro.

9 OCTOBER — In a press statement issued by Malacañang at the conclusion of the two-day state visit of Prime Minister Gandhi, President Marcos and the Indian Prime Minister called for speedier measures to facilitate progress towards general disarmament under "effective control" to achieve global peace. In the course of their talks, the two leaders agreed to increase bilateral trade and the exchange of technical assistance. They also exchanged views on Asian political developments and issues that may be taken up in the North-South Summit in Cancun, Mexico, which they will both attend. They likewise expressed grave concern over the unresolved hostilities in Asia and agreed that the general principles of non-alignment have acquired greater importance because of the current political developments in the region.

12 OCTOBER — Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Dr. Mana Saeed Al Otaiba called on

President Marcos at Malacañang. The Chief Executive told Otaiba that he was gratified by the turn of events in Mindanao where Muslim Filipinos have thrown their support behind the government's programs. He also informed Otaiba that it is the policy of the government to develop Mindanao on the same level as the other parts of the country. Otaiba, who will assume the presidency of OPEC for the third time this December, was in Manila for a four-day visit.

18 OCTOBER — President Marcos left for Honolulu on the first leg of his journey to the North-South dialogue in the resort city of Cancun in Mexico's Caribbean coast. In his departure statement, President Marcos said the Cancun summit can signal the beginning of a new era in global cooperation through the resumption of deadlocked negotiations between the North and the South. President Marcos was one of the 22 world leaders invited to attend the summit meeting, officially known as the International Meeting on Cooperation and Development. The President was the only leader from the ASEAN invited to the conference. Members of the Presidential party included Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin, Presidential Executive Assistant Juan C. Tuvera and Minister Gregorio Cendaña of the Office of Media Affairs.

19 OCTOBER — President Marcos, in a brief stopover in Honolulu, said the Cancun summit "is unparalleled in this century in scope and far-reaching impact to the world's future." He added that the summit conference "challenges a long history of missed opportunities and frustration, of mistrust and discord, and of progressive decay of the fabric of international relations."

21 OCTOBER — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo welcomed President Marcos and his party upon their arrival in Cancun. The Chief Executive, in his arrival statement, called on the developed North and the developing South "to exert a great collective effort" to solve global problems. He added that the participants in the North-South dialogue face an imposing task which requires joint action and collective effort filled with patience, wisdom and goodwill."

22 OCTOBER — President Marcos, in an interview by foreign newsmen, expressed optimism that the North-South summit will serve as a precedent in the resolution of global economic disputes.

"That the world leaders came to Cancun shows that they recognize the problem and that they are ready to apply their political power to solve them," the President said.

23 OCTOBER — President Marcos presented to the 22-nation summit conference four major proposals to relieve world hunger, achieve monetary and international trade reforms, and assurance of energy. Submitted by the President to the conference for immediate consideration are documents:

- 1) On the global food problem entitled "Decisions of the Cancun Conference on Food" which provides an immediate solution to the problem on food for the hungry people of the world on a short-term basis.

- 2) Concerning energy calling national and international institutions to address the energy problem in a unified manner.

- 3) Concerning the general agreement on tariffs and trade urging the developed nations to remove protectionist measures and reiterate their commitment to the maintenance and expansion of an open trade system.

- 4) Concerning a Bretton Woods type of conference on the international monetary system to strengthen the global monetary structure.

The President also urged the continuation of concessional loans, effective coordination of policies and programs of United Nations agencies involved in food programs to avoid duplication of functions. On international trade, the President called for the maintenance and expansion of the open trade system and the dismantling of protectionist barriers that impede international trade.

President Marcos and US President Reagan, during their meeting in Cancun, exchanged views on bilateral matters. President Marcos told President Reagan that "the new provisions in the Philippine-US military bases agreement are a vast improvement over the previous ones." He mentioned the provisions for perimeter security, and the upgrading of lands for the livelihood of the residents of the area and around the bases. President Marcos also decided to accept the invitation of President Reagan to visit the US next year.

President Marcos likewise accepted the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd for a state visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

24 OCTOBER — In an interview with Filipino and foreign newsmen, President Marcos said that by coming to Cancun the 22 world leaders “displayed political will which is a step forward for the reestablishment of moral and social order in international relations.”

25 OCTOBER — President Marcos and his party arrived in Acapulco to renew the historic ties between Manila and the Mexican port city. The party was welcomed by Mayor Amin Saro. The historic ties between Manila and Acapulco began through a royal decree of Philip II which prohibited trade between China and the American colonies, except from Mexico to the Philippines. For two-and-a-half centuries, Madrid governed Manila through Mexico. It was only in 1815, when Mexico declared itself independent from Spain, that Manila was governed directly from Madrid. Before 1815, Manila was directly linked to Acapulco through the galleon trade.

26 OCTOBER — Hungarian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Vencel Hazi called on Ambassador Rafael A. Gonzales, officer-in-charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries.

29 OCTOBER — In his address to the nation following his arrival from the Cancun summit, President Marcos said that the Philippines had acquired the status of a recognized spokesman not only for ASEAN but also for the Third World after the North-South dialogue. On global food situation which is one of the issues discussed at Cancun, the Chief Executive cited the importance of a conference among Third World nations to determine which among them should be accorded priority in the distribution of food aids from the developed countries. He said the Philippines is willing to assume part of the burden in providing food aid to the world's hungry, particularly in the Third World. At the same time, the President favored the participation of Socialist countries in the global negotiations proposed by the North-South dialogue participants to ensure the rich and the poor countries.

4 NOVEMBER — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, who was on an official mission to the US, briefed the members of

the US Senate foreign relations committee, headed by Senator Charles Percy, on the recent political and economic developments in the Philippines. The First Lady told the US lawmakers that the Philippines, under the leadership of President Marcos, "will remain unflagging in its commitment to freedom and will continue to anchor its national development on the principle of free enterprise."

7 NOVEMBER — Keynoting the 24th international conference of the Red Cross at the Philippine International Convention Center, President Marcos warned against attempts by some quarters to compromise the non-partisan tradition of the Red Cross. He likewise pledged the commitment of the Philippines to the principles for which the Red Cross stands. The Chief Executive pointed out that "the work of the organization has taught the Filipino people to share what they have with all of mankind." Some 800 delegates from 128 Red Cross societies, 149 countries and 63 international organizations attended the six-day meeting, the second to be held in Asia (Japan) since 1934.

10 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of El Salvador Dr. Guillermo Paz Larin presented his credentials to President Marcos as the first envoy (non-resident) of his country to the Philippines.

18 NOVEMBER — Admiral Robert Long, US Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, called at Malacañang to discuss with President Marcos recent developments in Asia and the Pacific.

19 NOVEMBER — Jeddah Mayor Mohammed Said Al-Farsi and his party were honored by President and Mrs. Marcos in a luncheon at Malacañang. President Marcos, in welcoming the Saudi Arabian visitors, hailed the growing friendly relations between the Philippines and Saudi Arabia, noting that the frequent exchange of visits between the two countries help bring about greater understanding, the President said he was confident that the mayor's visit will further strengthen Philippine-Saudi Arabian relations.

27 NOVEMBER — Philippine Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States Eduardo Z. Romualdez and US State Department deputy legal officer Dan McGovern signed the Philippine-US Treaty of Extradition in behalf of their respective governments. Ambassador Romualdez, in his brief remarks, said the

treaty is "evidence of the firm and meaningful cooperation existing between the two countries in their mutual pursuit of justice and peace." The treaty will go to the US Senate and the Batasang Pambansa for ratification.

2 DECEMBER — Spain's Minister of State for Commerce Agustin Hidalgo de Quintana paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Spanish official was accompanied by Ambassador Pedro Ortiz.

10 DECEMBER — Sheik Muhammad Abdur Rahim, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the eastern region of Saudi Arabia, called on President Marcos to offer assistance in the training of Filipino lawyers for appointment to the Shari'a courts. The President welcomed the assistance offer and ordered the immediate organization of the country's Islamic courts (Shari'a). Sheik Muhammad, who is also a ranking member of the Rabitat (Muslim World League) — the highest council in the Islamic World, was accompanied to Malacañang by Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon.

21 DECEMBER — Sheik Ali Muhammad Mukhtar, Deputy-Secretary-general of the Rabitat (World Muslim League), called on President Marcos to convey the support of his organization to the government's policy of peace and reconciliation in Mindanao. The Sheik also assured the President that Islam does not allow imposing solutions to any problem or interfere in the internal affairs of other nations but "to exhaust all means and ways to achieve peace." The Chief Executive replied that "with the feeling of support from the Rabitat and Saudi Arabia, the government is strengthened in its resolve to pursue its policy of bringing the Muslim population in Mindanao into the mainstream of national life."

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5 JANUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Gabon S. Ratanga called on President Marcos to deliver a message from President Omar Bongo seeking Philippine support for Gabon in international organizations of which both countries are members. President Bongo also reiterated his invitation for President and Mrs. Marcos to visit Gabon. In his response, President Marcos said the Philippines will always work closely with other developing countries, particularly in international forums.

8 JANUARY — Dr. Lothar Spaeth, Minister-President of Baden Wuerttemberg, one of the most industrialized states in the Federal Republic of Germany, was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. Dr. Spaeth, who was in Manila on an official visit, was accompanied to Malacañang by Philippine Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany Gregorio Abad and German Ambassador Hildegunde Feilner.

15 JANUARY — Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who was in Manila for a three-day visit, was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. The President told the former Japanese Prime Minister that the member-countries of ASEAN are grateful to him for having strengthened ASEAN-Japan relations. Fukuda first visited the Philippines as Prime Minister in August 1977 on the last leg of his five-nation tour of ASEAN. On the same month, President Marcos and Fukuda met during the second ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur in which Fukuda pledged US\$1 billion aid to the ASEAN's complementary industrial projects. Fukuda was also the official host when President and Mrs. Marcos visited Japan for the second time upon the invitation of Emperor Hirohito.

22 JANUARY — Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf arrived in Manila for a five day official visit, the second stop of his three-country Asian tour. Prime Minister Cesar Virata and the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos led government officials and foreign envoys in welcoming the Iraqi Vice President.

In Malacañang, President Marcos conferred the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* on Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf. Minister of Trade Hassan Ali, who is also a member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council; Iraqi Ambassador to the Philippines

Wahbi Abdul-Razak Fattah; and chief of Protocol Nabil Najim of the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were present during the conferment rites.

23 JANUARY — Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr was welcomed by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo upon his arrival from Singapore. The two foreign ministers will exchange instruments of ratification of the Philippine-Austrian convention on the avoidance of double taxation and fiscal evasion, and the agreement on social security for 4,000 Filipino nurses working in Austria.

25 JANUARY — Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Pahr was accompanied to Malacañang by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and Philippine Ambassador to Austria Domingo L. Siazon, Jr.

Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf called on Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin to thresh out details of the formation of the Philippine-Iraqi Trade Commission which will monitor and follow up trade agreements between the two countries.

27 JANUARY — Vice President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf of Iraq, in a press conference prior to his departure, disclosed that his government is opening its doors to Filipino workers and companies wishing to participate in its economic development. Marouf said that his government had allocated US\$45 billion for economic development, including US\$5 billion for construction projects despite its border conflict with Iran.

During Marouf's visit, the Philippine and Iraqi governments signed a cultural and scientific agreement, and launched a trade commission to bolster trade between the two countries. Marouf also pledged his country's commitment in finding a peaceful solution to the Mindanao problem.

A joint communique was likewise issued by the two governments at the end of the six-day visit of Vice President Marouf, wherein they agreed to expand bilateral cooperation in various fields like trade, economic projects, science and technology, energy and culture.

31 JANUARY — Lord Carrington, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, arrived in Manila on the second leg of his tour of ASEAN member-countries.

1 FEBRUARY — British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lord Carrington, in his remarks at the exchange of toasts during the luncheon at Malacañang, cited the stable condition of the country and its role in the peace and prosperity of Southeast Asia. Before the luncheon, President Marcos and Lord Carrington held talks during which they exchanged views on recent developments affecting peace and stability throughout the world from Kampuchea to the Middle East.

8 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bangladesh Major General Moinul Hossain Chowdhury presented his credentials to President Marcos as his country's first resident envoy to the Philippines. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Chowdhury said the establishment of resident embassies in each other's capital will provide a strong impetus to the ever growing co-operation between the two countries.

25 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Pacifico A. Castro, Secretary-General to Prime Minister Cesar Virata and concurrently Director of the Foreign Service Institute, was inducted into office by President Marcos as Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. An expert in international law and career diplomat for the past 25 years, Castro joined the Ministry after passing the career Foreign Affairs Officer examination in June 1957. He served as Philippine Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Senegal. He also served in Korea, Switzerland and France. He also served as a member of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Non-Aligned Summit Conferences in Colombo (1976) and Havana (1979), Islamic Foreign Ministers Meetings and the Law of the Sea Conference. (See: Detailed Biodata, Annex 1).

8 MARCH — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Joseph Nafaa of Lebanon and Sharif Salah Mohammed Ali of Somali

Democratic Republic presented their respective credentials to President Marcos as non-resident envoys to the Philippines.

12 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States Michael Armacost presented his credentials to President Marcos. During the ceremony, Ambassador Armacost reiterated his government's continued political and economic support to the Philippines and ASEAN. Earlier, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Austria Dr. Friedrich Posch presented his letters of credence to President Marcos as his country's first resident envoy to the Philippines.

17 MARCH — Malacañang announced the three-day state visit of President Marcos to Saudi Arabia starting 21 March. It will be the first state visit to Saudi Arabia ever to be made by a Philippine President and will be the high point of the diplomatic relations between the two countries which began in 1969. The visit will also mark the renewal of ties between the Filipinos and the Arabs — ties which date back to about a thousand years when the first Arab traders and missionaries reached Philippine shores. President Marcos will be accompanied to Saudi Arabia by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and a delegation of Cabinet members as well as other key government officials who will conduct talks with their Saudi Arabian counterparts.

President Marcos conferred the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* on Prince Saud bin Naif Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia for his efforts in promoting Philippine-Saudi Arabian relations.

19 MARCH — Agreements on economic and technical cooperation will be taken up by Philippine and Saudi Arabian Cabinet Ministers during the three-day state visit of President Marcos to Saudi Arabia. The agreements will not only strengthen the government-to-government relations of both countries but will enable their respective private sectors to enter into joint ventures in many business areas.

21 MARCH — President Marcos, accompanied by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, arrived in Jeddah to a warm welcome from Saudi Arabian government officials and the Filipino community. The First Couple, together with the members of their official entourage, were met by Saudi Arabian officials led by Prince Majed bin Abdul Aziz, Governor of Makkah province; Sheik Abdul

Rahman al Sudairi, second Deputy Mayor of Jeddah, and; Ambassador Abbas al Ghazzawi, Chief of the Asian and African Department of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Philippine Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Saudi Arabia Benjamin Romualdez led the Filipino community in welcoming President and Mrs. Marcos. Among the members of the official entourage were Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin, Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, Public Works and Highways Minister Jesus Hipolito, Education Minister Onofre Corpuz, Labor Minister Blas Ople, Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, Media Affairs Minister Gregorio Cendaña, Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon and Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro.

21 MARCH — Crown Prince Fadh of Saudi Arabia led high ranking officials in welcoming President Marcos and his party in Riyadh. Crown Prince Fadh escorted President Marcos to the airport's royal pavilion where the Chief Executive was welcomed by King Khaled. The king, after exchanging pleasantries, accompanied President Marcos to the royal palace.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani assured the Philippines that his government will be ready to supply more oil if the need arises. Yamani gave the assurance to Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco during the opening of Philippine-Saudi Arabian ministerial talks.

22 MARCH — King Khaled predicted that the visit of President Marcos will result in better understanding and cooperation between their two countries as well as the improvement of the welfare of the Filipino Muslims. This observation was made during the first working meeting between President Marcos and King Khaled at the royal palace. The President also presented, for discussion at the ministerial talks, a package of proposals in which both countries have parallel interests such as economic and technical cooperation, manpower services and training, technical expertise on livestock and others.

Labor Minister Blas Ople informed President Marcos, after conferring with Saudi Arabian Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Sheik al-Angari, that Saudi Arabia agreed to provide US\$127 million for the Philippine government's manpower development projects in Muslim areas.

In the evening, a state dinner was tendered by King Khaled in honor of President Marcos and his official entourage at the royal palace.

23 MARCH — President Marcos ended his historic three-day visit to Saudi Arabia expressing confidence that the Philippines and Saudi Arabia have taken a "course for greater understanding and better appreciation of the problems that confront the two countries." The President and his party were seen off by Prince Abdullah bin Aziz, second Deputy Prime Minister, at the Riyadh airport.

Earlier, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia signed a civil air agreement which will enable the Philippine Airlines to fly three times a week to Dharan and profit from the heavy traffic of contract workers going to Saudi Arabia. In return, the Saudi flag carrier, Saudia, will fly three times a week between Jeddah and Manila. The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and Sheik Kimil Sindi, Deputy Minister of Defense and Transportation, signed the agreement for their respective countries.

Prior to his departure for Manila, the President received Secretary-General Habib Al Chatti of the Organization of Islamic Conference and exchanged views on the Mindanao problem as well as the Tripoli Agreement. Later in the day, the President also met Sheik Al Harakan, Secretary-General of the World Muslim League, the international organization of Muslim religious leaders. Al Harakan informed President Marcos that the Islamic nations will not interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines and will continue respecting Philippine sovereignty.

25 MARCH — In his arrival statement after a triumphant visit to Saudi Arabia, President Marcos said his three-day visit advanced "the promotion of greater understanding and cooperation with the Islamic nations and strengthened the cause of unity in Mindanao." He also reported on his talks with King Khaled, Crown Prince Fadh and other Saudi Arabian officials. Among the gains cited by the President were:

1. the conclusion of the Philippine-Saudi Arabian Air Agreement which will enable the Philippine Airlines to operate in Saudi Arabia on a reciprocal basis.
2. the acquisition of a US\$500 million loan under favorable terms to finance government projects.

3. the agreement on the establishment of the Philippine Labor Center in Saudi Arabia to promote employment and protect the interests of Filipino workers in the area.

26 MARCH — The members of the Cabinet were instructed by President Marcos to pursue the various points taken up during his state visit to Saudi Arabia. The instruction was issued by the President to enable Cabinet members to prepare for the arrival of Saudi Arabian experts who will meet with their Philippine counterparts.

1 APRIL — President Marcos accepted the invitation of President Reagan for him to visit Washington D.C. Reagan's invitation was contained in a letter handed to the President by US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger during the latter's call at Malacañang. Weinberger, during their talks, assured President Marcos that the United States will remain a reliable partner in meeting global challenges.

2 APRIL — The review of the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement will begin this year and formal renegotiations next year. President Marcos and visiting US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger agreed on this set-up during their talks at Malacañang.

14 APRIL — A delegation of Spanish businessmen, led by Manuel Prado y Colon de Carvajal, was given an audience by President Marcos. The Spanish delegation was accompanied to Malacañang by Ambassador Pedro Ortiz.

28 APRIL — The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was credited by President Marcos for leading Third World countries on the road to economic development. Addressing the 15th annual meeting of the ADB board of governors, the President noted that the bank has made significant contribution in the economic growth of Asia. The Chief Executive also stressed that international development depends on the willingness of countries to cooperate with each other.

The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos arrived from a 21-day mission in the United States, Middle East and Africa to look for international export markets for the national livelihood program — *Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran* (KKK). Besides promoting Philippine products, the First Lady took advantage of her trip to bolster the country's tourism campaign.

29 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma Ohn Maung presented his credentials to President Marcos. Before his assignment to the Philippines, Ohn Maung was his country's envoy to Egypt.

3 MAY — The Philippines and the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed an agreement to continue the operation of the refugee processing center in Morong, Bataan. Under the agreement, the UNHCR will initially allocate P25 million for the continued operation of the center. This will be increased to P50 million depending upon the needs of the center. The First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos signed for the Philippines while Pervic Mitha, UNHCR representative in the Philippines, signed for her agency. Mitha also conveyed to the Philippine government the commendation of Paul Hartling, UNHCR chief, for the country's "humane and compassionate treatment of refugees."

4 MAY — Shahid Husain, World Bank Vice-President for East Asia and the Pacific, called on President Marcos to assure the Philippine government of his organization's continued support to the country's development efforts.

19 MAY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Knoxville, Tennessee to address a gathering of energy experts at the International Energy Symposium. It is a series of symposia on the complex issues on energy supply and demand. Special Trade Representative Joselito A. Castro was designated Philippine Commissioner at the Knoxville International Trade Fair.

20 MAY — The importance of another ASEAN summit conference to further improve regional cooperation and strengthen ASEAN's position in the world trade was stressed by President Marcos in his address to the 13th ASEAN economic ministers' meeting at the Philippine International Convention Center. The only two other ASEAN summits were in 1976 at Bali, Indonesia, and in 1977 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Chief Executive also urged the economic ministers to give priority to issues that will lead to the establishment of free trade and the promotion of greater economic cooperation in the region. Among those who attended the meeting were Prime Minister Cesar Virata, concurrently Finance Minister; Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin; Indonesian Trade Minister Widjojo

Nitisastru; Malaysian Trade Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen; Singapore Trade Minister Tony Tan Keng; Thai Trade Minister Major General Chatichai Choonavan and ASEAN Secretary-General Narciso Reyes.

26 MAY — The delegates to the Asian Regional Conference on Actions Against Apartheid paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. In welcoming the delegates, President Marcos reaffirmed the strong stand of the Philippines against apartheid and its support to the mandatory imposition of sanctions against South Africa. The delegates were accompanied to Malacañang by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo.

1 JUNE — V.I. Litvinenko, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Foreign Economic Relations, called at Malacañang to submit to President Marcos a proposal from his government to set up factories in the Philippines to produce cement, canned fruits, prefabricated houses and medicines. Litvinenko was in Manila to further expand trade relations between the Philippines and his country.

2 JUNE — Acting State Secretary Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman of Brunei called on Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo to discuss Philippine-Brunei relations. The Brunei official was in Manila to look into the possibility of further recruiting Filipino laborers for Brunei.

5 JUNE — Ambassador H. Eugene Douglas, US State Department coordinator on refugee affairs, called on President Marcos and the First Lady to thank the government for helping Indochinese refugees. President Marcos and the US official, in the course of their talks, agreed that "the worldwide refugee problem is worsening and efforts to cope with it deserves a higher level of international support."

7 JUNE — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Beijing as personal envoy of President Marcos to discuss bilateral relations with Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

At the dinner hosted by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang at the Great Hall of the People, the Chinese leader expressed hope that Mrs. Marcos' visit — the fourth since the Philippines and China forged diplomatic ties in 1976 — will help strengthen bilateral relations.

11 JUNE — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, reporting to the nation from a four-day visit to China as personal envoy of President Marcos, said Chinese leaders gave her assurances that China will buy from the Philippines its raw materials requirement for industrialization. The four major products that China will continue to buy from the Philippines are iron ore, copper, copra and sugar.

12 JUNE — The members of the Diplomatic Corps, led by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Cuba Jose Hernandez Arteaga, were received by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang on the occasion of the 84th anniversary of the Philippine Independence.

14 JUNE — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, accompanied by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, left for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to deliver a personal letter of condolence from President Marcos on the death of King Khaled and to confer with the new monarch, King Fahd.

15 JUNE — A delegation of US ranking officials, composed of Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel; Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs John Holdridge; and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage, was given an audience by President Marcos. During their talks, outstanding bilateral issues including those concerning trade and US military facilities in the country were discussed. They likewise exchanged views on US trade relations with other ASEAN as well as the Pacific countries.

21 JUNE — President Pal Losonczi of the Hungarian People's Republic arrived in Manila for a five-day state visit. President and Mrs. Marcos led ranking government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in welcoming the Hungarian head of state. Among those accompanying the Hungarian President and his wife were Agriculture and Food Minister Jenő Vancsa; Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi; and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Malega.

22 JUNE — The Philippines and Hungary agreed to widen bilateral cooperation. This was reached during the two-hour talks between President Marcos and President Pal Losonczi which was attended by their respective key advisers. The areas to be covered by the bilate-

ral cooperation are in economic, academic, technical, scientific and cultural fields.

23 JUNE — In a speech at the 84th anniversary celebration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) at the Mabini Hall of the MFA building in Padre Faura, President Marcos emphasized that the country's foreign policy will always be pursued "in the enhancement of freedom and other national values in the full context of sovereignty." The President also praised Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo on his wise stewardship of the Foreign Ministry. The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, Chief Justice Enrique Fernando and the members of the Diplomatic Corps attended the occasion.

25 JUNE — The sending of a Philippine delegation to Hungary to study its agrarian reform program was disclosed by President Marcos as he led government officials in sending-off Hungarian President Pal Losonczi. The sending of delegation to Hungary was agreed upon during the talks between the two heads of state.

1 JULY — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the newly-formed Kampuchean Coalition Government, arrived in Manila for a three-day visit to seek the support of the Philippines in his struggle to regain Kampuchean independence. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo led government officials in welcoming Sihanouk.

2 JULY — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Kampuchean Coalition, was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. During their talks, the President expressed hope that the formation of a tripartite democratic coalition in Kampuchea will force the Vietnamese to negotiate. The President also expressed support for the aspirations of Kampuchians for self-determination and independence.

4 JULY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Moscow on the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Accompanying the First Lady was a group of ranking government officials led by Deputy Prime Minister Jose Roño. The trip was in line with President Marcos' policy of seeking friendship and amity with all countries of the world.

5 JULY — Soviet Minister of Culture Pyotr Demichev and Vice President of the Presidium B. Yazkuliev welcomed the First Lady

Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos upon her arrival in Moscow. It was her fourth visit to the Soviet capital since 1972.

7 JULY — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko discussed with the First Lady bilateral issues between their countries. Gromyko, during their talks, underscored the need to find more ways to strengthen Philippine-Soviet relations.

8 JULY — The Philippines and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation designed to widen bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and Guri Marchouk, Chairman of the Soviet Committee on science and technology, signed the agreement for their respective governments.

9 JULY — Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov welcomed the First Lady and her party at the Kremlin where they discussed bilateral and global issues.

17 JULY — In Washington D.C., the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos exchanged views and perceptions with US Vice President George Bush on their recent meetings with world leaders.

20 JULY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China Mo Yan Zhong presented his credentials to President Marcos. Earlier, outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bangladesh Hussain Choudhury paid a farewell call on the President.

22 JULY — Prime Minister Son Sann of the Kampuchean Coalition was assured by President Marcos of Philippine full support. The President, however, said that he will have to consult other ASEAN leaders on "other types of assistance" the coalition is soliciting. The Chief Executive also informed Son Sann that the coalition can count on continued ASEAN support for the retention of its seat in the United Nations.

6 AUGUST — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia, on a brief stopover in Manila, met with President Marcos at Malacañang and exchanged views on a wide range of issues. The two leaders, flanked by their top advisers, discussed overall developments in the Asian region, including those in Kampuchea as well as in China,

where Fraser made visits before coming to Manila. They also reaffirmed their desire for the lifting of trade barriers and agreed to study measures to ease the imbalance of bilateral trade which in the past few years had resulted in an average deficit to the Philippines of about US\$100 million. They likewise reaffirmed their desire for the easing of protectionism and the lifting of trade barriers.

20 AUGUST — In a press interview, President Marcos said that his trip to the United States next month will be in fulfillment of a diplomatic obligation of visit President Reagan to reciprocate his visit to the Philippines in 1969 during the inauguration of the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

27 AUGUST — Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau called on President Marcos to deliver a personal message from Prime Minister Pham Van Dong stating his country's policy on the peace and stability of the region. The President told the Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister to relay to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong that whatever may be their disagreements in relation to Kampuchea and to ASEAN, bilateral relations between the Philippines and Vietnam as friends remain.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila called on President Marcos to discuss bilateral relations between the Philippines and Thailand, and to convey the greetings of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda.

1 SEPTEMBER — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and US Ambassador Michael Armacost signed a US\$50 million economic support fund agreement for the development in 1983 of areas around the military bases used by US armed forces. The agreement, drawing from part of the rental for the use of the bases, allocates US\$20 million for regional development, US\$15 million for municipal development, and US\$15 million for livelihood support services development. The program is part of the five-year (1981-85) plan for the use of development projects fund under the 1979 amendments to the Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement.

2 SEPTEMBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iraq Wahbi Razzaq Fattah paid a farewell call on President Marcos prior to his departure for reassignment to London.

4 SEPTEMBER — The forthcoming state visit of President Marcos to the United States beginning 15 September was jointly announced by Malacañang and the White House. President Marcos, who made his first state visit to the United States in 1966, will take up a broad range of topics of mutual interest with President Ronald Reagan. During the Cancun Summit last year, President Reagan invited President Marcos to visit the United States.

6 SEPTEMBER — In an interview with newsmen, President Marcos enumerated some of the issues to be discussed during his state visit to the United States, namely: the military bases agreement, the tax and textile agreements as well as the customs, immigration and quarantine agreements for the military bases.

7 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Libya Moustafa Dreiza, in a speech at the inauguration of a branch of the Mindanao State University in Gen. Santos City, disclosed the desire of his country to give more economic assistance to the Philippines for the benefit of both the Moslem and the Christian population of Southern Philippines. He added that Libya, under the leadership of Col. Moammar Khaddafy, has always tried every measure to bring peaceful settlement of the Mindanao problem within the framework of the Islamic Conference.

9 SEPTEMBER — The technological and scientific agreement between the Philippines and Cuba was signed by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmerca on behalf of their respective governments. President Marcos, in witnessing the signing of the document, said it was "an auspicious start in the transfer of technology between Third World countries.

US President Reagan said the United States values the Philippines as a close ally and looks forward to welcoming President Marcos when he starts his state visit to Washington D.C. next week. President Reagan made the statement during ceremonies at the White House where he received the credentials of Benjamin T. Romualdez as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States.

12 SEPTEMBER — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Washington D.C. in advance of the President's state visit to the United States.

14 SEPTEMBER — President Marcos left for the United States to begin his two-week visit “on a mission of friendship and cooperation” for the Filipino nation. The President said his trip to the United States “will reaffirm the importance of political, economic, social and cultural ties between the two countries and endeavor to explore ways to make the relations more meaningful and fruitful.”

15 SEPTEMBER — Hawaii Governor George Ariyoshi and US Pacific military commander Admiral Robert Long welcomed President Marcos and his party upon their arrival at Hickam Air Force Base in Honolulu on their way to Washington D.C.

16 SEPTEMBER — President Reagan led American officials in welcoming Philippine President Marcos to the White House, at the start of his state visit to the United States. President Marcos and the First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, were accorded welcome honors in ceremonies at the south lawn of the White House at 10 a.m. Thursday.

“Our two nations enjoy a close friendship, one forged in shared history and common ideals,” said Reagan, standing on a red carpeted platform. “In World War II, Americans and Filipinos fought side by side in the defense of freedom, a struggle in which you, Mr. President, so valiantly fought.” Reagan praised Marcos and said, “Under your leadership, the Philippines is a recognized force for peace and security” in the Pacific.

After the welcome ceremonies, the two presidents met at the Oval Office of President Reagan in the White House to discuss issues that affect the relationship between the two countries and possibly security problems in Southeast Asia.

President Marcos in a series of talks discussed with American leaders in government, business, science, the academe, the media, and members of the one-million strong Filipino-American community in the US.

18 SEPTEMBER — President Ronald Reagan and President Marcos agreed to begin the second round of negotiations for the Military Bases Agreement covering 1984-89 by April next year. The agreement was reached by the two leaders during their more than one hour talk at the Oval Room of the White House. The two

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Presidents also agreed to establish an economic commission to include private sector participation which will tackle common issues involving trade, investment and other economic matters affecting the two countries.

The two leaders likewise decided:

1) On regular ministerial level consultations between the two countries on security matters.

2) To continue cooperation in the area of security particularly in the improvement in the quality and quantitative capability of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

19 SEPTEMBER — Senate majority leader Howard Baker, Jr. and the members of the Senate and House foreign relations committee met separately with President Marcos for briefing on political reforms and economic gains achieved by the Philippines. The President traced the events that led to the imposition of martial law, its subsequent lifting, and the adoption of the present parliamentary form of democratic government.

The President and his delegation first met with the House foreign affairs committee headed by Rep. Clement Zablocki (Democrat-Wisconsin) then with Senate foreign relations committee chairman Sen. Charles Percy (Republican-Illinois). The US solons were impressed by the President's exposition of the present Philippine situation. They asked questions about the present parliamentary form of government, human rights, and the country's economy.

20 SEPTEMBER — In an interview, President Marcos told the Washington Post that one of the biggest threats to the Philippines and Southeast Asia is subversion which, he warned, is undermining democracy in the region. "We share the same common fear among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which are more concerned with this threat than that of nuclear attacks," the Chief Executive said.

21 SEPTEMBER — A US\$ 77 million loan package was approved by the World Bank for three energy projects of the Philippine government. The loan package was signed by the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, for the Philippines, and S. Shahid Hussain, World Bank Vice President for East Asia and the Pacific. The signing cere-

monies were held at the Sheraton Hotel, Washington D.C., the official residence of the First Couple during President Marcos' state visit to the United States.

The loan will be used by three units of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC) in geothermal, coal and seismic projects in various parts of the country. US\$36 million will be used by the PNOC Energy Development Corp. to fund 21 exploration wells in Palimpinon, Bacman, Mindoro and other areas in Luzon. The projects are part of the government's strategy of developing indigenous resources to wean the country away from dependence on imported crude oil. The package will further advance the country's position in the world as the No. 2 producer of geothermal energy, next only to the United States.

In another interview, President Marcos said that the US could use its military bases in the Philippines to help in a Middle East crisis as long as the use would be relevant to the safety and security of the Philippines and Southeast Asia. The President appeared in the noontime "*Meet the Press*" program of the National Broadcasting Co., whose panelist were Bill Monroe as moderator, Louis Kraar of Fortune magazine, Robert Novak of the Chicago Sun-Times, and Richard Smith of Newsweek. In a lively give-and-take, the President declared that under the bases agreement, the US has the freedom of operation with respect to the use of military facilities. The President also stressed that the security of the Philippines is affected by any crisis in the Middle East. The Middle East supplies oil to the country.

22 SEPTEMBER — The government's assurance on protection of foreign investments in the Philippines was given by the President in his speech before the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce at the ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria. "Our laws and policies recognize foreign investment as an effective partner in development," the President told top businessmen in the United States and other honored guests, including the widow of the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The President also assured that the government will neither attempt to confiscate foreign investments in the country nor stop remittances of profits.

23 SEPTEMBER — In his speech before the United Nations General Assembly, President Marcos urged the United Nations to quickly

launch the global negotiations agreed upon in the North-South dialogue in Cancun, Mexico, last year. The President also stressed that there is a particular need for progress in the control of armaments and conflicts, and the mobilization of efforts for international economic stability and development. He said that the two go together, because only under fairly secure conditions can nations, especially the developing ones, succeed in achieving development; and only where nations can have a measure of economic security, can there be an end to tension and conflict. The President added that the Philippine government hopes to reach agreement on the launching of the very much-delayed negotiations in the interest of strengthening international economic cooperation.

24 SEPTEMBER — President Marcos said yesterday that the Philippines is the only country with a Tanodbayan (Ombudsman) to fight corruption in government. The President, in an interview on the CBS Morning News program, told interviewer Dianne Sawyer that the Tanodbayan acts on tips, that even without evidence, it would investigate complaints of corruption. The President also affirmed that the country is politically stable. He said that in 1972, there was a danger of revolution, but not anymore. He also conceded that there are pockets of terrorism "which is usual in every country in Southeast Asia." The President also stressed that American and the Philippines have the same degree of political freedom.

26 SEPTEMBER — The United States' firm resolve and strength to stand on its international obligations and commitments was stressed by President Marcos during his speech at the 1982 World's Fair in Knoxville, Tennessee where the Philippines had a pavilion, along with 21 other countries. The President added that the present political leadership in Washington D.C. is formulating a viable and integrated foreign policy aimed at reestablishing US power and prestige. Philippine Commissioner at the Knoxville Fair, Special Trade Representative Joselito A. Castro joined local officials in extending a warm welcome to the President.

27 SEPTEMBER — The Western press' biased reporting on the Philippines was deplored by President Marcos during an interview with the senior editors of Time and Life Magazines. The President cited the lack of accurate information on the Philippines and the absence of communication between the media and the government as the main reasons for Western press' unfair reporting. The President also

answered all questions on US presence in the country, the security of Southeast Asia, human rights and the persistent speculations on the First Lady succeeding him to the presidency.

28 SEPTEMBER — The editorial board of the Los Angeles Times Coast was briefed by President Marcos on the situation in Southeast Asia and the role of the ASEAN. On the alleged human right violations, the President informed them that it is the policy of the Philippine government to enhance and promote human rights. The Chief Executive admitted that there had been some cases of abuses by soldiers but added that those who committed such abuses had been court-martialed and severely punished.

29 SEPTEMBER — The editors of the Honolulu Advertiser, and the Star-Bulletin were told by President Marcos of the prevailing political situation in the Philippines. He also informed them that there is a bigger percentage of people who vote in the Philippines than in the United States.

30 SEPTEMBER — A warm welcome was received by President and Mrs. Marcos upon their arrival in Manila from a two-week visit to the United States.

In his 25-minute remarks during the welcome ceremonies at the old Manila International Airport, the President stressed the phenomenal success of the state visit and the importance which America attaches to her relations with the Philippines. Underscoring the growing awareness in the US of the strategic importance of the Philippines and its contributions to global stability through the country's strivings for development, the President said the visit, among other things, resulted in:

- 1) Exchange of instruments of ratification for a tax treaty.
- 2) Completion of a civil aviation agreement which allows both countries to increase commercial air frequencies to 18 flights per week.
- 3) Conclusion of a tourism agreement to encourage tourism.
- 4) Signing of an agricultural cooperation agreement involving cooperative programs for agricultural development and scientific and technological exchange.

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5) Conclusion of an agreement with the Export-Import Bank of the United States, subject to Congressional concurrence, whereby the bank will provide additional guarantees in the amount of US\$204.5 million for the Bataan nuclear plant.

6) Conclusion of an agreement to explore new cooperative measures for the reduction of losses to life and property due to typhoon through the utilization of advance tracking and warning technologies.

7) Provision for a sustained dialogue between the Defense and Finance Departments concerning defense and finance or related issues.

7) Provision for a sustained dialogue defense and finance ministries concerning defense and finance or related issues.

8) Organization by the US government of an investment mission composed of American businessmen to visit the Philippines and other ASEAN countries in 1983.

9) Reaffirmation of the two countries' commitments under their mutual defense treaty and holding of regular strategic consultations at ministerial level.

10) Scheduling of the renegotiation of the military bases agreement in April 1983 in Manila

11) Refurnishing of the country's image by correction of the misinformation and misconception about the Philippines and its leadership in the American media.

12) Renewal of the nostalgic links with Filipinos in the US, who constitute a significant community of more than one million people.

4 OCTOBER — The Philippines formally asked Japan to act on pending bilateral issues. The request was made by President Marcos during a courtesy call on him by Japanese Ambassador Hideho Tanaka. Among the pending issues between the two governments are the Philippine request for a US\$120 million loan to rescue the

distressed copper mining industry, a reduction of Japanese tariff on Philippine banana exports, the use of locally-manufactured corrugated cardboard boxes for exports to Japan instead of Japanese-made ones, and the air agreement between the two countries.

5 OCTOBER — Secretary General Marc Nan Nguema, of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Nguema, who was accompanied to Malacañang by Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco, was in Manila in connection with the OPEC-sponsored seminar workshop for Asian journalists from 25 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

7 OCTOBER — The Philippine-US Business Development Council was created by President Marcos to expand trade and business relations between the Philippines and the United States. The Council, to be headed by Philippine Ambassador to the United States, will integrate and coordinate efforts of the private sector and government agencies engaged in trade and investment promotion with those at the Philippine diplomatic and consular posts in the United States.

The members of the Cabinet were instructed by President Marcos to implement fully and immediately all bilateral agreements between the Philippines and the United States as well as Saudi Arabia. The President laid emphasis on agreements that directly benefit the Filipino people such as those relating to exchanges of technological and scientific information, trade and cultural agreements and others.

13 OCTOBER — The nature of Philippine-US alliance was clarified by President Marcos as primarily for strengthening world peace and stability and is not directed against nation or ideology. The Chief Executive made the clarification to avoid any mis-understanding on the implementation of Philippine-US defense plans.

15 OCTOBER — The possibility of a three-fold increase in Philippine-Soviet trade annually with the removal of European middlemen was confirmed by President Marcos and Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov. President Marcos said the increase in trade is due to the Soviet offer to buy more coconut oil, copper ore, garments, baby

dressess, embroidered products and others. The Moscow Mayor, on the other hand, said the Soviet Union had decided to discard the middlemen and deal directly with the Philippines to avoid added costs on Soviet imports. The President conferred a Presidential Merit Medal on Mayor Promyslov and witnessed the signing of a sister agreement between Moscow and Manila. The agreement was signed by the First Lady and Mayor Promyslov.

8 NOVEMBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil Lauro Soutello Alves was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his services in the field of international relations.

Earlier, a US congressional delegation called on President Marcos to discuss bilateral issues between the Philippines and the United States. US Ambassador Michael Armacost accompanied the US Congressional delegation to Malacañang.

11 NOVEMBER — A message of condolence was sent by President Marcos to the Kremlin expressing sympathy of the Filipino nation on the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. President Marcos was received by Brezhnev during his state visit to Moscow in 1976.

15 NOVEMBER — Agriculture Minister Lin Hujia of the People's Republic of China paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. The Chinese official expressed admiration on the food sufficiency program of the government. The President, in turn, informed the Chinese official that the Chinese rice varieties are now being crossbred with local grains by the University of the Philippines at Los Baños.

16 NOVEMBER — The Philippine delegation to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was authorized by President Marcos to sign the said convention provided it will not prejudice the country's rights to the Kalayaan Islands. The President noted that the Convention on the Law of the Sea recognizes the archipelagic principle which provides for territorial jurisdiction over the seas surrounding a country and contains provisions on the exclusive economic zone which involves the right of an island-state, like the Philippines, to exercise jurisdiction over mineral and fishery resources in the seabeds within 200-mile economic zone from its shores.

25 NOVEMBER — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Egypt Mohammed Farouk El Hennawy was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* for his efforts in further strengthening Philippine-Egyptian relations.

Earlier, a Spanish military delegation, headed by Admiral Faustino Ruvalcava, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During their call, the Chief Executive cited the contributions of Spain to the Philippines such as the unification of the country, the introduction of Christianity and the Hispanic culture. The delegation was accompanied by Spanish Ambassador Pedro Ortiz Armengol.

26 NOVEMBER — Vice Chairman Peng Chong of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's highest policy-making body, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Peng Chong was in Manila as head of a five-man Chinese parliamentary mission.

1 DECEMBER — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone assured President Marcos of Japan's full cooperation. The assurance was made by the Japanese Prime Minister in a telephone conversation with President Marcos. Nakasone, who became head of the Japanese government last month, made similar phone calls to Indonesian President Suharto, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

3 DECEMBER — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was reorganized by President Marcos to make it more responsive in implementing Philippine foreign policy by promulgating Executive Order No. 850.

8 DECEMBER — The Philippines and the United States signed an agreement on the stationing of Philippine customs, immigration and quarantine officials at the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. The accord, known as Custom, Immigration and Quarantine Arrangements at limited ports of entry, was signed by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian C. Ver and Rear Admiral Dickinson Smith of the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the US Pacific forces, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and US Ambassador Michael Armacost signed the exchange of notes. Minister Romulo hailed the agreement as a significant step toward the full expression of Philippine sovereignty over the military bases

in Clark and Subic. Deputy Minister Pacifico A. Castro and Ambassador Jose Plana had previously ironed out remaining issues on CIQ.

11 DECEMBER — The Treaty on the Law of the Sea was signed by the Philippines together with 116 countries in Jamaica. The treaty governs all uses of oceans and their resources. The signing of the treaty by 117 countries climaxed the nine-year United Nations project. It also paved the way for the formation of an international seabed authority to regulate mining of rich mineral deposits on the ocean floor. The Philippine delegation to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was headed by Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino, Senior Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Philippine-US Textile Agreement was signed by Philippine Ambassador to the United States Benjamin Romualdez and US Deputy Secretary of State Anthony Albrecht in a simple ceremony at the US State Department. The agreement will raise by 15% annually the Philippine quota of textile exports to the United States. The textile agreement is the fourth bilateral pact entered into by the Philippines and the United States in the last three months. During the state visit of President Marcos to the United States last September, agreements on tourism, prevention of double taxation and increased frequencies between the flag carriers of both countries were concluded.

12 DECEMBER — The First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos arrived in Manila after a successful diplomatic mission to the United States and the Soviet Union. Mrs. Marcos attended the funeral rites of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev as the personal representative of President Marcos. She also conferred with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Culture Minister Piotr Demichev and Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov.

21 DECEMBER — Dr. Inamullah Khan, Secretary-General of the World Muslim Congress, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Dr. Inamullah Khan was accompanied to Malacañang by Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon.

28 DECEMBER — Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss of the State of Bavaria (Federal Republic of Germany) arrived in Manila to discuss with government official measures to improve Philippine trade relations with West Germany.

29 DECEMBER — Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria was received by President Marcos. The two leaders exchanged views on global problems including the economic recession, inflation, unemployment and international credit.

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6 JANUARY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Mexico Joaquin Garcia Bernal was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*. The award was given to the Mexican envoy in recognition of his services in the field of international relations and his efforts in promoting better relations between the Philippines and Mexico.

14 JANUARY — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau arrived in Manila for a three-day state visit. President Marcos, and the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos led government officials, the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Canadian community in welcoming Prime Minister Trudeau and his party who were in Manila in the last leg of a tour of the five ASEAN countries. President Marcos and Prime Minister Trudeau first met in 1981 at the Cancun summit where they discussed international security and economic problems.

President Marcos extended the term of Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo for another year after turning down his offer to retire. The Chief Executive said he needed the services of Minister Romulo to complete the reorganization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

15 JANUARY — A wide range of bilateral, regional as well as global issues dominated the talks between President Marcos and Prime Minister Trudeau. The Canadian Prime Minister told President Marcos of his desire to further expand the economic ties between his country and the Philippines. He also noted that Canada's economic relations with ASEAN countries are growing faster than those with Europe. The President, for his part, expressed gratitude for the hospitality extended to about 120,000 Filipinos in Canada, and for the Canadian Prime Minister's support for the interest of the Third World countries. Among those present during the meeting were Prime Minister Cesar Virata and members of the Cabinet, top Canadian officials including Ambassador Edward Bobinski and Undersecretary of State for External Affairs M. Masse.

A state dinner was tendered by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang in honor of Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau and members of his official entourage.

16 JANUARY — Prime Minister Trudeau agreed to review Canada's General Scheme of Preferences (GSP) to give better arrangements and quotas for Philippine garments and textiles. He also expressed optimism that Philippine exports to Canada may increase threefold due to high demands in Canada for Philippine products.

26 JANUARY — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Yoshio Okawa of Japan and Gaston Jenebelly of Belgium presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang. President Marcos, during Ambassador Okawa's presentation of credentials, expressed hopes that the ties between the Philippines and Japan will continue to become closer. On the other hand, the Chief Executive told Jenebelly that he shared his view that the continuing dialogue between ASEAN and the European Economic Community will firm up multilateral relations between European and Asian countries.

2 FEBRUARY — Secretary-General Mohammed Naswer Albouti of the Islamic Dawah, Secretary-General Ali Mohammed Moktar of the Supreme Council for the Mosque and Director-General Mohammed Abdulrahman Al-Bassam of the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry were given an audience by President Marcos. The members of the Islamic delegation, during their call, informed President Marcos that Saudi Arabia is ready to help upgrade the Madrasahs in Mindanao, particularly in Regions 9 and 12. The Chief Executive, in turn, welcomed the assistance offer and extended his gratitude in behalf of the Filipino nation. The three-man Islamic delegation was accompanied to Malacañang by Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo Espaldon and Saudi Arabian Ambassador Fawzi Shobokshi.

10 FEBRUARY — The US State Department, in a 1982 assessment of human rights condition in 100 countries throughout the world, hailed the Philippine government for further allowing greater civil and political liberties. The report also noted the encouragement of freedom of assembly for peaceful political activities. The US State Department report belied the assessment made by the Amnesty International on the alleged suppression of political and civil liberties even after the lifting of martial law in 1981.

16 FEBRUARY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of The Netherlands Christian T.T. Thurkow was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*. The Chief Exe-

cutive cited the outgoing envoy for his efforts in promoting greater understanding between the Philippines and The Netherlands.

17 FEBRUARY — Palau President Haruo Remeliik arrived in Manila for a three-day state visit. President Marcos and the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos led government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps in giving a warm welcome to Palau head of state.

Palau, with a population of 15,000, is a major exporter of phosphate in the Pacific and is one of the Micronesian islands closest to the Philippines. Palau is about 800 kilometers east of Mindanao.

During the talks between President Marcos and Palau President Haruo Remeliik, the two leaders agreed to foster closer cooperation between their respective countries, particularly in trade and agriculture. Remeliik also expressed his desire in inviting Filipino businessmen to set up factories in his country, particularly for garments. He also told President Marcos about his country's interest in buying Philippine copra. President Marcos, on his part, said he will look into the possibility of sending a Philippine trade mission to Palau as an initial step to further the relations between the two countries.

18 FEBRUARY — A state dinner was given by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacañang in honor of Palau President Haruo Remeliik and his party.

24 FEBRUARY — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and US Defense Secretary Weinberger held a two-day talks on East Asian security issues and other bilateral matters.

3 MARCH — The welfare of some 180,000 Filipino contract workers in Saudi Arabia was assured by Labor Minister Blas Ople despite the steep decline in oil revenues. Minister Ople, who was in Saudi Arabia as head of an inter-agency mission sent by President Marcos to the Gulf States, also delivered a personal message to King Fadh from President Marcos. According to Labor Minister Ople, King Fadh expressed his intention to visit the Philippines at an appropriate time to return the state visit of President Marcos a year ago. Ople added that the King noted the current efforts of President

Marcos in bringing a prompt and peaceful solution to the Mindanao problem.

4 MARCH — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Peru and France presented their respective credentials to President Marcos. In separate ceremonies, the President received the credentials of Ambassador Fortunato Isasi-Cayo and Ambassador Philippe Olivier.

6 MARCH — In his report to the President on the result on a two-day consultations on defense matters with US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the US government had assured the Philippines that there will be no reduction in the level of US commitment in defense of the Philippines despite a sustained Japanese military buildup. The assurance of the United States is contained in the joint statement issued by Enrile and Weinberger after their meeting.

11 MARCH — In an interview by newsmen at Baguio City, President Marcos said the reported installation of Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted at the Far East "is a matter of concern for all governments in the area." The SS-20 missiles reportedly have a range covering Japan, the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries.

5 APRIL — The Philippine support to the promotion of regional cooperation among the five member countries of ASEAN was reiterated by President Marcos during his keynote address at the opening of the 5th general assembly of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization (AIPO) at Malacañang. The President said he welcomed the service of the inter-parliamentary body as "an indispensable stone in the building of the edifice of ASEAN community." He likewise cited AIPO's efforts to establish an ASEAN Parliament similar to the European Parliament and a permanent AIPO secretariat as a means to strengthen the organization. Among the AIPO delegates who attended the opening ceremony were Air Chief Marshal Harin Hongskula, Speaker of the Thai National Assembly; Dato Mohd Zahir Bin Haji Ismail, Speaker of the Dewan Rakyat of Malaysia; Dr. Yeoh Ghim Seng, Speaker of the Singapore National Assembly; Haris Suhud, Deputy Speaker of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat of Indonesia; Speaker Querube Makalintal of the Batasang Pambansa, AIPO President and Assemblyman Antonio Tupaz, head of the Philippine delegation.

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8 APRIL — The Philippines and the Soviet Union signed a two-year cultural agreement providing for the exchange of artists, writers, and architects as well as ballet performances. The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa signed the agreement for their respective governments. The program is in line with an agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries signed during the First Lady's visit to Moscow in 1978. Present at the signing ceremony were Soviet Ambassador Uri Sholmov, Deputy Foreign Ministers Manuel Collantes and Pacifico A. Castro, Ambassador Juan Ona, Assistant Minister for European Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Counselor Vladimir Rezanov of the Soviet Embassy.

9 APRIL — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa called at Malacañang to discuss with President Marcos Philippine-Soviet Union bilateral relations. Soviet Ambassador Yuri Sholmov accompanied Deputy Minister Kapitsa to Malacañang. Also present during the call were Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro.

11 APRIL — US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs Paul Wolfowitz called on President Marcos. During their talks, the Chief Executive and the US State Department official discussed bilateral and economic issues, and exchanged views on the Kampuchean situation and the forthcoming RP-US military bases talks.

12 APRIL — Deputy President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Ivan Kalin arrived in Manila. Kalin, who represented the Soviet Union during the inauguration of President Marcos in 1981, was in Manila as head of a Soviet parliamentary group on a goodwill visit.

18 APRIL — Saudi Arabian Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz al Saud, special UN International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) envoy and President of the Arab Gulf Program for the UN Development Organization, was conferred the Golden Heart Award by President Marcos. Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz is a brother of King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz al Saud of Saudi Arabia.

20 APRIL — Ambassador Toshio Urabe, former Japanese envoy to the Philippines, called at Malacañang to discuss with President Marcos the details of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to the Philip-

piners on 6-8 May. The President informed Ambassador Urabe that the Philippines will ask for the conclusion of negotiations with Japan on four major issues, namely; financial support for a subsidy to copper mining; an air agreement to allow Philippine Airlines to fly to the United States via Tokyo; the lowering of tariff on banana exports to Japan; and the financing of the San Roque multi-purpose project in Pangasinan.

23 APRIL — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to France Felipe Mabilangan Jr. was instructed by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, to reiterate at the UNESCO conference on Namibia (formerly Southwest Africa) the government's stand of unconditional support of United Nation's initiatives aimed at bringing independence to Namibia. The UNESCO conference, authorized under a UN General Assembly resolution adopted last December, is a part of the continuing effort to exert pressure on South Africa to accept the United Nations plan for Namibian independence and end its illegal occupation of the country.

24 APRIL — Australian External Affairs Minister Bill Hayden was welcomed upon his arrival by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and Australian Ambassador Roy Fernandez. Minister Hayden was in Manila in the course of his tour of ASEAN capitals.

25 APRIL — Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang Palace.

28 APRIL — Guam Governor and Mrs. Ricardo Bordallo were received by President Marcos at Malacañang. Bordallo, accompanied by nine officials, was in Manila to promote closer economic relations between Guam and the Philippines.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of The Netherlands Wieger Hellema presented his credentials to President Marcos at Malacañang Palace.

3 MAY — US Secretary of Treasury Donald Regan paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During their talks, Regan informed President Marcos that arrangements can be worked out to remove trade barriers between the two countries. The Chief Executive, in return, assured Regan that the Philippines will continue to encourage foreign investments. He also noted that the United States remains the coun-

try's principal trading and investment partner. In 1982, the US accounted for US\$3.28 billion or 25.9 percent of Philippine external trade while the US investments in the country totalled US\$999.72 million or 58 percent of the total foreign investment.

6 MAY — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived in Manila for a three-day visit. Prime Minister Nakasone, on the fourth leg of his ten-day visit to ASEAN capitals and the Sultanate of Brunei, was welcomed by President and Mrs. Marcos, the members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps.

The President, in his remarks at the state dinner in honor of Prime Minister Nakasone and his party, called for "a rearrangement of relationship between the Philippines and Japan to give meaning and strength to the partnership." Prime Minister Nakasone, in his response, expressed optimism for the resolution of vital issues between the Philippines and Japan. He added that both governments should work in the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation to resolve pending bilateral problems. Prior to the dinner, Prime Minister Nakasone was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Rajah* while the First Lady presented the *Gabriela Silang* Award to Mrs. Tsutako Nakasone.

7 MAY — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, during his talks with President Marcos, extended a package of economic and cultural assistance amounting to US\$320.5 million in loans and grants to the Philippines. The amount includes a US\$280 million soft loan under the Overseas Economic Cooperation fund to finance 10 projects and a US\$30 to US\$40 million outright grant in lieu of the request for funding of the copper industry. Nakasone also pledged to give preference to the study of request for financial support in the construction of the US\$1.2 billion San Roque multi-purpose dam in Pangasinan. The Japanese Prime Minister likewise assured President Marcos of greater access of Philippine products to Japanese markets. The two leaders also approved an air agreement allowing Philippine Airlines to fly to the United States via Tokyo three times a week. President Marcos, after their talks, hailed the personal diplomacy of Prime Minister Nakasone "as a start of new era of rationality in the relations between ASEAN countries and Japan."

8 MAY — Prime Minister Nakasone assured President Marcos that Japan has no intention of becoming a major military power.

President Marcos, in response, told the Japanese leader that he had no objection to the rearming of Japan as long as it is for defensive purpose. The Chief Executive, at the conclusion of the three-day visit of Prime Minister Nakasone, expressed satisfaction on the results of his talks with his Japanese counterpart.

Later in the day, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for the United States to follow up the implementation of the economic agreements reached with the US government during the state visit last year of President Marcos.

11 MAY — Former US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, Jr., called on President Marcos at Malacañang. Haig, who is also a former NATO commander, was in Manila on a business trip for the United Technologies Corporation.

21 MAY — The Philippine and the US governments signed the draft agreement for a joint defense plan in a simple ceremony held in Malacañang. President Marcos witnessed the signing of the plan drawn by the Philippine-US Mutual Defense Board under the Mutual Defense Treaty between the two nations. The draft agreement, which will be submitted to the leadership of both nations for approval, was signed by AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver, for the Philippines, and Admiral Robert Long, chief of the US forces in the Pacific, for the US.

23 MAY — Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila arrived in Manila for a four-day official visit to take up with government officials his proposal for a 30-kilometer Vietnamese pullback from the Thai-Kampuchean border as a pre-condition for Bangkok's dialogue with Hanoi. The Thai Foreign Minister, who was accompanied by his wife and other Thai officials, were met by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and the members of the diplomatic corps. Savetsila was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* on the following day in recognition of his distinguished services in the field of international relations.

25 MAY — Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadhan was welcomed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata upon his arrival in Manila for a three-day official visit.

26 MAY — The Philippine and the Iraqi governments signed an agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in Malacañang with President Marcos and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadhan as witnesses. Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin and Iraqi Trade Minister Hassan Ali, signed on behalf of their respective governments. After the signing of the agreement, the President conferred the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu* on the Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister.

Under the agreement, the two countries will promote and expand economic, scientific and technological cooperation, particularly in industry, oil exploration, energy, housing construction, agriculture, health, irrigation, tourism, scientific research and training.

31 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Gustav Smit (non-resident) of Czechoslovakia to the Philippines, presented his credentials to President Marcos.

1 JUNE — The Memorandum of Agreement between the Philippines and the United States amending the 1947 Military Bases Agreement was signed by US Ambassador Michael Armacost and Philippine Ambassador to the United States Benjamin T. Romualdez, which was witnessed by President Marcos and the First Lady.

The Memorandum of Agreement contains provisions on:

- 1) Procedures for access of the Philippine Base Commander to the United States facilities and for the submission of information regarding United States force levels and their equipment and weapons systems in the Philippines;
- 2) The obligation of United States Armed Forces personnel to respect Philippine law and abstain from any political activity;
- 3) The United States pledge to cooperate with the Philippine government in improving economic and social conditions in Angeles City and Olongapo City and surrounding areas;
- 4) The procurement of Philippine goods and services by United States forces to the maximum extent feasible;
- 5) The modification of criminal jurisdiction arrangements;

6) The review of the Base Labor Agreement within six months;

7) The withholding of income tax from Filipino employees working for the United States Armed Forces at United States facilities;

8) The procedures for securing exemption of US Armed Forces personnel from the Philippine travel tax and modification of automobile registration fees; and

9) The establishment of a Joint Committee to facilitate more effective implementation of the Military Bases Agreement on a continuing basis. In addition, the Joint Committee will have the authority to review base areas that might be returned to the Philippines; study social, health, and other problems with a view to recommending programs and activities to improve conditions and enhance cordial relations between American personnel in the United States facilities and the surrounding Filipino communities; and address other topics relating to the implementation of the Agreement.

US President Reagan also conveyed in a letter to President Marcos the intent of the Executive Branch of the United States Government to make its best effort to obtain appropriations for the Philippines of US\$900 million in security assistance, including Economic Support Funds. The appropriations, which are subject to United States Congressional approval, will be sought over a five-year period beginning in US FY 1985 in the following amounts: Grant Economic Support Funds US\$475 million, Foreign Military Sales credits US\$300 million, and Grant Military Assistance US\$125 million.

7 JUNE — Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach called on President Marcos. During the call, the Chief Executive exchanged views with the Vietnamese official on important matters affecting the bilateral relations between the Philippines and Vietnam.

25 JUNE — US Secretary of State George P. Shultz arrived in Manila, the first leg of his 12-day Asian tour. Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by President and Mrs. Marcos, Shultz predicted a healthier Philippine economic recovery and the measures adopted by President Marcos to invigorate it. Shultz also hailed the renegotiated

Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement which will not only strengthen security and defense arrangements but will also help maintain stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Following the luncheon, the President and the US Secretary of State discussed a number of wide-ranging bilateral issues touching on security and mutual defense as well as trade and financial relations, including the issue of entry of Philippine goods into the US market under less restrictive terms.

6 JULY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for Copenhagen to accept in behalf of the Philippine government the *M/g Filipinas*, a seaman's training ship built in Denmark. The training ship is expected to boost President Marcos' program to produce more capable Filipino seamen to meet the manpower demands of the world shipping industry.

A cultural agreement between the Philippines and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was signed by Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo and GDR Ambassador Kurt Merkel. The agreement seeks to strengthen the relations between the two countries and their peoples in the fields of culture, art, education and sports by promoting the study of each other's language, literature and culture; exchange of artists and performers and the translation of the works of authors from each other's country.

8 JULY — A US Congressional delegation, led by Representative Antonio B. Won Pat of Guam, was given an audience by President Marcos. The President briefed the US lawmakers on Philippine-US relations, particularly the renegotiated military bases agreement.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Oman Awadh Bader Al-Shanfari presented his credentials to President Marcos as his country's envoy to the Philippines.

3 SEPTEMBER — The Philippine Government asked the Soviet Government to make a thorough investigation of the shooting down of a Korean Airlines plane and to award adequate damages to the families of some 27 Filipinos who died in the incident. Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo made the government's request in a diplomatic note handed to Nikolai Bulygin, Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy. Minister Romulo conveyed to Bulygin "the Philippine government's distress over the loss of lives, including those of

about 27 Filipinos on board the Korean Airlines jetliner which was shot down over the Sea of Japan."

8 SEPTEMBER — US Ambassador Michael M. Armacost called on President Marcos at Malacañang to discuss the organization of a joint committee to implement the 1983 Philippine-US Military Bases Agreement.

15 SEPTEMBER — Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of State, received a warm welcome from the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos upon the former's arrival in Manila. Others who welcomed the Vatican officials were Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin, Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing and Papal Nuncio Bruno Torpigliani. Cardinal Casaroli, the second highest official in the Vatican, was in Manila for a five-day visit at the invitation of the Philippine Catholic hierarchy.

17 SEPTEMBER — Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of State, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. During the call, President Marcos endorsed the principle of national reconciliation and rejected confrontation. The President told the Vatican official that there were many problems facing the country, but "with your help and the help of everybody, we will overcome them. In his response, Cardinal Casaroli said he is confident that the Filipino people would overcome their present difficulties and proceed vigorously on the road to freedom, economic growth and social progress."

27 SEPTEMBER — Minister for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo, in a policy statement before the 38th session of the UN General Assembly, warned that the failure of the United Nations, though no intrinsic fault of its own, to resolve conflicts may lead to the demise of the world organization. He added that the reluctance of a few states to follow the intent of the founders of the United Nations and the will of the majority were "the very conditions that led to the demise of the League of Nations." He also deplored the proliferation of conflicts around the world, the downing of the Korean airliner, the continuing problem in Lebanon, Afghanistan and Chad, and the failure to resolve the Kampuchean issue. On the issue of disarmament, Foreign Minister Romulo said that the most needed step is an immediate moratorium on the development and production of new strategic nuclear weapons systems. He described as "unconscionable

and unthinkable" the failure of the major powers to heed the world's call for a comprehensive test ban.

29 SEPTEMBER — US Ambassador Michael Armacost called on President Marcos at Malacañang. During the call, the President thanked the US envoy for the forthcoming release of the US\$50 million economic support fund for the Philippines and for US efforts in finalizing negotiations on a lending program for developing countries at the World Bank-International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington, D.C.

3 OCTOBER — Michael Deaver, White House Deputy Chief of Staff and Assistant to President Reagan, called on President Marcos at Malacañang to deliver a personal message of the US Chief Executive concerning the postponement of his visit to the Philippines and other ASEAN nations. Excerpt of the said letter reads as follows:

"Now, however, a new problem has arisen which is going to force us to postpone the entire trip to your beautiful country and the ASEAN nations. We had planned our trip for November on the assumption our Congress would have ended its session in October and would be home on recess. Now we learn they will be in session through November with the most contentious issues, budget, spending bills, etc. scheduled.

"Be assured if it were not for the problem with Congress we would have held to the original plan. We both look forward to seeing you when a mutually acceptable date can be set. Our friendship for you remains as warm and firm as ever as does our feeling for the people of the Philippines."

10 OCTOBER — Outgoing Saudi Arabian Ambassador Fawzi Shoboksi was conferred by Acting Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes, on behalf of President Marcos, the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Datu*, for his "exemplary services in further strengthening Philippine-Saudi Arabian relations."

7 NOVEMBER — US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs John C. Monjo, accompanied by US Ambassador Michael Armacost paid a courtesy call on President Marcos.

15 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Datuk Ismail Bin Budin of Malaysia presented his credentials to President Marcos.

22 NOVEMBER — Members of the Dutch Rural Development Mission, headed by Hank F. de Groot, were received by President Marcos. The Dutch Mission, during the call, offered development proposals with the possibility of financing in the areas of canal dredging, development of hydraulic, windmills and other indigenous energy sources. The Dutch Mission was accompanied to Malacañang by Dutch Ambassador W. Hellema.

29 NOVEMBER — Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, special adviser and personal envoy of US President Reagan, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. During his call, General Walters conveyed to the President the US government's firm support for Philippine economic recovery efforts. In reply, the President expressed optimism that with the help of friendly countries such as the United States, Japan and other ASEAN member-states, the Philippines would recover quickly from adverse economic conditions.

2 DECEMBER — Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, special adviser of US President Reagan, called on President Marcos to convey the US Chief Executive's assurances of continued support to Philippine developmental programs.

4 DECEMBER — President Marcos lauded Minister for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo for a "job well done" as head of the Philippine delegation to the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly. In his letter to the Foreign Minister, the President cited Romulo's achievements such as the adoption of Philippine resolution on the new international human order, the Philippine sponsorship of the resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the resolution on the freeze of nuclear weapons.

8 DECEMBER — In a meeting held at the Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City, the Philippine-United States Mutual Defense Board (RP-US MDB) reviewed common goals and objectives in accordance with the defense treaty, military bases and military assistance agreements between the two countries. Heading their respective panels

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were Admiral William J. Crowe, Commander-in-Chief of US Pacific Command and General Fabian C. Ver, AFP Chief of Staff.

14 DECEMBER — Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawa called on President Marcos at the Mansion House in Baguio City to discuss Philippine-Japanese trade relations.

1984

4 JANUARY — President Marcos sent New Year's messages to the leaders of China, congratulating them for the significant strides achieved by China in its "Four Modernizations" program. In his message to Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Council of the Chinese Communist Party, the President said, *inter alia*:

"We continue to stand fast together as friends and neighbors to face, with optimistic resolve, the challenges the year will pose to us as developing countries of the Third World."

"In the context of a world still in the process of recovery from serious economic depression, we in the Philippines take considerable heart from the progress that the Chinese people, practicing with firm determination the principles of national self-reliance and a foreign policy based on a relationship of mutual respect and benefit with other countries, continue to make in their pursuit of the goals of the Four Modernizations."

In a separate message to Hu Yaobang, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of China, the President said, *inter alia*:

"We are firm believers in the increasing interdependence in socio-economic terms, of the countries of the world and, more particularly, of the countries of our Asian region. We feel, therefore, that China's impressive record of progress can only augur well for the success of the developmental efforts of its Asian friends and neighbors like the Philippines."

7 JANUARY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos arrived in Beijing as special envoy of President Marcos. Mrs. Marcos received a warm welcome from Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Cong Dafei and Philippine Ambassador Fortunato Abat. It was the fifth official visit of Mrs. Marcos to China. In her arrival statement, Mrs. Marcos said:

"I am here to reiterate the Philippine desire for closer relations, for more active cooperation, for expanded economic, scientific and cultural relations."

"Together, China, the Philippines and the countries of ASEAN have a vital stake in the peace and stability of Southeast Asia, in the continuing and unhampered development of this region."

8 JANUARY — China agreed to consider increasing its trade volume with the Philippines to US\$500 million, balancing their two-way trade by buying more Philippine products and making special arrangements on payments of certain imports like oil. These were the agreements reached between the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Marcos and Zheng Tuobin, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations during their meeting in Beijing.

Tuobin said that just like the Philippines, China is also interested in balancing trade between the two countries. When Mrs. Marcos signed the first agreement with China in 1978 both countries projected only a US\$30 million to US\$40 million trade but to date it has reached US\$300 million of which more than US\$100 million is in favor of China because of the crude oil imports.

9 JANUARY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Marcos conferred with Chinese Finance Minister Wang Binggian at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. Minister Wang Binggian assured the First Lady of China's support for the Philippine efforts to overcome economic difficulties.

China agreed to supply US\$60 million worth of oil to the Philippines on deferred-payment terms. The deferred payment arrangement is seen as an extraordinary gesture of sympathy by an ally for a friend and neighbor experiencing foreign exchange difficulties. China first offered to supply oil to the Philippines at "friendship prices" when Mrs. Marcos visited China in September 1974 at the height of the energy crisis. Oil imports from China have been the outcome of President Marcos' state visit in June 1975.

10 JANUARY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Marcos arrived from a four-day visit to China where she concluded several trade agreements in behalf of the Philippines. Among the accords signed were:

- a. An agreement for a US\$500 million bilateral trade;
- b. Cultural agreement covering various fields, including sports, education and the performing arts; and
- c. A science and technological agreement involving seven projects for China and eleven for the Philippines.

During her visit to China, Mrs. Marcos conferred with Acting Prime Minister Wan Li and President Li Xiannian.

14 JANUARY — Outgoing Minister for Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo was presented by President Marcos the country's first *Bayani ng Bagong Republika* award in an impressive ceremony at Malacañang which was attended by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Marcos, members of the Cabinet, the judiciary, the Diplomatic Corps and Romulo's friends and relatives. During the rites, the President promoted Minister Romulo from brigadier general to major general.

The President called Romulo an institution and a legend in his own time. "The people, from the Commonwealth days to the days of our Republic, owe to this man for his long, fruitful and faithful service to his people and his native land," he said. For his part, Minister Romulo said:

"I leave the government service convinced we have a President who had built an edifice that can stand the test of time — the New Republic. I believe it is our sworn duty to see to it that the New Republic succeeds and survives despite political bickerings."

28 JANUARY — US Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage called on President Marcos at Malacañang. Armitage was accompanied during his call to the President by US Ambassador Michael Armacost.

29 JANUARY — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos and Dr. Gennady Yanaev, Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, signed the Philippine-USSR Cultural Cooperation Agreement.

22-23 FEBRUARY — Visit of President Ferdinand E. Marcos to Bandar Seri Begawan to attend the inauguration of the independence of the State of Brunei.

3 MARCH — A 55-member Egyptian delegation, representing Egyptian press, television, tourism and airline sectors, was given audience by President Marcos. Answering a question from the Egyptian delegation, President Marcos called for the elimination of protectionism as well as a Bretton Woods-type monetary conference to determine values of the various currencies as one way for small countries to surmount the world economic crisis. On protectionism, the President commented that advanced countries must strictly

comply with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). The Chief Executive added that rampant violations of GATT rules have given rise to protectionism by developed countries which tend to discourage exports from developing countries.

The Egyptian delegation was accompanied to Malacañang by Egyptian Ambassador Mohammad Esmat Reda and Ambassador Lininding Pangandaman of the Foreign Office.

4 MARCH — Sheik Faisal Bin Khaled Al Qasumi of Sharjah, one of the seven states comprising the United Arab Emirates, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. During the call, they discussed the possibility of expanding cultural, technological and commercial ties between the Philippines and Sharjah.

6 MARCH — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, President of the Kampuchean coalition government, arrived in Manila to hold talks with President Marcos and other government leaders on the Kampuchean question as well as “to express thanks for every noble support given to Democratic Kampuchea.”

7 MARCH — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, called at Malacañang to brief the President on the situation in his country. During his talks with the Chief Executive, Prince Sihanouk said he welcomes all efforts for a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem but “he will not accept a peace that does not bring with it complete independence and withdrawal of all foreign troops.”

14 MARCH — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintoro Abe announced that Japan will provide US\$248.8 million economic assistance.

In a related development, the Japanese newspaper Mainichi Shimbun reported that Japan and the United States have agreed to a Philippine request for rescheduling payments of official liabilities and extend a new loan totalling US\$1 billion — US\$500 from each of the two countries. The decision was in line with an agreement reached by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and US President Ronald Reagan when the latter visited Tokyo last year.

15 MARCH — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Armando Canto of Mexico presented his credentials to President Marcos at Malacañang.

4 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Stephen W. Bosworth of the United States presented his credentials to President Marcos. In presenting his credentials, Ambassador Bosworth assured the Chief Executive that the US Government will continue to help the Philippines while the country is working out new arrangements with the International Monetary Fund and the world banking community to overcome temporary economic difficulties.

Ambassadors Andrezej Najkowski of Poland and Aftab Ahmad Khan of Pakistan also presented their letters of credence to the President.

8 MAY — US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz called on President Marcos at Malacañang to discuss pending issues in Philippine-US relations. Wolfowitz also briefed the Chief Executive on the results of President Reagan's visit to China.

22 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Awang Ahmad of Brunei, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kim Chang Hoon of Korea presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies at Malacañang.

30 MAY — US Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Jean Kirkpatrick, called on President Marcos. Mrs. Kirkpatrick was in Manila in the course of her tour of ASEAN capitals.

8 JUNE — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Raphael H. Lukindo of Tanzania presented his credentials to President Marcos as his country's first non-resident envoy to the Philippines.

15 JUNE — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mo Yanzhong of People's Republic of China was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Datu*, in recognition of his service in the field of international relations and for being a worthy representative of his country. In his remarks, the President told Ambassador Mo Yanzhong that "the relations between the Philippines and China has progressed to a point where the two countries are now embarked on some projects, specifically hotel construction and trade, to their mutual advantage."

19 JUNE — In an interview, outgoing Ambassador Mo Yanzhong of the People's Republic of China cited the role of the Philippines in the discussion of the Kampuchean issue. "China, because of its unique relationship with the Kampuchean problem, appreciates Philippine role," Ambassador Mo added. The outgoing Chinese envoy also hailed the important role President Marcos has played in enhancing Philippine-Chinese relations "by conforming with the common wish of our two governments to maintain peace and stability, not only within the region, but in the world."

30 JUNE — Assemblyman Arturo M. Tolentino was sworn in by President Marcos as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Tolentino, a former Senate President and a noted authority on Constitutional law, succeeded General Carlos P. Romulo who retired last 14 January 1984.

4 JULY — Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawa called at Malacañang to deliver to President Marcos a message from Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the recent economic summit meeting in London. Ambassador Okawa also took occasion to congratulate the President on the formation of a new Cabinet.

6 JULY — The Philippine Government's commitment towards the establishment of a new international economic order, elimination of protectionism and easing of tariff restrictions were reiterated by President Marcos during the call of Minister for Foreign Affairs Arturo M. Tolentino prior to the latter's departure for Jakarta as head of the Philippine delegation to the annual ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

10 JULY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ahmed Kyari Mohammed of Nigeria was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*, in recognition of his services in the field of international relations.

11 JULY — In his remarks at the opening of ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Minister for Foreign Affairs Arturo M. Tolentino reiterated the following foreign policy stands of the Philippine Government, namely:

- 1) The establishment of arrangements which would stabilize and improve the prices of ASEAN's primary commodity exports in the markets of its industrialized partners;

- 2) The enlargement of the ASEAN countries' share in the production and trade of goods in which they have comparative advantage;
- 3) A reversal of protectionist trends by the industrialized nations, and the lowering of trade barriers and further liberalization by them of trading under GATT;
- 4) A greater transfer of resources, scientific know-how and technology to the developing nations in the region, as the industrialized states move on to develop their more highly sophisticated industries and technologies; and
- 5) The safeguarding of the patrimony, the agricultural lands, mineral, and maritime resources of the ASEAN nations, while they pursue interdependent trade and economic relationships with other countries in the region and in the world.

18 JULY — Minister for Foreign Affairs Arturo M. Tolentino reported on President Marcos the outcome of the 18th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Jakarta. Tolentino headed the Philippine delegation to the said meeting.

19 JULY — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Hisham Tabaqchali of Iraq was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*, for his "exemplary services in strengthening the relations between the Philippines and Iraq."

1 AUGUST — Thai Deputy Prime Minister Bhichai Rattakul was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Datu*.

4 AUGUST — Dr. Saburo Okita, former Japanese Foreign Minister and head of the visiting Japanese Economic Mission, called on President Marcos. During the call, Dr. Okita said "Japan is committed to give additional economic assistance to the Philippines when the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approves the US\$650-million standby credit line."

10 AUGUST — Prime Minister Ataur Rahman Khan of Bangladesh called on President Marcos at Malacañang. The Bangladesh Prime Minister had a brief stopover in Manila on his way home from Port

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Moresby where he attended the opening of the Papua New Guinean Parliament.

14 AUGUST — US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs John C. Monjo paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Monjo was accompanied to Malacañang by US Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth.

15 AUGUST — Outgoing Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Hoang Hoan Nginh of Vietnam was conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*, in recognition of his efforts in maintaining closer relations between the Philippines and Vietnam.

16 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mario Crena of Italy presented his credentials to President Marcos.

22 AUGUST — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Pil Milo Belgic of Yugoslavia, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (non-resident) Joaquin Meza Icaza of Panama presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies held in Malacañang.

29 AUGUST — Two outgoing envoys, Ambassador Hugo Carlos Bonnet of Argentina and Ambassador Klaus Snellman of Finland, were conferred by President Marcos the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*.

4 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Nurver Nures of Turkey presented his credentials to President Marcos.

President Marcos sent a message to President Ronald Reagan, assuring Philippine support for the peace initiatives Reagan proposed before UN General Assembly. Quoted hereunder is the message sent to Reagan:

"May I express to you my congratulations for your stirring address before the United Nations General Assembly, and my fervent hopes that the initiatives you have expressed will receive the support of all humanity and be rewarded with success."

"In the Philippines, as in other parts of the world, there is no greater prayer than that peace will reign in the affairs of men and nations, and that humanity in concert will work to promote global progress and human dignity. Your words, Mr. President – with the constructive steps you propose, the initiatives you indicate for your government, and your ringing call to the nations for positive collaboration – take these issues beyond idle dreaming to the practicable plane of work and achievement."

"I have a quiet faith that humanity, addressed in these accents, will respond. And you may be sure of mine and my country's highest personal esteem and support in this great undertaking."

12 SEPTEMBER — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos left for London to explore the possibility of obtaining financing for the Philippine economic recovery program from European and Middle East sources. While abroad, Mrs. Marcos will also attend the wedding of the daughter of King Hassan of Morocco. Mrs. Marcos will take the opportunity, while in Morocco, to hold talks with Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), who is also among King Hassan's invited guests. President Marcos has authorized the First Lady "to start talks with Jacques de Larosiere to help secure the IMF approval of the government's letter of intent for its US\$630 million standby credit facility."

19 SEPTEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Milos Beljic of Yugoslavia presented his credentials to President Marcos at Malacañang.

24 SEPTEMBER — Former Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan, now ranking member of the Thai Parliament, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. Kriangsak, a former state visitor, was in Manila in the course of his official visits to ASEAN capitals.

28 SEPTEMBER — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Chen Songlu of the People's Republic of China and Aref Mohammed Ali Karim of Iraq presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang.

Minister Arturo M. Tolentino, in his first policy statement at the United Nations General Assembly, urged UN member-states to

exert vigorous and sustained efforts to make the organization a more effective instrument for peace and security as he hailed the new initiatives of the superpowers for a renewal of negotiations to avoid a nuclear holocaust. Minister Tolentino also urged the United Nations to use all available means of negotiation and diplomacy to end the nuclear arms race. He also described a bleak picture of the world today, citing the prevalence of pockets of war in many corners of the world, in provoked aggression by more powerful nations against the weaker ones, and unabated racial discrimination, growing economic imbalance between the rich and poor countries leading to social inequalities among large sections of the world's population.

1 OCTOBER — President Marcos cited the developmental strides that the People's Republic of China has taken in pursuit of modernization and progress. The Chief Executive stressed this in a message of best wishes to President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the celebration of China's 35th anniversary.

2 OCTOBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dr. Beita Yusuf of the Federal Republic of Nigeria presented his credentials to President Marcos.

4 OCTOBER — In a keynote address before the 6th Meeting of ASEAN Agriculture and Forestry Ministers at Malacañang, President Marcos stressed the need for a common agricultural policy aimed at making farming the foundation of "a viable ASEAN economic community."

Citing the common problems of ASEAN, the President pointed out that the promises of trade liberalization given by industrial nations at the Williamsburg summit and at various meetings of GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade) have remained promises. He then pointed out that ASEAN should explore every avenue to cooperate towards dismantling trade barriers, adding that 'we have in the ASEAN a working and dynamic organization.'

The heads of delegation were Pehin Dato Abdul Rahman Taib (Brunei), Ahmad Affandi (Indonesia), Anwar Ibrahim (Malaysia), Salvador Escudero III (Philippines), Abdul Aziz Bin Mahmoud (Singapore) and Narong Wongwan (Thailand).

5 OCTOBER — In a speech delivered at the joint meeting in New York of the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry, the American-ASEAN Trade Council and the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce, Minister for Foreign Affairs Arturo M. Tolentino appealed to US business leaders to invest in the Philippines because of the favorable investment climate. Tolentino added that foreign investments would hasten the recovery of the Philippines from the current economic difficulties brought about by the worldwide recession, high US interest rates, sharp rise in the price of oil and other economic ills. He added that the Philippine government has already taken several concrete steps to provide the favorable climate for foreign investments and is prepared to make further changes to make the climate more agreeable to investors.

7 OCTOBER — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Enrique Benjamin Vieyra of Argentina and Ana Maria Gonzalez Suarez of Cuba presented their respective letters of credence to President Marcos in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang.

13 OCTOBER — In a nationwide television address, President Marcos announced that with the approval of the International Monetary Fund of the Philippine economic program, the grant of the long-awaited US\$630 million standby credit would soon follow. With the IMF approval, the Chief Executive said, the country can now finalize negotiations with 480 foreign creditor banks for rescheduling part of its US\$25.6 billion foreign debt. The negotiations also call for US\$1.65 billion in new loans and the opening of US\$3-4 billion in trade credits. The President also announced that the United States, Japan and Korea had granted a US\$80 million bridging loan while the formal approval of the standby credit was awaited.

21 OCTOBER — In a speech marking the 40th anniversary of the historic landing in Palo, Leyte of General Douglas MacArthur, President Marcos said that Philippine-US Friendship is not a mere shibboleth of international diplomacy and authentic relationship.

Aside from the First Couple, also present at the ceremony were US Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawa and Ambassador to Washington D.C. Benjamin T. Romualdez.

22 OCTOBER — In a foreign policy debate held at Kansas City, President Reagan said:

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"I think we are better off, for example with the Philippines, in trying to retain our friendship and help them rectify the wrongs we see rather than throwing them to the wolves and then facing a communist power in the Pacific.

"I know there are things in the Philippines that do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights. But what is the alternative? There is a large communist movement ready to take over in the Philippines."

27 OCTOBER — Speaking at the 7th anniversary rites of the Army Reserve Command in Fort Bonifacio, President Marcos stated the following:

"We are not doing things here in order to satisfy either the US State Department or the Americans, but in order to meet the requirements of the rule of law provided for in our Constitution.

"We are thankful for such a strong and very generous partner as the United States of America but certainly we do not want to appear before our Asian brothers as if we were the pet dog of any Western ally."

The President made the foregoing statements in reference to American reactions to the Agrava reports, as well as to the President's decision to allow the Tanodbayan handle possible prosecution of persons implicated in the report.

31 OCTOBER — In a dinner hosted at Malacañang in honor of the new Chinese Ambassador Chen Songlu, the First Lady said that China's prosperity will benefit its neighbors in Asia. In his response, Ambassador Chen acknowledged Mrs. Marcos' "valuable contributions in promoting friendly relations between the Philippines and China. The First Lady, as representative of the President, has visited China five times during which she conferred with top Chinese officials.

3 NOVEMBER — The First Lady Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos arrived in New Delhi as special envoy of the President in the cremation of slain Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Mrs. Marcos was welcomed at Palam Airport by Ramish Bhandari, Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Emilio Bejasa, Philippine Ambassador to India.

In her arrival statement, Mrs. Marcos eulogized the slain Indian leader with the following words:

"Springing from the ancient soil of India, Indira Gandhi embodied the very soul of the Indian people.

"When her voice resounded in the councils of the world, it was the voice of India that spoke. Her unrelenting crusade for moderation and conciliation in the relations among nations was rooted deep in the humane traditions of the Indian nation.

"When she raised her eloquent voice in the struggle of the developing countries for economic justice and peace in the world, her words resounded with the historic experience of the Indian people."

After the cremation ceremonies, Mrs. Marcos met with the newly installed Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

9 NOVEMBER — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary U Hla Maung of Burma presented his credentials to President Marcos at Malacañang.

13 NOVEMBER — US Senator Christopher J. Dodd, accompanied by US Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth, paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. The US solon was in Manila in the course of his four-day official visit.

A Soviet delegation, led by Madame Tatyana Nikolaeva, Vice President of the Philippine-Soviet Friendship Society and Secretary of the Commission of Society Security, called on the First Lady at Malacañang. The Soviet delegation was accompanied to Palace by Labor Minister Blas Ople, President of the Philippine-Soviet Friendship Society and Soviet Ambassador Yuri Sholmov.

14 NOVEMBER — A congratulatory message was sent to the First Lady in her capacity as Metro Manila Governor by Vladimir F. Promyslov, Chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow City Council, in connection with the 9th anniversary of the Metro Manila Commission. The message was transmitted to Malacañang by the Soviet Embassy through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2 DECEMBER — Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ljubomir Popov was honored by Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro in a luncheon at the Manila Hotel.

9 DECEMBER — Foreign Minister Won Kyung Lee of the Republic of Korea was welcomed by Foreign Minister Arturo M. Tolentino upon the former's arrival. The Korean Foreign Minister was in Manila on a three-day official visit to exchange views with Philippine government officials.

10 DECEMBER — Minister for Foreign Affairs Won Kyung Lee of the Republic of Korea called on Foreign Minister Arturo M. Tolentino to discuss the possibility of Korea diversifying its imports to include finished and manufactured goods and to raise their investment in the country.

During their talks, Minister Tolentino discussed with his South Korean counterpart the possibility of immediately putting into operations some eight trade, cultural and technical agreements which have already been signed between the two countries. Among the agreement were those concerning air transport, cultural exchanges, parcel post, a revised trade agreement, economic and scientific technology transfers, and a treaty on avoidance of double taxation. Philippine trade relations with South Korea have remained favorable to the country until 1983 when the world prices of sugar, copper, crude coconut oil and molasses, the major imports of South Korea, went down. South Korea, being a newly industrialized country, is also seen as a possible source of capital and technological know-how which might be of great use in several areas of the Philippine economy.

Minister Tolentino also expressed to the South Korean Foreign Minister the Philippine support to the efforts of President Chun Doo-Hwan for peaceful reunification with the People's Republic of Korea. He added that the reunification would mean a vital factor towards the maintenance of peace in both Northeast and Southeast Asia as well as to the whole Western Pacific region.

11 DECEMBER — President Ferdinand E. Marcos presented the citations for the *Order of Sikatuna* rank of *Datu*, to visiting Korean Foreign Minister Won Kyung Lee, at Malacañang. Earlier, Prime Minister Cesar Virata pinned the *Sikatuna* Medal on Foreign Minis-

ter Lee at the Executive House.

Korean Foreign Minister Won Kyung Lee conferred the Medal of Heung II on Deputy Foreign Minister Pacific A. Castro for the latter's distinguished services rendered in 1960-1961 as United Nations Observer in Korea with the rank of General. During that time, Deputy Minister Castro was Third Secretary and Vice Consul at the Philippine Embassy in Seoul, Korea.

17 DECEMBER — President Marcos said he expects a growth rate of at least 1.5 percent in the economy next year due to the International Monetary Fund's grant of \$610 million in standby credit. The IMF action, he said, would bring in new loans from foreign creditor-banks, as well as new credit financing. Official development assistance from developed countries would also increase.

As credit flows and trade facilities normalize early next year, more goods and services would be produced, he added. Hence, 1985 would bring much improved economic conditions. In contrast to 1984's negative performance, the gross national product for 1985 would be up by at least 1.5 percent, he predicted.

1985

4 JANUARY — President Marcos congratulated Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore on his party's victory in the recent parliamentary election. In his message to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, the President said:

"The Filipino people join me in congratulating you on your party's victory in the parliamentary election and your continued leadership in Singapore.

"The fresh mandate you have received ensures the continued stability of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and consequently, in the light of the interdependence of nations, the world in general."

11 JANUARY — US Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard L. Armitage called on President Marcos to discuss the security situation in Southeast Asia, particularly the insurgency problem. Armitage was accompanied to Malacañang by US Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth.

15 JANUARY — Soviet Ambassador Yuri A. Sholmov called on President Marcos to brief the Chief Executive on the position of the Soviet government in the forthcoming disarmament talks. The President expressed optimism that the US and USSR would agree on new steps to limit nuclear weapons.

16 JANUARY — US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz called on President Marcos to discuss subjects of mutual interest to the Philippines and the United States. During the call, President Marcos received a letter from President Reagan which was handcarried by Wolfowitz. The letter contained an assurance from Reagan that the United States "stands with you and the Filipino people as you seek to resolve your nation's difficult economic problem." Reagan added that the future of the Philippines "is important not only to your own people but to mine as well and indeed to all peace-loving people in the Pacific region." Likewise, Reagan said his administration "supports" strongly the efforts of President Marcos and his government, working with all Filipinos of moderate political views, to revitalize and strengthen your democratic institutions."

During the talks, the President asked Wolfowitz to extend to Reagan his best wishes and felicitations on the latter's forthcoming inauguration to a second term on 20 January 1985. President Marcos said he hoped that beyond all "marginal problems," President Reagan can come up with solutions to the global economic crisis, "solutions that much of the world expects of the American leadership." He also expressed the opinion that "Reagan has the best opportunity to lead the developed nations into something more than "tentative solutions."

Wolfowitz was accompanied during the call by US Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, National Security Council Director for Political and Military Affairs Richard Childress, and Ambassador Benjamin T. Romualdez.

20 JANUARY — President Marcos sent a congratulatory message to US President Reagan on the occasion of the latter's inauguration.

24 JANUARY — Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig of the German Democratic Republic paid a courtesy call on President Marcos. Koenig was accompanied to Malacañang by Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro and GDR Ambassador in Manila Dr. Kurt Merkel.

1 FEBRUARY — President Marcos said that the best efforts of the Philippines to put its economic affairs in order would not achieve complete success without effective international action to reform the weaknesses of the world monetary, financial, and trade systems. Hence, there should be a new round of international consultations and world monetary reforms to help the country in its economic recovery program, he said.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata read these statements in a message from the President at the opening of the 13th meeting of the World Bank Consultative Group in Paris.

Twenty-three government and international organizations interested in extending development assistance to the Philippines attended this meeting.

Mr. Marcos said more comprehensive and coordinate adjustments of the world's monetary, financial, and trade systems have be-

come more urgent in the face of current economic difficulties in developing countries such as the Philippines.

2 FEBRUARY — President Marcos said that the United States government has decided to reduce the import duty on sugar from the Philippines and from four other countries from 2.812 cents per pound to .625 cents per pound.

The President was informed about the sugar import duty cut through a cablegram from Washington D.C. sent by Ambassador Roberto S. Benedicto.

Mr. Marcos said the tariff cut is a welcome relief for the distressed sugar industry which, he said, faces depressed prices due to oversupply, and competition from sugar substitutes.

The Philippines is the US's third biggest supplier of sugar with a 1985 quota of 342,000 short tons, raw value (STRV) or 13.5 percent of US sugar imports.

3 FEBRUARY — President Marcos said that should another war, break out between the United States and the Soviet Union, it would be a truly universal conflict involving every nation on this planet. In such a war, the Chief Executive said, "not even the fence-sitters would be spared."

Against this background, the President called on all developing nations to rally behind a united front for global peace and help exert pressure on the US and the Soviet Union to desist from their nuclear arms race which, he stressed, may lead to the destruction of mankind.

Mr. Marcos sounded the call in a message read for him by Speaker Nicanor Yñiguez in ceremonies held at the University of Sto. Tomas (UST), in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Manila. In the speech, the President paid tribute to the fallen heroes of the liberation of Manila. While the Philippines reiterates its resolve to renounce war, the President said the Filipino people are firm believers in peace.

According to Mr. Marcos, "only in an environment of international understanding and mutual accommodation can the peoples of the world reasonably aspire and work toward development. Only in

an atmosphere of peace can we give full play to our material and spiritual potentials." Economically and politically disadvantaged nations of the developing world are particularly vulnerable should hostilities erupt between the two superpowers, the President said.

12 FEBRUARY — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that the Philippine government, which has been fighting subversive elements for some four decades, does not need American military advisers or foreign troops in military operation against the New People's Army (NPA).

Enrile stressed this point on the floor of the Batasang Pambansa in answering the queries of Member of Parliament Homobono Adaza (Opposition, Misamis Oriental) during the "Question Hour" on the insurgency situation in the country.

Enrile said no foreign military advisers are operating in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The Joint United States Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) merely oversees the administration of US training and logistical assistance to the country, he said.

13 FEBRUARY — President Ronald Reagan stressed his administration's good relations with President Marcos and rejected suggestions that the Philippines would be the next Iran.

In a wide-ranging interview with the New York Times, Reagan also said he hopes parties seeking political power in the Philippines avoid any "friction" that could be taken advantage of by the communist element. Asked if he agreed with some observations in the US Congress that, in the face of turmoil in the opposition parties and the communist insurgency, the Philippines would become the next Iran, Reagan said: "I certainly hope not. We're trying to be as helpful as we can in that situation. He said the Philippines and the United States have a close relationship and alliance over the years "and we've got a good relationship with President Marcos."

14 FEBRUARY — President Marcos reiterated that the United States military bases in the Philippines is still the strongest deterrent against threats to global peace and security. The President made this appraisal of the global security situation in the light of the latest political developments in Asia, the Middle East and Europe during a courtesy call by members of the Amvets at Malacañang.

The Chief Executive said that with the new mandate of the American people for the strong leadership of President Reagan, he was optimistic that "we should be able to avoid war." However, the President said that the balance of power between the superpowers will be tilted should the United States withdraw its bases in the Philippines.

23 FEBRUARY — President Marcos announced the World Bank's grant of a \$100-million credit line to support a farm loan fund to finance, primarily, farmers' purchases of fertilizer, pesticide, and farm implements.

At the same time it was learned that US Secretary of State George Shultz declared in San Francisco that the American government "strongly and categorically" supports President Marcos and would continue to extend economic and military aid to the Philippines. Shultz, speaking at the Commonwealth Club of California at the Fairmont hotel, said that Mr. Marcos was the democratically elected head of the Filipino people and that he "continues to be in control of the Philippine situation." The US will continue to support friendly and pro-Western countries of which the Philippines is one," he said, adding that the US also supports the growing trend of democratic processes in the Philippines.

27 FEBRUARY — President Marcos cabled a message to US Secretary of State George Shultz reiterating the government's firm commitment supporting American efforts to promote world peace and prosperity.

Shultz, speaking before the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco last week, declared that his government "strongly and categorically" supports Mr. Marcos and would continue giving economic and military aid to the Philippines. The President, who complimented Shultz on his speech, said that America's support and confidence in the Philippines "are not mistaken or misplaced."

1 MARCH — The Economic Support Fund (ESF), coming from the proceeds of the US base rentals, will be spread to include all regions in the country in line with what the First Lady, Imelda R. Marcos, had earlier described as the "democratization" of the fund, the ESF secretariat disclosed in a consultative meeting in Tarlac. The meeting attended by ESF officials and Central Luzon governors and

assemblymen discussed the status of ESF projects completed during the first support package (1980-1984) and those under the next package (1985-1989). According to the secretariat, the first support package with a \$200-million allocation spread over five years from 1980 to 1984 had as priority beneficiaries the six provinces of Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Zambales, and Bataan comprising Region III, the area most affected by the presence of the US bases. ESF-supported projects include schools, barangay roads, public markets, slaughterhouses, hospitals, and gasifiers. Under the second support package (1985-1989), the US government had pledged \$475 million for the economic component of the base rentals, \$140 million of which has already been allocated for 1985.

4 MARCH — President Marcos, citing basic differences on issues, relieved Minister for Foreign Affairs Arturo Tolentino of his Cabinet post. The Chief Executive also designated Deputy Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro as Acting Minister.

8 MARCH — Ambassador Fahd Hassan Faki of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Ambassador Mohammad Ali Karem of Iraq paid a courtesy call on Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs Pacifico A. Castro. During the call, Acting Minister Castro conveyed to Ambassador Faki the gratitude of the Philippine government for the National Commercial Bank (NCB) of Saudi Arabia's approval of RP's external debt restructuring program. At the same time, Acting Minister Castro assured Ambassador Karem of RP support for all diplomatic initiatives to bring an immediate peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war.

10 MARCH — President Marcos, in a bid to speed up national recovery, directed Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin to explore ways of establishing barter trade with Middle East countries and joint ventures with Arab businessmen. The President issued the order after meeting with Ahmis Hassan Khalli of the *Khaleoj Times* of Abu Dhabi who paid a courtesy call on him recently at Malacanan. The region, Khalli said, has an enormous market potential for Philippine products like sugar, coffee and mangoes. He also informed the President that the private sector in Abu Dhabi is interested in entering into joint ventures with local banks.

11 MARCH — Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Bermot Waldron of Ireland, and Karoly Szarka (non-resident) of

Hungary presented their respective credentials to President Marcos in separate ceremonies held at Malacañang.

In accepting the credentials of the Irish envoy, the Chief Executive reiterated the Philippines' commitment to the goals of ASEAN, including the establishment of fruitful cooperation with the European Economic Community (EEC). The President pointed out that the ASEAN-EEC Ministerial Meeting held last November in Dublin, Ireland, focused the attention on the need for the continued dialogue between the two regional organizations to improve economic and social relations. The President also lauded the contribution of hundreds of Irish priests, educators or nuns, particularly those belonging to Columban and Redemptorist organizations to the country's progress during their stay here.

On the other hand, the President and the Hungarian envoy expressed hope that both the people of Hungary and the Philippines would overcome the economic crisis confronting the latter.

12 MARCH — The First Lady, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, left for Moscow to attend the funeral rites of Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko. Mrs. Marcos was accompanied by Acting Minister Pacifico A. Castro, Philippine Ambassador to the United States Benjamin Romualdez, and Philippine Charge d'Affaires in Moscow Romeo Fernandez. Upon arrival in Moscow, Mrs. Marcos laid a wreath of white cattleya and offered condolences to Chernenko's widow and family. After the ceremony at the Red Square, Mrs. Marcos and other world leaders entered the Kremlin for the reception hosted by Mikhail Gorbachev, the newly-elected Secretary General of the Soviet Union.

13 MARCH — President Marcos hailed the election of Mikhail Gorbachev as Soviet leader to succeed the late Konstantin Chernenko. In a brief statement, the President said the ascension of 54-year-old Gorbachev "may well mean that the torch of Soviet leadership is being passed on to a new generation of leaders. And it could also mean the beginning of fruitful and long-term building for world peace and progress." The Chief Executive added that he is "looking forward to work with Gorbachev and the Russian people in the spirit of amity and cooperation that has marked the relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union."

14 MARCH — President Marcos sent separate cables to the three US officials who testified before the US Congress defending President Reagan's proposal to increase the aid package for the Philippines

from 1985's US\$180 million to US\$275 million for 1986. The Chief Executive said this "will serve to convince the Filipino people that they can expect America to live by its commitment of supporting the genuine and sincere efforts of the Philippine government of maintaining the democratic society we have established." The three who testified before the US House Subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs were Assistant Defense Secretary for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific Paul D. Wolfowitz, and USAID Assistant Administrator Charles W. Greenleaf Jr.

15 MARCH — In a meeting with the First Lady Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed confidence that "the Philippines under the leadership of President Marcos will surely solve all its difficulties in due time." Gorbachev also accepted Mrs. Marcos' invitation to visit the Philippines saying "it will be my honor." Mrs. Marcos described her meeting with Gorbachev at the Kremlin as a "friendly exchange of views on bilateral, regional, and global issues which showed the close identity between the Philippines and the Soviet Union. Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro, Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko were also present during the meeting.

22 MARCH — The Reagan Administration has called "regrettable" a congressional move to drastically cut 1986 military aid to the Philippines and said the funds are needed to reinforce recent army reforms in the Philippines. This was the sentiment expressed by US Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz who also added that "there has been some movements towards reforms in recent months and the Reagan's aid proposal is predicated on the notion the reforms will continue." He said while the Marcos government receives economic assistance from other countries, the United States is its only source of military aid.

The US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia voted a 1986 foreign aid bill that slashed President Reagan's military aid request for the Philippines, from \$100 million to \$25 million but increased economic aid from \$95 million to \$155 million.

26 MARCH — President Marcos said that US Ambassador Stephen Bosworth saw for himself the actual peace and order situation in the north when he visited places that some sectors claimed to be NPA-

controlled areas. The Chief Executive said that Bosworth's interest was aroused by a local weekly newspaper report that 12 of the 21 towns of Ilocos Norte have been infested by Communist rebels.

8 APRIL — US Agency for International Development (USAID) Administrator Peter McPherson and his assistant, Charles Greenleaf, called on President Marcos at Malacañang. During the courtesy call, the President received assurances from USAID that it is waiting for suggestions on how to use its funds to help small and medium scale industries. In return, the President thanked the US officials for their support.

10 APRIL — US Senator John F. Kerry (Massachusetts), a member of the US Senate foreign relations committee, was briefed by President Marcos on the progress of the counter-insurgency campaign. The President told Kerry about the massive civic action program to firm up socio-economic stability, particularly in rural areas. He reiterated that the Armed Forces were in firm control of the insurgency problem and that there was no danger of a communist takeover.

11 APRIL — The First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, took up with Soviet Ambassador Yuri Sholmov the mechanics of a barter trade agreement between their two countries. Sholmov proposed the barter trade to the First Lady in response to her earlier call for expanding trade and cultural exchanges between the Philippines and Russia. They discussed the list of products available for barter. "Things are coming up fast and we intend to do our share," the First Lady told the envoy. "We are aware of the new Soviet leader's commitment for stronger ties between the Philippines and the Soviet Union." She referred to new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev whom she met during the recent funeral rites for the late Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow. Sholmov said details of the barter agreement could be refined later by trade officials of both countries in meetings to be held in Manila or Moscow. The Soviet envoy also presented to the First Lady a draft agreement for the proposed extension of the RP-USSR cultural agreement signed by Mrs. Marcos and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow in 1978.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen was welcomed by Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro upon the former's arrival in Manila for a two-day official visit.

12 APRIL — Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen called on President Marcos at Malacañang. During their talks, President Marcos yesterday warned against certain forces, which, having already established hegemony over a large part of Southeast Asia (SEA), would now seek to break up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He said it was only ASEAN's collective vigilance and firm commitment which foiled the expansionist designs of the forces earlier mentioned. He called for closer cooperation and understanding among all ASEAN countries. At the same time, Mr. Marcos conceded that "certain issues" remained unresolved between Malaysia and the Philippines, although he held that these differences did not mar their ties or deter their efforts to resolve them. "We can hope indeed for healthy growth out of the little differences that have divided us," the President said. On the other hand, he said, it was necessary to seek an amicable solution because the two countries must face more important issues besides taking part in addressing issues impinging on the stability and welfare of the region. "The sooner we mend the differences that have somehow come between us, the sooner too will we be able to undertake the tasks which our respective national destinies as well as regional geopolitics have placed upon our two countries, and for that matter, ASEAN as a whole," he said. He pledged that the Philippines would stand by the alliance and spirit of cooperation traditionally binding the two countries. Minister Rithaudeen declared his government was confident and optimistic about the commitment of ASEAN members to uphold and enhance the spirit of ASEAN for greater understanding and cooperation. He pointed the spirit of ASEAN for greater understanding and cooperation. He pointed out the Kampuchean problem as one which the ASEAN could overcome with more determination and cooperation among member nations "and with help from other countries." Rithaudeen said: "ASEAN should continue to work hard to find a solution to the Kampuchean problem and the realization of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia." He said he was sure Malaysia and the Philippines could implement greater and closer bilateral cooperation for their own benefit and for ASEAN's benefit. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaudeen discussed yesterday with acting Foreign Affairs Minister Pacifico A. Castro a Vietnam proposal to solve the Kampuchean problem and trade ties between Malaysia and the Philippines. During a call at the foreign ministry, Rithaudeen, who is currently chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, told Castro that the Kampuchean issue will be taken up at the next ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July. Vietnam's five-point proposal calls

for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea together with the elimination of Pol Pot; self-determination without Pol Pot; freeze on foreign bases in the region; international control and supervision; and guarantee by foreign powers for security of Southeast Asian states. Rithauden and Castro also discussed economic cooperation and ways of expanding bilateral trade. The Philippine trade deficit with Malaysia for 1984 amounts to \$184 million, which the Philippines desires to correct by increasing its volume of exports to Malaysia. The total Philippine-Malaysian trade for the period from January to December 1984 amounted to \$374.3 million. Of this amount, Philippine exports totalled \$136.3 million, while its imports reached \$237.9 million.

15 APRIL — Muslim World League Secretary General Abdullah Omar Nasseef was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. The President expressed the hope that the World Muslim League (Rabitah) will be behind the Filipino people in the struggle against communism because there is no stronger ally than an organization dedicated to the propagation of the Islamic faith and the promotion of peace and friendship among nations. In reply to the President, Nasseef said that the World Muslim League and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) will work together to bring about the solution of the problem in the South. Nasseef said he was elated to hear from the President that the Philippine government is committed to the implementation of the Tripoli Agreement for the just settlement of the problem in the South and the end of bloodshed there. He said that he was impressed during his two-day visit in the South by the progress the government has made in seeking a just settlement, that the work of educating the Muslim Filipinos is going ahead, that there is development in the field of agriculture and infrastructure. He added that the implementation of PD 1083 creating the Shariah courts will be of great help in bringing about better understanding and creating harmony of the society in the South, so that they can be better citizens and join their brother Filipinos in building the country.

President Marcos told three visiting United States congressmen that as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, he has always taken the initiative in reforms to improve the capability of the military against insurgency. The President said that he valued advice from those concerned over developments in the Philippines. However, he stressed that decisions must take into consideration the peculiar cir-

cumstances affecting the country. He further told the American lawmakers that contrary to information they may have gathered, the Commission on Elections has opposition members. In fact, he said, it was he who asked the opposition to nominate their representatives in the constitutional body. However, he explained, the Comelec, being a constitutional body, does not represent any party in supervising the conduct of elections. The President stressed this point in a talk with US Rep. Stephen Solarz (Democrat, New York), Rep. Gerald Solomon (Republican, New York), and Rep. William Richardson (Democrat, New Mexico) at Malacañang. The three US lawmakers arrived in Manila on a brief visit to talk with top government officials and opposition leaders on political and economic developments in the country.

18 APRIL — Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuequian arrived in Manila for a five-day official visit. Acting Foreign Minister Castro led dignitaries in giving a warm welcome to the Chinese Foreign Minister.

The First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, proposed yesterday to Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuequian that the Philippines be made the trading center between China and the Western countries. She proposed a bilateral trans-shipment agreement during talks with Minister Wu in Malacañang. Mrs. Marcos said that while China could continue to use Hongkong for its trade with the Middle East, Europe, and Africa, the Philippines could be the market center for North and South America plus the Pacific Basin. Minister Wu promised to take the approval to his government for consideration. On the other hand, acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro cited the need here for more expertise in azolla and cotton production, processing and utilization. He said China could share these techniques with the Philippines. Castro also thanked the Chinese government for the assistance it gave to alleviate the plight of typhoon victims last year.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kiyoshi Simiya of Japan presented his credentials to President Marcos. In accepting the credentials of the Japanese Ambassador, the Chief Executive expressed gratitude to the government and people of Japan for their generous assistance to the Philippines.

19 APRIL — Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuequian was honored by President and Mrs. Marcos in a luncheon at Malacañang. In his remarks during the luncheon, the President urged the Chinese govern-

ment to buy more Philippine products to remedy the country's trade deficit with the People's Republic of China. The President recalled that the Chinese government, in several instances, attempted to remedy the trade imbalance. He also cited the Chinese for supplying oil to the Philippines, at lower rates than those prevailing in the market, during the oil crisis.

The President also hailed the visits here of President Li Xian-nian, former Foreign Minister Huang Hua, and Premier Zhao Ziyang as well as Mrs. Marcos' four visits to China which spurred the expansion and diversification of areas of mutual cooperation. He cited the two countries' common desire for peace, friendship, and cooperation, adherence to the principle of non-interference in internal affair on one another, mutual respect for each other's choice of economic, political and social systems, common identification with the Third World, its problems, dreams and aspirations; and the common bid for national modernization. The President then conferred the *Order of Sikatuna*, rank of *Datu*, on the Chinese foreign minister in recognition of his distinguished service and significant contribution to the promotion of closer RP-China cooperation. In his response, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian assured the Filipino people that whatever changes there may be in the ASEAN, the policy of the Chinese government will always be for Chinese-Filipino friendship.

22 APRIL — The Philippines and China signed an agreement to expand commercial relations between the two countries to \$500 million a year and correct present imbalance in trade. As of 1984, trade between the two countries reached \$280,441,795 with the Philippines exporting goods worth \$60,185,818 against an import of \$220,255,977, resulting in a deficit of \$160,070,159. The agreement that also provides for a better arrangement was signed by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian for China and Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro for the Philippines. The new agreement, which follows a memorandum of understanding signed by Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li and the First Lady last June 10 was hailed by President Marcos as an instrument that will maintain mutually beneficial trading relations. The President noted that the agreement comes at a time when the Philippines is most in need of "solicitous care and support from our friends." The President said the barter arrangement will benefit small entrepreneurs and workers in industry who had remained idle.

24 APRIL — Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro, head of the Philippine delegation to the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung, conveyed the felicitation and best wishes of the Philippines to conference chairman Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Foreign Minister of Indonesia. Minister Castro said: "The Philippines as one of the 29 states that participated in the Bandung conference 30 years ago, pays homage to the founding fathers of Asian-African co-operation. This conference gives us the unique opportunity to reaffirm and defend the basic principle for an orderly and peaceful world such as respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and equality of all nations, abstention from intervention or interference in internal affairs of another country and refraining from acts or threats of aggression on use of force against territorial integrity or political independence of any country."

During the reception for heads of delegations, Minister Castro conveyed to President Soeharto the fraternal greetings and felicitations of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The Bandung conference this year is attended by 90 Asian and African states and liberation movements from Palestine, Namibia and South Africa. Earlier in Jakarta Minister Castro attended special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Kampuchea. The ASEAN ministers reaffirmed their call to Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and allow the Cambodians to determine their own government through self-determination.

The Philippine delegation to the Bandung Conference is composed of Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro as Chairman with Ambassadors Josue Villa, Assistant Minister for Asia and Pacific Affairs, Manuel Yan and Benjamin Domingo, Philippine Ambassadors to Indonesia and Brunei, respectively, as members.

2 MAY — President Marcos, accepting the possibility that US military aid would be reduced, asked the Armed Forces to maintain their capability and redouble efforts in self-reliance.

Mr. Marcos, speaking at the 49th anniversary rites of the Philippine Air Forces at Villamor Air Base, said America might reduce its military aid "because of mistaken perceptions in that country of the situation here. He assured the people that "regardless of this, how-

ever, we should be able to continue to maintain our capability to meet present requirements, and possibly even the defense of our three mile boundary.”

10 MAY – Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro was received by Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, at the Foreign and Commonwealth Ministry in London.

Minister Castro, who was accompanied by Philippine Ambassador J.V. Cruz, briefed Luce during the 40-minute meeting on the Philippine situation including the political, economic and security aspects. Castro assured the British official that President Marcos and his government were in full control of the security problems and were confident of turning back the NPA threats. Castro was in London to preside over a two-day meeting of Philippine ambassadors in Western Europe.

13 MAY – Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, was received by President Marcos in Malacañang. In paying his respects to President Marcos, Fujio said Japan will continue to grant economic assistance to the Philippines as well as to other Member-States of ASEAN. Fujio added that the Japanese government “certainly understands the situation here and will extend whatever assistance it can give to the Philippines.”

During the courtesy call, Fujio handed to President Marcos a personal letter from Prime Minister Nakasone discussing his efforts to promote the interests of Third World countries during the recent summit of Western industrialized countries and Japan.

The President, citing the important role Prime Minister Nakasone played at this summit, said he spoke for the Filipino people when he thanked the Japanese Prime Minister for his deep concern for the Philippines.

Japan has given the Philippines numerous types of assistance, including the “bridging loan” at the height of the country’s financial crisis.

Taking up the issue of trade, the President said the Philippines would like to set up a trade center in Japan to give Filipinos an understanding of the intricacies of trade between the two countries. He said Japan helped Thailand put up such a center in Japan.

Likewise, the President pointed out that the tax imposed on Philippine-made garments exported to Japan is not based on the "value added" principle but on "total value."

The President also cited the heavy tax Japan imposes on Philippine bananas, as well as its quota on pineapple and papaya imports. He also brought up the Japanese ban on the use of insecticides, fumigation, and the like on bananas, pineapples and mangoes exported by the Philippines. He said that while the use of Philippine-made cartons for bananas was already resolved, the tax for Philippine bananas has remained at 17.5% as against 10% for bananas from other countries. The President expressed hope that the situation could be remedied as soon as possible.

17 MAY — President Marcos branded as "baseless" the US Senate's call for reforms in the Philippines, saying that "these reforms had been started way back."

The President issued statement in reply to US Senator John Kerry's resolution approved by the US Senate urging the institution of reforms which were made as conditions for future aid to the Philippines.

As this developed, the President also vowed that as long as the Communist insurgents roam the countryside, the government will not relax its defenses and will not relent in its efforts to secure the people's sacred right to a life of freedom and dignity.

The President broke his silence on the US Senate resolution in an interview with Robert Page, president and publisher of the *Chicago Sun Times*, who was in Manila on a short visit.

"He (Kerry) ought to know that these reforms had been started way back," the President said when asked to comment on Kerry's statement. "We have a constitutional electoral commission in place, where neutral persons are appointed as commissioners to oversee and supervise the elections," the President added.

Senator Kerry, a recent Manila visitor, was reported to have raised the question of an independent and impartial Commission on Elections which he called "essential for monitoring and guaranteeing free and honest elections."

The US Senate resolution had earlier drawn a sharp retort from two Philippine officials, Batasan Speaker Nicanor Yñiguez and Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez.

Yñiguez called the Senate resolution "arrogant" and "presumptuous." Perez, on the other hand, described the resolution as "characteristic of the penchant of some American politicians for meddling in purely internal Philippine affairs."

19 MAY — President Marcos expressed confidence that the US Government will comply with its obligations under the amended RP-US Military Bases Agreement signed last 1 June 1984.

The President based his optimism on President Reagan's "best effort letter" wherein the US President pledged to work for Congressional approval of a US\$900-million appropriation as compensation for continued use of the facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base for five years starting 1 October 1984. The US\$900-million compensation package is broken down as follows: military assistance, US\$125 million; foreign military sales credit, US\$300 million; economic support fund assistance, US\$475 million.

President Marcos expressed his sentiments on the military bases agreement during an interview in Malacañang by Robert Page, president and publisher of the Chicago Sun Times and his wife, Nancy Merrill of NBC News who were here on a short visit.

The Chief Executive said that while the US Senate had voiced its opinion (referring to its approval of a resolution of Senator John Kerry urging institution of reforms as a condition for future aid to the Philippines), "I believe that we have an agreement." "I deal with the President of the United States and not with the US Senate or US House of Representatives," the President stressed.

21 MAY — President Marcos said that the finalization of the US\$3.9 billion financial package for the Philippines by the 483

creditor-banks would mark an upward swing toward expanded economic activity.

The President noted that this was the culmination of almost three years of negotiation for the package which is the keystone of the national economic recovery program. He said that this "demonstrates the confidence of the international financial community in the capacity and the determination of the Filipino people to rebound from their present economic difficulties."

The package includes US\$925 million in new loans and US\$3 billion in trade credits.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez signed the loan documents 20 May at the New York headquarters of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., leader of the 12-member advisory committee of creditor banks.

27 MAY — President Marcos was the guest of honor at the celebration of American Memorial Day held at the US cemetery in Fort Bonifacio. Quoted hereunder are excerpts of the President's speech delivered at the said occasion:

"Relations between America and the Philippines date now nearly a century, and after all these many years marked both by the adversities of war and the challenges of peace, I think we all know what our bonds of friendship stand for and why they abide despite the march of the years.

"They abide, if I may say so, because these bonds are firmly planted in our hearts, like the crosses that dot these grounds in memory of our war dead.

"We hear from time to time about the difficulties and misunderstandings that through the years have beclouded the relations between our peoples and our governments. Yet these have always been insignificant in the face of the sacrifices of Filipinos and Americans for the values they share in common and the causes they believe in and are willing to die for.

"It is this sense of sharing between our peoples that we are privileged to extol together and perpetuate at these rites of remembrance for America's war dead here in the Philippines and all over the world. Each of the thousands of white crosses that forest this hollowed ground represents a unique and precious life which had

been given up in order that we and the coming generations may enjoy the blessings of freedom.

"In the Third World where there is so much of the contemporary struggle for democracy is taking place, we faced problems posed not only by the formidable adversary of democracy. We also must learn to appreciate what it means for a developing country to be both an ally of America and a free and sovereign nation at the same time.

"For there are well meaning friends in the West who do not appreciate or cannot appreciate the challenges that another nation, another race must face because of its own peculiar history, its roots and its heritage. We may refer for one to those instances where our people's desire to establish a truly democratic republic was not understood, and when our efforts to run our own line of defense for democracy have not been met with favor by friends.

"To be able to embrace freedom in a graceful manner without losing friends is one of the modern realities with which a leader of a Third World country must cope."

29 MAY — Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Robin John Tailor McLaren presented his credentials to President Marcos at Malacañang. In accepting the credentials of Ambassador McLaren, the President expressed confidence that there will be a gradual increase in economic activity in the next six months.

The President took the occasion to convey the gratitude of the Filipino people to the people of Great Britain for their active participation in the economic development of the country. The President noted that Great Britain is the third largest investor-country in the Philippines, and that:

1. Great Britain is funding a major study on the country's coal resources.
2. Filipino professionals are trained in Great Britain while British specialists are coming to the country, including members of the Voluntary Service Overseas Organization.
3. The British Council has contributed to the development of cultural and educational links between the two countries, since its establishment in 1980.

On his part, Ambassador McLaren said Great Britain and the Philippines have much to offer to each other, both bilaterally and as members of the European Economic Community and ASEAN, respectively, in an increasing interdependent world.

31 MAY — US Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz has declared that it is up to Filipinos "to choose their particular path and make the reforms they judge necessary" in the Philippines.

"It is not our place as Americans to choose or anoint individual leaders (in the Philippines), be they of the government, the opposition, the private sector, or the military," he said. Wolfowitz's views were stated in a digest of US policy published by the State Department's Bureau of Public Affairs.

"Political observers said the remarks apparently dampened opposition calls for US interference in Philippine affairs.

"Our current efforts to help the Filipinos," Wolfowitz stated, should concentrate on the following three general areas:

"First, support for the growth of democratic institutions — the United States will continue to support the effort to guarantee free and fair local elections in 1986 and presidential elections in 1987, although we must recognize that on such critical questions as electoral codes and election monitoring, it is the Filipinos themselves who must decide what is necessary.

"Second, support for efforts to move the Philippine economy back to a free market orientation — we will continue to support the International Monetary Fund (IMF) reforms. Beyond that our assistance will continue to aim at encouraging reforms needed to establish a free market environment as the basis for long-term growth.

"Third — we will provide enhanced military assistance with the full expectation that reform programs already begun will continue and expand."

1 JUNE — US Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost was received by President Marcos at Malacañang. During the call, the President told Armacost, a former US ambassador to the Philippines that there would be definitely no snap elections and that the Constitution would be followed; local elections on 12 May 1986, and presidential election on 12 May 1987.

The President said that with the two elections scheduled firmly for the next two years, the time slot open for synchronized elections "would probably be in 1990." The President also briefed Armacost on reforms being implemented in the Armed Forces.

3 JUNE — Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs Pacifico A. Castro, speaking at the "Kapihan sa Maynila," explained the Government's policy on the Sabah issue. Minister Castro said the President had chance to discuss the Sabah issue with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir during their bilateral meeting in Brunei last year. There have been "contacts and conversations" between the two governments on the highest level to find a solution to this issue.

5 JUNE — President Marcos delivered a speech in Malacañang on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the International Rice Research Institute. Quoted hereunder are excerpts of the said speech:

"The quarter-century of International Rice Research Institute's existence takes its meaning, if I may venture to say, from the technological revolution it has wrought not in the laboratory, but in the yields of rice farms and the incomes of rice farmers here in the Philippines and in the rest of Asia and Africa.

"The crusade against world hunger must continue and this is an auspicious moment to take stock once again of the pledge made at the World Food Conference in 1974 that 'no child shall go to bed hungry and no man shall fear for his next day's bread' at the end of the decade of the '70's. Eleven years have passed since that pledge was made by the international community, and yet the vision and the hope of the World Food Conference still elude us. Hunger is still the blight on millions of lives in the developing world. The famine that now stalks Ethiopia and other African countries in the Sahelian Zone is a painful reminder to all of us that the scourge is still unbeaten.

"Speaking for the developing nations of the South at the Cancun Summit in 1981, I called attention to the fact that 21 nations throughout the world were hungry, and that 12 other nations were on the verge of hunger. Yet even as we were engaged in trying to unravel the issues between North and South, death from hunger especially among children in Asia, Africa, and South America continue unabated.

'The formidable challenge that remains, however, should not blind us to the real advances that have been made. The International Rice Research Institute represents one major achievement that surely has made the meeting of the challenge more feasible.

"The individual efforts of many countries in Asia and Africa represent yet another encouraging indicator. For truly during the past two decades, the vision of the green revolution took root in our lands. If I refer here mainly to what we in the Philippines have done, it is only to illustrate the larger effort that is taking place.

"In Cancun, the participating nations agreed that as a first priority in solving the world food problem, developing countries should evolve their own food strategies, utilizing their own indigenous resources, supplemented by external assistance where necessary. The point of our call to action was that no amount of outside assistance can or should substitute for our efforts to combat hunger.'"

7 JUNE — Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamiseme Mara paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. In welcoming the Fiji Prime Minister, President Marcos assured him that the Philippines is ready to consider any proposed agreement with Fiji, in accordance with the national policy of promoting close ties with neighboring countries.

12 JUNE — In commemoration of the nation's 87th anniversary of independence, President Marcos delivered a speech at the Quirino Grandstand. Quoted herein are excerpts of his speech entitled *"Our Republic will Prevail and Prosper"*:

"In a sense the very celebration of Philippine Independence on the 12th of June instead of the Fourth of July as once practised, is an act that symbolizes our progressive march to authentic independence.

"For pervasively, particularly during the last ten years, we have moved to cut the various fetters on our sovereignty.

"We have brought to an end the onerous grant of parity rights to foreign nationals in our country.

"We have secured recognition of Philippine sovereignty over military bases established by agreement with the United States.

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"We opened diplomatic relations with practically all nations, including the socialist world, and have ended forever our traditional isolation within a so-called 'free world.' And we have forged our own individual niche in the councils and forums of the world.

"In these initiatives, we have not repudiated any of our alliances and friendships, but there is no question that our voice today is our own, and not the echo of another's.

"But national Independence is not our goal alone. A nation's sovereignty, self-government, self-determination — all these which we covet for our nation must also find their full realization in the political freedom of individuals and in their economic liberation as well."

18 JUNE — Soviet Deputy Minister of Culture Madame Tamara V. Golubtsova presented to President Marcos a memorial medal for World War II veterans and a commemorative coin issued by the Soviet government to mark the 40th anniversary of the allied victory in Europe. Also present during the ceremony were the First Lady and Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro.

Madame Golubtsova, who is also the President of the USSR-RP Friendship Society, led a three-man Soviet delegation on a six-day visit to the Philippines. The visit is sponsored by the RP-USSR Friendship Society of which the First Lady is honorary chairman, and Labor Minister Blas Ople is chairman.

With Madame Golubtsova were Dr. Vladimir Tolstikov, Vice-President of the USSR-RP Friendship Society and Dr. Igor V. Mozheiko, senior research worker, Institute of Oriental Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences.

19 JUNE — In a speech delivered at the induction ceremonies for the Law Alumni Association of the Far Eastern University, President Marcos said that the country's foreign indebtedness would be paid off in 10 years as agreed upon with the creditors. Hence, he added, there could be no basis to the claims of opposition leaders that future generation would be struggling under these debts.

"We who are aware of the danger after what we have gone through in order that we may arrive at this type of society must now stick with stamina and overcome all the fatigue that is necessary to protect the programs and plans that will save our freedom and our country," he said.

20 JUNE — Ilocos Norte Governor Ferdinand R. Marcos, Jr., returned from a goodwill mission to the People's Republic of China where he represented the Philippines in commemorative rites marking the formal opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries 10 years ago.

In an arrival statement, the young Marcos reported that "in that brief span of 10 years the relations between China and the Philippines have progressed and matured quickly and smoothly, demonstrating our common desire and determination to achieve mutuality, respect and equality."

While in China, Governor Marcos met with President Li Xian-nian, Acting Prime Minister Wan Li, State Councilor Ji Pengfei and other ranking Chinese officials.

22 JUNE — In a speech delivered in San Francisco, California, marking the 40th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, former Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo urged the overhaul of the United Nations to "overcome the built-in weaknesses from which the UN presently suffers."

Recalling the euphoria and optimism among the delegates to the San Francisco UN Charter Conference in June 1945, Romulo said:

"We thought we had written the ideal Charter. But we made a mistake. It did not save the world. The United Nations has done many good things, but it has failed in its main purpose — to prevent all wars."

2 JULY — President Marcos, citing Japan's reduction of tariffs on Southeast Asian products, expressed hope that it would be a beginning of gradual dismantling of tariff and other trade barriers by developed countries.

The tariff reduction would benefit Philippine bananas, Malaysian palm oil and Thai boneless chicken. Japan's decision to reduce tariffs came following the recent Japanese government's meeting in Tokyo with ASEAN Economic Ministers, including Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin and Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepeñas, Jr.

The Japanese tariff for bananas will now be 25% instead of the usual 35% charged during the peak banana season. During the off-fruit season from April to September, the tariff will be 12.5%, down by five from the old 17.5%.

President Marcos noted that the Philippines supplies Japan with four-fifths of its banana requirements.

The Philippines exported US\$88 million worth of the giant cavendish bananas, grown mainly in Mindanao, to Japan in 1984.

The President said that Japan, being one of the principal trading partners of ASEAN, could boost the economic development of Southeast Asia through trade and tariff concessions.

4 JULY — President Marcos, citing the warm friendship between Filipinos and Americans, said that it was "all the more remarkable considering that this friendship grew from the womb of colonialism."

Speaking at the rites marking Fil-American Friendship Day in Malacañang, the Chief Executive said that "where our grandfathers fought bitterly against each other at the start of our relationship, their grandchildren would fight side by side not long after. And it may be that the reason this relationship is strong and stable is due to the fact that this friendship has not come easy. It has been paid for dearly."

The President also cited the common goals of the two nations "of progress towards concord, partnership for freedom and development, and friendship above self-interest, that have always marked their relationship." He also praised the United States for giving up the Philippines as a colony at a time when it was the most powerful nation in the world, the only one with an atomic bomb arsenal. By this act, the President added, the United States made empire-building "forever untenable." He mentioned former Western colonies such as Indochina, Indonesia and others which fought against the re-establishment of colonialism on their soil.

While wishing the best to the American people on the 209th anniversary of their independence, he said that America's July Fourth and Fil-American Friendship Day were "two milestone that should truly be observed on the same day."

The President commented that despite the normal irritants in the relations between the two countries, "there has always been this reservoir, this fount of goodwill between us reminded us that we are friends," which has enabled us to reconcile our differences and recognize our common interest. He said this "reservoir of goodwill must be replenished from generation to generation with deeds that renew and honor the ideals that we have stood for together."

7 JULY — President Marcos cited the efforts of US President Ronald Reagan to seek increased assistance for the Philippines under the RP-US Military Bases Agreement.

In an interview with US journalist Stanley Karnow, President Marcos said, "I feel that President Reagan has complied with the obligation of the US government with the best-efforts clause of his letter to me, as part of the military bases agreement."

The Chief Executive was commenting on efforts of President Reagan to push US Congress approval of increased aid to the Philippines from US\$151 million in 1984 to US\$231 million in 1985. The amount is part of the US\$900 million assistance to be given to the Philippines over a five-year period following the renewal of the Military Bases Agreement in 1983.

On international relations, the President said that the Philippines believes in internationalism and interdependence with other countries. On this score, President Marcos told the American journalist: "We cannot live alone, not like the United States whose domestic market makes it thrive without any export. On the contrary, 85% of our trade is export, so we have to deal with the world."

The Chief Executive also pointed out that the Philippines needs the technology of the West, and lauded Japan for giving the Philippines the technology it needs.

8 JULY — Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro led the Philippine Delegation to the 18th ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur, 8-9 July 1985. In his opening remarks, Minister Castro said:

"ASEAN, no doubt, has become a potent political force in our region and in the world. Its voice and its views are listened to in regional and international fora, by small as well as by great powers."

Its collective political diplomacy has managed to keep the region relatively stable. It has earned the respect and cooperation of other nations on issues and problems it has espoused and sponsored that relate both to regional stability and international peace and security. The Kampuchean situation, the problem of Indochinese refugees and the North-South relationship, are few of the salient extra-ASEAN issues and problems around which we have built a solid foundation for successful collective action.

"ASEAN's success in regional political cooperation, however, is externally induced. What could have happened, and what will happen to ASEAN cooperation if there are no Kampuchean and Indochinese refugees? Could we have been as successful? Would we have been able to forge as successfully a united, and collective co-operative undertaking? Could we have relied on ASEAN's external strength, on its own organic dynamism and resilience, rather than on the shared perception of a common external threat or good?

"There is no doubt at all that our collective political actions have increased our understanding of each other, even if they have been facilitated by common external stimuli. However, this alone cannot be a solid basis upon which to build a stronger ASEAN. We are concerned that our success in the political sphere has not been equally matched in the domain of economic cooperation.

"Without in any way de-emphasizing our political cooperation, I believe it is now time to give our best efforts to make ASEAN a more viable and vigorous economic and industrial regional organization. I do recognize the difficulties inherent in the competitive rather than complementary nature of the economies of our respective countries. However, there is wisdom in the observation once made by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, when he said that "there are many areas where we can achieve some degree of complementarity."

"Indeed, there must be some areas where we can exert serious efforts to achieve complementation rather than competition, while we are in the process of identifying these areas, it may be best to turn our attention to and squarely confront contemporary economic issues upon which ASEAN may emerge as a stronger association. I refer to some trade, financial and industrial issues about which we do not seem to have a common approach, like the question of external debt, for instance. Another one is the nagging issue of harmonization of industrial plans under the ASEAN Industrial Complementation Program. Regional industrial complementation projects have been launched only to meet competition from identical nation-

al projects. These are but a few of the difficulties that confront us in our economic cooperation program.

"We are a little apprehensive about our role as guardian of ASEAN on its 18th year. Eighteen is an age that presents some serious problems of guardianship. It is the age that displays with confidence all its attractive endowments, coy yet willing. It is the age of consent. And it is at this age when so many will come a-wooing. And we are apprehensive that the painstaking and wise guardianship of our predecessors in seeing ASEAN come of age without any untoward incident may be put to naught. However, we will do our best. Indeed, it might be appropriate now to consider the feasibility of giving ASEAN a personality of its own by accrediting it as observer in the United Nations and such other forums as the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of Islamic Conference and other inter-governmental organizations as may be deemed necessary. Thus, ASEAN will no longer be confined to the geographical limits of Southeast Asia but will acquire a new stature identical to those of other regional organizations in world politics. This, we respectfully submit, is a natural and logical direction that ASEAN is destined to follow if it is to pursue its vocation to help maintain international peace and security and contribute to overall programs of mankind."

Acting Foreign Minister Castro also conveyed to Malaysian Prime Minister Mohammed Mahathir and the other delegates the fraternal greetings of President Marcos and the Filipino people. Minister Castro likewise assured them that the Philippines remains fully firmly committed to the purposes, principles, objectives, programs and projects of ASEAN. He mentioned in particular the Kampuchean problem which he said the Philippines will support all initiatives in the search for a peaceful political solution as a means to bring about peace, stability and progress in Southeast Asia.

9 JULY — The ASEAN Foreign Ministers concluded their two-day meeting with the signing of three agreements to help pave the way towards better intra-ASEAN cooperation. The agreements signed were the Protocol to Amend the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat, the Agreement on the Recognition of Domestic Driving Licenses in ASEAN Countries and the Agreement on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

At the conclusion of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro stress that the Meeting served to lend renewed strength and vigor in ASEAN's continued search to fully realize its potentials. Minister Castro also reiterated

the call for greater political will to help provide more substance in ASEAN's efforts in regional cooperation.

The 18th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting ended with the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict still hanging in the balance. A joint communique issued at the end of the Meeting rejected Vietnam's so-called proposals for a negotiated solution as "variations of Vietnam's well-known positions and pre-conditions that have not helped to settle the problem." The 35-page communique said the Ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and were deeply concerned about the threat posed to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia by Vietnam's continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea. The Ministers also reaffirmed the validity of the appeal for Kampuchean independence on 21 September 1983 and deplored Hanoi's recent dry-season offensive along the Thai-Kampuchean border which they said resulted in untold sufferings and hardships on hundreds of thousands of displaced Kampucheans who were forced to seek refuge in Thailand. They added that ASEAN would continue its efforts in seeking a political solution to the problem and asked Hanoi to accept "the reality and strength of the Coalition Government to Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK)" and agree to the "proximity talks."

9 JULY — President Marcos deplored the refusal of developed countries to transfer new technology to developing countries. The Chief Executive expressed this opinion during the courtesy call of 24 participants in the energy management course of the Technological Assistance Council of the Philippines. The President told the participants, who came from the east developed countries of Asia, Africa and the Pacific, that the Philippines will continue to share appropriate technology with other poor countries.

10 JULY — President Marcos expressed confidence that the United States government will comply with its obligation under the Military Bases Agreement with the Philippines. He aired this view in the wake of reports that the US House of Representatives had passed its own version of assistance to the Philippines which was short by US\$15 million of that recommended by the administration of President Reagan.

"We will deal only with the US government, not with any particular party, and we will await the final decision of the US government confident that they will comply with the treaty on the bases," the President said.

According to some reports, Democratic Congressman Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asia, had "fashioned the US\$180 million House aid package for the Philippines about US\$15 million less than that proposed by the administration of President Reagan." Under the House version, the Philippines will receive US\$155 million in economic assistance and US\$25 million in military grants. On the other hand, President Reagan's administration had asked for US\$95 million in economic aid and US\$100 million in military aid for the Philippines in line with RP-US bases agreement.

12 JULY — ASEAN sought US backing for more liberal tariffs on its major exports at a Washington-proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro said in Kuala Lumpur during ASEAN's dialogue with the United States that these "special interest" exports included agricultural commodities, tropical products and textile. Minister Castro, who coordinated the ASEAN-US dialogue, asked Washington to drop the Textile and Apparel Enforcement Act of 1985, now under consideration by Congress because "this bill contravene the letter and spirit of the multi-fiber agreement and bilateral textile agreements."

Minister Castro likewise said that ASEAN hoped the recent drop in the US prime rate would result in lower interest rates on money ASEAN countries borrowed for development and would increase capital flow into the region.

US Secretary of State George Shultz led the US Delegation to the meeting of ASEAN Dialogue Partners.

13 JULY — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile declared that if the US Government reneges on its commitment to the compensation provisions of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement, he would propose the termination of the existing agreement and the negotiation of a new one.

The defense minister was reacting to reports that the US House of Representatives lopped off US\$15 million from the Reagan administration's proposed US\$195 million compensation package.

The House reduced military aid from the proposed US\$100 million to US\$25 million and increased economic from US\$95 million to US\$155 million.

Enrile gave his reaction to the US House of Representatives action at an open forum of the Peace and Order Council meeting in Legaspi City.

17 JULY — President Marcos disclosed that the Philippine Government will not entertain any "new proposals" on the future of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement until a final decision is reached in Washington D.C. The President made this announcement in the wake of numerous proposals to abrogate the present agreement because of the recent action in the US House of Representatives reducing the aid package for the Philippines for 1986 by US\$25 million.

The Democrat-controlled US House of Representatives has reduced military assistance to the Philippines from US\$100 million to US\$25 million while increasing the economic component from US\$95 million to US\$150 million. Under the base agreement, the US Government is committed to pay the Philippines US\$900 million over Clark Air Force Base starting 1 October 1984.

The President expressed hope that the US Congress will ultimately come up with a stand that is consistent with the obligation of the US Government under the bases agreement. The President also said he is confident President Reagan will use his influence to modify the action taken by the House of Representatives when it reaches the Republican-controlled Senate.

18 JULY — President Marcos asked the Batasang Pambansa to set up a commission to review the RP-US Military Bases Agreement after the US House of Representatives approved a radically changed version of the bases compensation package. The President said the proposed commission will "advise the Batasan, advise me and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the military, because all of us should get together."

Addressing the 19th conferment exercises of the National Defense College of the Philippines held in Malacañang, President Marcos said the task of the proposed commission will revolve around these questions: "Do we really abrogate the military facilities agreement? Do we really renegotiate anew the agreement or just abrogate it?"

The US House of Representatives recently reduced US\$15 million from the US\$195 million recommended by the Reagan administration as economic and military aid to the Philippine for 1986. The decision included the reduction of military aid to the Philippines from the requested US\$100 million to US\$25 million, and the increase of the proposed economic aid from US\$95 million to US\$155 million. The Philippine Government contended that this was a violation of the 1983 amendment to the bases pact under which the US Government committed to pay the Philippines US\$900 million over a five-year period from 1985 to 1989 for the use of Subic Naval Base in Zambales and Clark Air Base in Angeles City.

23 JULY — Algerian Vice President Mohamed Benhamed Abdelghani was received by President Marcos in Malacañang. During the call, Vice President Abdelghani presented to President Marcos a special message from Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

The Algerian Vice President, who is also Minister of State and Special Envoy of President Chadli, arrived in Manila with Mameri Khalfa, Counsellor, and Ramdane Lamamra, Deputy Director of the Algerian Foreign Ministry.

During a call on Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro, Vice-President Abdelghani said Algeria welcomes Filipino workers. Common stands of both countries on several international issues were also discussed.

25 JULY — President Marcos reiterated that the Philippines welcomes foreign investors who want to participate in the economic recovery program either through joint ventures or investments in the country. Incentives for foreign investors include tax exemptions on imported capital equipment and re-investment proceeds, tax and duty exemption for breeding stocks and animal genetic materials, and tax exemption of labor training expenses incurred by foreign investors. Foreign investors are also assured of repatriation of profits from operation.

The President gave this assurance to Dr. Omar Abdul Al Zawawi, political security and economic adviser to Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman, who called to pay his respects. During the call, the President and Zawawi also discussed Oman — Philippine economic ties, increased dollar earnings for Philippine workers, and closer RP-Oman cooperation.

29 JULY — US Ambassador Stephen Bosworth said President Reagan considers that “a deal is a deal” and will abide by his commitment to push through in the US Congress the US\$900-million security assistance to the Philippines.

Speaking at the “Kapihan sa Manila” at the Manila Hotel, Bosworth said the current debate in the US Congress over economic, political and military reforms in the Philippines will not in any way influence Reagan’s resolve to see that the full amount is paid. Stressing that the US is not imposing these reforms as conditions for assistance, Bosworth said the “executive branch considers that it is in the US interest to provide assistance which is committed on a best effort basis.”

Reagan had written President Marcos that “the executive branch of the US Government will, during the five fiscal years beginning 1 October 1984, make its best effort to obtain appropriation of security assistance for the Philippines.”

30 JULY — The Philippines and the United States signed an ASEAN energy conservation and management project agreement aimed at holding development costs down and generating savings in the energy sectors of ASEAN Member-States. Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro, on behalf of the ASEAN, and Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, for the United States, signed the agreement.

Under the project, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) will grant US\$5 million for the third project in the ASEAN-US Energy Cooperation Program. The project has two components that are of common interest to ASEAN Member-States. These are energy conservation in buildings and training in energy management.

5 AUGUST — Ambassador Nikolai Solovyev, head of the Second Far Eastern Department, USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paid a courtesy call on Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro. During the call, Minister Castro discussed with Ambassador Solovyev outstanding issues in Philippine-Soviet relations. Ambassador Juan Ona, Assistant Minister for European Affairs and former Charge d’Affaires of the Philippine Embassy in Moscow, was present during the courtesy call.

8 AUGUST — Soviet Ambassador, on behalf of the Soviet Government, conferred on President Marcos the Jubilee Medal of the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945, in recognition of his contribution to allied victory in World War II.

In his acceptance speech, President Marcos said:

"In accepting this award, therefore, I do so on behalf of our people and government, in full awareness of the work that must continue, and conscious of the fraternity of ideals that bring our peoples together.

"And we would now like to extend through you, Mr. Ambassador, our most profound thanks to their excellencies, Secretary-General Mikhail Gorbachev and President Andrei Gromyko, to the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the people and government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

"This generous gesture of friendship from the Soviet Union is of more than passing meaning to this moment of rededication in our country to the cause of peace, security and progress.

"It encourages us to hope that other nations will truly respect our national sovereignty and independence and not aspire to intervene in the mistaken belief that we are vulnerable and weak, being a relatively small nation.

"And it helps to see in perspective the peace and security situation in our country, particularly development-wise, that manifests our capability to keep order and civility in our social life and to safeguard democratic processes in our land."

9 AUGUST — Moroccan Minister of Public Health Tayeb Bencheikh paid a courtesy call on President Marcos at Malacañang. During the call, President Marcos discussed with Minister Bencheikh matters affecting Philippine-Moroccan bilateral relations. Minister Bencheikh was accompanied by Acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro.

19 AUGUST — US Congressman Jack Kemp (R-New York), top contender for the Republican Party's presidential nomination in 1988, called on President Marcos to assure the latter of his support for the Philippine government's economic recovery and counter-

insurgency programs. In return, the President thanked Congressman Kemp on behalf of the Filipino people and the government, noting in passing how Kemp has helped the Philippines in the US Congress and other forums.

The President singled out Kemp's assistance in the approval by the US Congress of the compensation package for the Philippine inclusion in the US foreign aid bill. The Chief Executive also assured Kemp that the government's reforms have been ongoing since the President's election in 1965. He added that the basic economic policy is the establishment of a new entrepreneurship from the middle and lower classes, with human resources development forming the cornerstone. On the anti-insurgency program, the President told Kemp that government troops have been wiping out rebels and destroying training camps.

Congressman Kemp was accompanied to Malacañang by US Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth.

5 SEPTEMBER — The memorandum of agreement amending the Labor Agreement of 27 May 1968 was signed in Malacañang in the presence of President Marcos, by Ambassador Benjamin T. Romualdez and Ambassador Stephen W. Bosworth for the Government of the Philippines and for the Government of the United States, respectively, providing among other things, the increase of *mid-year* bonus for Philippine nationals working the US Military Facilities in Philippine Military Bases from ₱200.00 to ₱2,000.00.

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Ambassador PACIFICO A. CASTRO is a lawyer who obtained 94% in *International Law* in the Bar of 1955 and placed third in the Foreign Affairs Officer examinations of 1956. As *Dewitt Fulbright Scholar*, the University of Michigan awarded him a *Master of Comparative Law* in 1959. As *Carnegie Fellow*, he received a *Diplôme en Diplomatie* from the *Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales de Geneve* in 1964.

A career diplomat for the past 28 years, he served in Korea (1960-61), France (1961-63/69-74), Switzerland (1963-64) and was the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to Algeria, concurrently accredited to Tunisia, Morocco and Senegal (1975-1977). He also served as Delegate to various United Nations, UNCTAD, UNESCO, IMF-World Bank, Non-Aligned, Islamic, ASEAN, Law of the Sea and other international conferences.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he served as Legal Adviser (1957-1959), was Chief of United Nations Division (1964-1965), Special Assistant to the Undersecretary for Policy (1966-1969). He was Director of the Foreign Service Institute and Professor of International Law; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs since 25 February 1982; and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs since 5 March 1985.

In 1965, he wrote a textbook on *Philippine Diplomatic and Consular Practice*. He also translated a French book on *The Philippine Revolution* by Turot. Aside from *Conventional International Law-Public, Economic & Trade*, he also edited *Philippine Diplomacy, Chronology & Documents, 1972-1979*, and *Philippine Foreign Service Reader, 1980*.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has made him OFFICIER DE L'ORDRE NATIONAL DU MERITE while President Chun of the Republic of Korea awarded him the Officer of HEUNG IL. He is a Knight Commander of the Distinguished Order of Quezon.

Ambassador Castro is married to the former Jovita Ventura, Ph.D. from *Sorbonne University* and UP Associate Professor, who translated for UNESCO into French *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* by Jose Rizal.